

2001

VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK

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2001

VICTORIAN YEAR BOOK

ZIA ABBASI
REGIONAL DIRECTOR

NUMBER 113

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
VICTORIA OFFICE

ABS Catalogue No. 1301.2

ISSN 0067-1223
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First published 2000
National Library of Australia card number and ISSN 0067-1223
Australian Bureau of Statistics catalogue number 1301.2

Cover: Courtesy of Tourism Victoria
Cover photograph: One of the many beaches near Lorne

Produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics

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Preface

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) is Australia's official statistical agency. The mission of the ABS is to assist and encourage informed decision-making, research and discussion within governments and the community, by providing a high quality, objective and responsive national statistical service. In order to produce official statistics, the ABS undertakes a large number of separate collections; ranging from periodic censuses to regular surveys, in order to provide current social and economic indicators. This 2001 Victorian Year Book, the 113th edition, presents a wide range of statistical information on the social, demographic and economic structure of Victoria; and represents a first point of reference for people throughout the community endeavouring to satisfy their statistical needs.

The feature article for this edition of the Year Book is titled "Victoria: 100 years since Federation", and has been written by the ABS. The article provides a statistical insight into Victoria - its society, economy and environment - both now and at the time of Federation.

A number of other agencies have provided material for, and contributed to, this edition. These include: Victorian Grants Commission; Land Victoria; Parliamentary Library; Office of Local Government; Victorian Department of Human Services; Victorian and Tasmanian Casino and Gaming Authorities; the Department of Transport and Regional Services; Bureau of Meteorology; Victorian Department of Treasury and Finance; Commonwealth Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs; National Centre for Vocational Education Research; Bureau of Tourism Research; Australian Institute of Health and Welfare; Health Insurance Commission; Victorian Dairy Industry Association; Marine and Freshwater Resources Institute, and the Bureau of Resource Sciences.

All sources have been referenced to assist those seeking more detailed data. If further information is required, ABS publications can be accessed through public libraries, obtained via our subscription service, or purchased on an ad hoc basis. An extensive range of products and services, including a comprehensive consultancy service, is also available through the National Information Service on 1300 135 070.

The production of the Year Book has involved significant input from a number of individuals within the ABS and various other organisations. I would like to acknowledge the efforts of all those involved in bringing together this edition of the Year Book.

Zia ABBASI
Regional Director
March 2001

General information

List of abbreviations and symbols

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographic Classification
AWE	Average Weekly Earnings
AWOTE	Average Weekly Ordinary Time Earnings
b	billion (thousand million)
B	Borough
BTR	Bureau of Tourism Research
C	Council
CBD	Central Business District
CPI	Consumer Price Index
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
ERP	Estimated Resident Population
EVAO	Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations
f.o.b.	free on board
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GL	Gigalitre (1,000 ML)
GSP	Gross State Product
GVACP	Gross Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced
ha	hectare
HES	Household Expenditure Survey
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICD	International Classification of Diseases
IVS	International Visitors Survey
kL	kilolitre (1,000 litres)
kt	kilotonne
LCI	Labour Cost Index
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LGA	Local Government Area
LPG	Liquified Petroleum Gas
m	million
ML	Megalitre (1,000 kL)
MSD	Melbourne Statistical Division
Mt	Megatonne (1 million tonnes)
NVS	National Visitors Survey
n.a.	not available
n.c.	not collected

n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified
n.f.d.	not further defined
n.p.	not available for publication, but included in totals where applicable
n.y.a.	not yet available
p	preliminary figure or series subject to revision
r	figure or series revised since previous issue
RC	Regional Council
S	Shire
SEE	Survey of Employment and Earnings
TAB	Totalisator Agency Board
TAC	Transport Accident Commission
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
TNTS	The New Tax System
USA	United States of America
VET	Vocational Education and Training
VRGP	Victorian Registered General Practitioner
WCI	Wage Cost Index
*	subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes
**	not published as data is subject to sampling variability greater than 50%
. .	not applicable
—	nil or rounded down to zero

Other forms of usage

All unpublished data refers to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) unless otherwise stated in the source.

The following abbreviations are used for the titles of the Australian States and Territories and Australia: NSW (New South Wales), Vic. (Victoria), Qld. (Queensland), SA (South Australia), WA (Western Australia), Tas. (Tasmania), NT (Northern Territory), ACT (Australian Capital Territory), and Aust. (Australia).

Yearly periods ending 31 December are shown as a single number, e.g. 2000. Yearly periods ending 30 June are specified as the years spanned, e.g. 1998–99. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

Values are shown in Australian dollars (\$) or cents (c) unless another currency is specified.

All data are presented in metric terms.

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sums of component items and totals.

Reference material

Information in this publication comes from a variety of ABS and non-ABS publications and products. Where information is from non-ABS sources the name of the supplying organisation is specified. ABS publications and products are referenced according to their title and catalogue number.

Availability of ABS products and services

Information regarding the availability of ABS data can be obtained from the National Information Service on 1300 135 070. All publications issued by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (Cat. no. 1101.0) which is available from any ABS Office or on our website at <http://www.abs.gov.au>.

This and other publications are available through ABS Subscription Services, Freecall 1800 020 608.

Victoria: 100 years since Federation

On 1 January 1901, Victoria made the transition from being an independent colony to one of the States of a federated Australia. After having been strong supporters at the 1899 referendum for the move to Federation (94% Yes vote), the citizens of Victoria in 1901 had extra cause to celebrate. On 9 May 1901 the Exhibition Building in Melbourne was the site for the opening of the inaugural Commonwealth Parliament, and on 3 September of the same year the new Australian flag was officially flown for the first time atop this site.

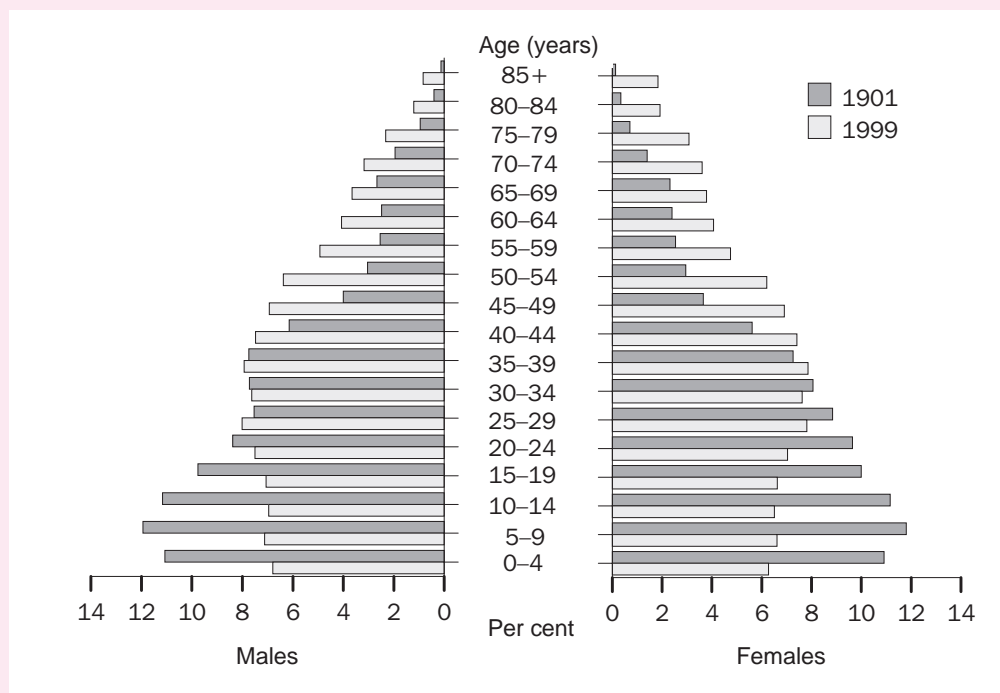
During the ensuing 100 years since Federation, fundamental changes to all aspects of Victoria — its society, economy and environment — have led to a Victoria which is in many ways markedly different to that of 1901. This article provides a statistical insight into Victoria at these two points in time, as well as a description of some of the policy initiatives and thinking around the time of Federation which were shaping Victorian society. However, describing change often does not answer underlying questions as to whether, and by how much, a society has progressed. The article concludes by looking at the interest of today's planners and policy makers to better understand what comprises well-being and progress, and how to measure them.

As it entered the 20th century, Victoria was still suffering the effects of a severe drought that commenced in the mid-1890's. The State had also recently gone through a severe economic depression which saw many banks and other financial institutions collapse, and significant declines in economic activity and employment, with associated social hardship and personal suffering. Victoria, in 1901, had an estimated population of 1,209,900 or nearly 32% of Australia's total population. Melbourne, as the capital of the State, was home to 501,580 people.

While Melbourne had experienced strong growth during the period prior to the 1890's, a Victorian in 1901 was more likely to be living in the regional centres or rural areas than in Melbourne itself, with almost 60% of the State's population living outside of Melbourne. During the early 1900's the State Government's settlement policies, particularly in relation to more dense settlement, more intensive agriculture, and opening up of Crown lands, saw an increase in the population of areas based primarily on agriculture. However, this trend did not continue, partly as a consequence of expansion into areas that subsequently proved to be unsuitable for agriculture, but more as a result of improved agricultural productivity and the reduction in labour required for such activities. During the course of the 20th century, Melbourne increasingly became the main location of Victorian population increase and assumed a greater primacy. Between 1901 and 2000, Victoria's population grew by 293% to 4,765,856, while Melbourne's population grew by 581% over the same period. As at 30 June 2000, Melbourne's estimated population of 3,413,894 accounted for 73% of the State's total population.

Whereas males had slightly outnumbered females in 1901 with an average of 101.2 males for every 100 females, by 1999, the situation was the reverse, with there being 97.8 males for every 100 females. This is indicative of a long-term trend towards females increasingly accounting for the majority of the population. At the time of Federation the gender imbalance was more pronounced in rural areas of the State. As females tended to leave the country in much greater numbers than males after completing school, and head to the urban areas for employment, the result was 111.5 females for every 100 males in the urban areas and 115.6 males for every 100 females in rural Victoria. This led to lower marriage rates in the rural areas than the urban areas due to the lack of females of marriageable age.

Children aged 4 years or younger represented 11% of Victoria's population in 1901, by 2000 this had declined to less than 7%. Now, fewer females are having children, as well as fewer children per female — the overall effect being a declining birth rate (25.8 births per 1000 population in 1901, compared to 13.0 in 1998). There has been a marked increase in the average length of a person's life, resulting in a higher proportion of people aged 65 years or more (from approximately 6% in 1901, to 13% in 2000). Different population age structures result in different needs that a society must provide for, such as differing amounts and types of education, health care, accommodation and recreation.



Although there has been only a slight change to the growth rate for Victoria's population between 1901 and 2000 (rates of 1.1 and 1.2 persons per 1000 population respectively), there has been significant changes to the relative contributions of the various components of population growth, such as natural increase (net effect of births and deaths), net interstate migration, and net overseas migration.

In 1901, population growth was largely associated with natural increase, with the rate for excess of births over deaths being 12.6 persons per 1000; by 1999 this had decreased to 5.9. In terms of migration, as a consequence of the severe economic depression in the 1890's and the lure of the goldfields in Western Australia and South Africa, people had migrated from Victoria to the rest of Australia and overseas, especially young men. The result was that Victoria had a net migration rate of -1.2 persons per 1000 population in 1901. In recent years, however, this long-term trend has reversed, with more people moving to Victoria from other parts of Australia, than people leaving Victoria for the rest of Australia. In 1999, the overall net migration rate of 7.1 per 1000 was the major component of population growth, with much of this being based on overseas migration.

From the perspective of the composition of the population based on place of birth, Victoria in the early 20th century was a more homogeneous society than today. The birthplace profile of the Victorian population in 1901 was one which reflected the high levels of natural increase and the effects of the United Kingdom as the predominant source of immigration since settlement. At the time of the 1901 Census, 78% of Victorians had been born in Australia, with a further 18% born in either England, Wales, Scotland or Ireland. With net increases in migration to Victoria during the 20th century relying heavily on overseas migration, this has impacted on the composition of Victoria's population in terms of the birthplaces of its citizens and language. By 1996, 5.8% of the population had been born in East or Southern Asia and another 15.2% in Europe or the former USSR; persons born in the UK or Ireland comprised 5.5%.

The 1902 Victorian Year Book estimated the population of Indigenous persons living in Victoria in 1901 as 652. In comparison, by 1999, the ABS estimate of the Indigenous population in Victoria was 23,800. It should be noted that the definition of what constitutes "Indigenous" has changed and these figures should be compared with caution.

Whereas the composition of the population in terms of their birthplace may have been relatively homogeneous when compared to Victoria a century later, there were notable inequalities in terms of roles and opportunities amongst the citizens of Victoria in 1901.

Federation was clearly a time when the issue of governance and people's ability to input into decision making was, as is now, one which occupied people's thoughts. As at 1901, about half of the adult Victorian population was able to vote, with such rights only residing with men, with the exception of Indigenous and Chinese males. The right for women to vote in Federal elections was conferred nationally in 1902, however it was not until 1908 that Victoria's women were able to vote in State elections (and 1911 before they actually did). This was 51 years after 'universal' male suffrage was granted in 1857 to Victorian men, and after 19 private members' bills had been submitted to the Victorian Parliament on this issue since 1889. By March 2000, there were 33 female members of the Parliament of Victoria — of the 18 State Government Ministers, 8 were female. It was not until 1962 that the right to vote was conferred on Indigenous Victorians.

For a person in 1901 who came from a non-English speaking background, their ability to both migrate to Victoria (or anywhere in Australia) and actively participate in society's decision making processes was severely hampered due to restrictive laws. One of the first laws passed by the new Federal Government was the Restricted Immigration Act. The Act allowed for potential migrants to be given a test in any language as decided by the Immigration Official – the end result was largely a policy of exclusion for certain groups of applicants, in particular people of Chinese background. Even for those of Chinese background already residing in Victoria at the time of Federation, there were high levels of economic and social discrimination. They were subjected to a series of regulations specifically targeting them, including their working conditions. Another law to impact on those who were living in Australia was the 1902 Franchise Act which mostly excluded Indigenous Australians and those Australians from African, Asian and Pacific Island backgrounds, from voting in federal elections. The decision by governments of this era to not collect details of Indigenous Australians and the Chinese during population censuses (apart from a head count) further illustrates the perceived role (or lack of it) of these groups within society at that time. With the eventual abolition of these laws and practices, and the broader move to social equity through the removal of various barriers to participation, as well as improved community education, the involvement and input by all Victorians into decision making processes and all spheres of life, regardless of background, has become more widespread and more representative of the diversity that exists within the community.

As well as the issues considered above, many other notable changes to the social and economic circumstances of Victorians have occurred during this period. Outcomes such as decreasing rates of mortality, and increasing average disposable income, and educational participation and attainment, are viewed by many as being indicative of improvements that have been achieved. Yet against these are a range of other areas of change which many in society may not see as positive outcomes. Examples of these include the extent of families affected by separation or divorce, concerns about personal safety, income inequality, unequal economic growth across the State, the balance of work and personal life, and environmental degradation.

Victorians experienced numerous improvements to their health prospects by 1901, as reflected by decreasing mortality rates. However, in terms of health care facilities, overcrowding was evident in the Children's hospital, the hospital for the insane, the asylum for the insane, and the asylums for orphans. Of those admitted to the infant asylum, approximately 1 in 6 children died while at that institution.

A person born at the time of Federation had approximately a 1 in 10 chance of dying before their first birthday (higher if the child was a boy); by 1998 this likelihood had declined to less than 1 in 200. In relation to overall death rates, for a male these declined from 14.9 to 7.1 per 1000 between 1901 and 1998; for a female the rates decreased from 11.5 to 6.6 per 1000 during the same period. A male born in Victoria during the period 1891-1900 could expect to live for 51.1 years; a female born at that time could expect to live for 54.12 years. By 1998, the life expectancies for Victorians were 76.3 years for males and 81.7 years for females.

With the success in preventing or treating the leading causes of death which were prevalent 100 years ago (such as consumption, tuberculosis and influenza), Victorians are increasingly faced with new concerns surrounding their health and well-being relating to the proportion of their life where they can be active and experience good health. There has been an increase in the impact of 'degenerative' diseases of the body. This has led to an increasing proportion of the population who require support from carers, including institutionalisation, to address their aged-induced physical or mental infirmities. In 1995, 46% of persons aged 65 years or more required some type of assistance.

In terms of personal well-being, access to and participation in leisure activities, have an important role to play. The Victorian population has come to be associated with a love of sport and an adulation of its sporting heroes: "It adulates its football and cricket champions but, until they die or win fame abroad, it accords its statesmen, writers, artists and scientists a deliberately abstemious measure of appreciation".¹ Victorian's interest in attending sporting events was clearly evident by the time of Federation with 95,000 people attending the running of the 1901 Melbourne Cup - equivalent to nearly 1 in 5 of Melbourne's population at that time (in 2000, a record 121,015 people attended the Melbourne Cup). 30,031 people attended the Grand Final in Melbourne in 1901, with 96,249 attending the Australian Football League's Grand Final in 2000. In terms of active participation, an estimated 60% of Victorian males and 50% of females aged 18 years or more had taken part in sport or physical activity during 1999-2000.

While the adornment of the outside of the Exhibition Building in 1901 with light bulbs was a major source of attraction for many Melburnians, Victorians have come from a situation where electricity was a novelty at the commencement of 1901, to one where the expansion of communications technology has dramatically increased the leisure options available. Home-based recreational activities based on technology such as the television and, increasingly, computers, have added to the more 'traditional' leisure options such as sports, theatre, libraries, galleries or museums. By 1999, 51% of Victorian households had access to a computer.

Partly based around the consumption of alcohol, socialising in hotels or similar places was a significant leisure pursuit, especially for males, in 1901. Of the 58,559 offences reported in 1901, the predominant criminal activities were those associated with drunkenness, vagrancy, and larrikinism. The arrest rate for drunkenness was 14.43 per 1000 population in 1901. The extent of the alcohol abuse problem within the community was the driving force behind the existence and social reform activities of the Temperance Unions which were attempting to curb this social problem.

Of people sentenced in 1902, females were proportionally more likely to be sent to prison or reformatories than males, with fines being imposed at the rate of 344 per 1000 females sentenced compared with 451 per 1000 males sentenced. In terms of offences related to serious crime (defined at that time to be: murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, shooting, wounding etc; robbery and burglary; crimes of lust; and horse, sheep and cattle stealing), there were 482 cases investigated in 1902, with the overall rate for serious crime being 40.0 per 100,000 population. While changes to definitions and reporting make such comparisons over time difficult, by 1999 the rate for reported sexual assault was 59.2 per 100,000 population, for assault it was 357.6, and for armed robbery 39.9. Approximately 70% of Victorians aged 15 years or more indicated in April 1998 that they perceive there to be problems in their neighbourhood, indicating community concern over levels of crime.

Of the 1,144 children aged less than 15 years who were arrested in 1902, none could read or write well, with 55% being totally unable to read. Despite education being compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 13 years in 1901, with free secular public education being provided, as well as a range of private schools being in existence, 13,504 children, or nearly 7% of school age children, were not receiving an education at this time.

Outside of the compulsory education sector, other options for accessing learning, especially for adults, included technical education (Working Men's Colleges and junior technical schools) and adult education (mechanic's institutes and the Worker's Educational Association). There was a need to provide further educational opportunities for Victorians, especially in relation to bridging the gap between State school education and the role of technical schools. This was recognised and acted upon as an outcome of the 1899 Royal Commission on technical education. The subsequent release of the 1901 Fink Report provided a wide range of recommendations covering the spectrum of educational institutions, and resulted in, amongst other things, the establishment of the Office of the Director of Education, and the creation of State continuation schools. Whereas only 1,438 students (or approximately 0.6% of all students) sat for Matriculation examinations in 1901 (a pre-requisite for entering University, and notionally the equivalent to present-day Year 12 examinations), in 1999, Year 12 students accounted for 13.3% of all students. An estimated 78.7% of students continued on past the compulsory school age of 15 to undertake Year 12 in 1999.

The role of non-government schools as providers of education has also expanded. Enrolments of students at State schools has increased by about 2.5 times between 1901 and 1999, while for non-government schools they have increased approximately six-fold. The result being that in 1901, 17.5% of Victoria's school students attended non-government schools and in 1999 this had increased to 33.8%, with the proportion being 41.7% for Year 12 students in 1999. The historical situation that students of private schools were more likely to be female, while for government schools students are more likely to be male, has continued through to the present day.

The changed emphasis on educational attainment based around the importance of continuing on to post-compulsory (particularly tertiary) education has seen a marked expansion in the role of universities within the education sector. While the overall population of Victoria has increased by less than three-fold (297%) since 1901, the number of students at university has increased over 300-fold in the period to 1998. During the 20th century the increase in participation by females in tertiary education has been marked: in 1901 females represented 27.2% of university students; by 1998, 54% of university students were females.

Other educational providers such as Adult and Community Education and TAFE have become significant providers of a wide range of education services to people from all walks of life. The move away from the 'traditional' full-time method of education delivery, primarily for those who recently left secondary school, to methods which fit in with the requirements of the broad range of students has seen part-time attendance become a significant element within adult education (including universities). To illustrate this change, in 1901 there were no part-time university students in Victoria, by 1998 approximately 38% of university students attended part-time. The expansion of educational opportunities reflects the importance being placed by governments, employers and individuals on the development of skills and knowledge, to better enable society and the economy to respond to the changes that are taking place.

Despite the directions for education at the time of Federation, employment of Victorians aged between 12 and 15 years of age in factories, increased during the early part of the 20th century. Between 1903, and 1906, the total number of children employed in factories increased from 5,028 to 6,210. For young girls who were working in factories in 1906 (about half of all child factory workers), 82% worked in clothing and textiles businesses; the industries that boys worked in were more evenly distributed. In terms of the children's working conditions, the 1901–07 Australian Year Book stated that 'On the whole the conditions of labour are satisfactory ... the early years of toil shall not exhaust the worker before the attainment of full growth'.

In 1901, the main employment for males was in primary production (e.g. agriculture, forestry, mining) which accounted for 36% of employed males, and manufacturing (16%). For females, employment was mostly to be found in the provision of 'board, lodging and attendance' (37% of working females) with another 22% in manufacturing (89% of females in manufacturing were working in those businesses associated with textiles and clothing). Overall, of those employed in 1901, 27% were female.

With the changes to social norms and legislation which previously had restricted many females' access to paid employment, changing marriage and fertility patterns, and a change in the mix of occupations from 'blue collar' positions towards office or service based positions, there has been a marked increase in the participation rate by females in the labour force. By August 2000, 44% of the paid workforce were females. This increase has been very evident in the growth in opportunities for part-time work, with 45% of all female employees in part-time positions. The majority (51%) of the increase in the number of employed that has occurred in the five years to 2000 have been part-time positions.

With the move to Federation came the abolition of the previous restrictions that individual Colonies had placed on trade between them via tariffs and other measures. In 1901, the Victorian economy was in the process of local industries adjusting to the effects of free trade within Australia, with a number of industries in decline due to higher costs in Victoria (e.g. costs of power were much lower in NSW at that time than in Victoria) and other industries which had comparative advantages expanding. At the time of the 1901 Census, 165,147 people were 'engaged on Land or with Animals, and in obtaining Raw products from Natural Sources', which accounted for 31% of all workers. By August 2000, employment in agriculture, forestry, fisheries and mining accounted for 4% of the total workforce.

Over the 20th century, Victoria has become the manufacturing 'heartland' of the country, accounting for 32% of the nation's manufacturing workforce and 16% of Victoria's total employment as at August 2000. In 1901 there were 3,249 manufacturing establishments employing 66,529 people, by August 2000 employment was 370,100. There has also been a marked growth in the service industries such as telecommunications, finance, legal, as well as in the government sector. In 1999, the government sector employed 17% of Victoria's total workforce, compared to 0.6% in 1901.

The introduction of Wages Boards in Victoria as one of the outcomes of the *Factories and Shops Act 1896*, resulted in the concept of minimum wage rates (initially developed on an industry by industry basis). The rates were determined by a Board comprised of 4 industry employer representatives, 4 industry employee representatives, and a Chair, who was selected by the Board members. One effect of these Boards was noticeable increases in earnings for employees. By 1902 a person working as a bread maker was earning an average weekly wage of (2pounds 2s 10d), an increase of 32% since 1896. For a Victorian worker employed in the furniture trade the average weekly wage was 1pound 19s 6d, a 36% increase since 1896, while someone in the pottery trade received on average (1pound 16s 4d), which was a 29% increase.

In the Living Wage Decision of 1907 (often referred to as the Harvester Case), the ruling by Mr Justice Higgins of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in Melbourne established the concept of a basic wage for unskilled labour in manufacturing industries of 42 shillings per week (a 20% increase). Implicit in this decision was that wages were no longer determined purely by the market forces of supply and demand, and that wage fixing had come into effect to ensure a wage which was enough to 'live' on. However, as the 1907 determination did not cover all workers (e.g. Victorians working in State instrumentalities such as the railways), it further strengthened the resolve of those in other industries in the State to improve their wages, and they often resorted to industrial action. By August 2000 the average weekly earnings for all employees (including part-time workers) was \$637.50, with those for full-time males being \$866.50 and for females \$738.10. Total average weekly earnings increased by 32% during the last 10 years to August 2000, and 5% in the 12 months to August 2000.

At the time of the 1901 Census, less than 3% of the population (excluding dependents) relied on the 'State or upon Public or Private Support'. By 1997–98, approximately 25% of income units (defined as that group of people within a household whose command over income is assumed to be shared: in many cases it equates to a household) in Victoria relied on government pensions and allowances as their principal source of income.

During the 20th century there has been an expansion in the proportion of the population who have retired from full-time work. At the commencement of the 20th century, 65 years was the minimum age for access to an age pension (except for those who had been disabled due to working in mining or any hazardous occupation). With the average life expectancy of a male in 1901 of 51 years, the situation for a Victorian male worker in 1901 was very different to that of a male worker in 1997 who might expect, on average, to live for another 18 years after retiring from full-time work. As females tend to retire from full-time work earlier than males (41 years compared with 58) and live longer, they can expect on average to live for another 40 years after retiring from full-time work. With such changes comes the increased need to plan and resource an increasingly longer period of retirement.

Although four of the members of the 1897 Royal Commission investigating old age pensions considered that “weakness of character” was the cause of poverty, and objected to pensions as a form of assistance in general, by 1901 improvements to living standards through more equitable remuneration and other social justice measures was starting to impact. The age pension introduced in Victoria in 1901 was, however, not universally available. Some of the eligibility criteria were that a recipient had to: be a resident of Victoria for a minimum of 20 years; be of ‘good character’ (i.e. no criminal record, including not having been convicted of drunkenness 3 times or more within the preceding 2 years, and not have deserted their family ‘without just cause’ within the last 5 years); and be a British subject by birth or be naturalised - Aborigines, Chinese and people from other Asian countries were specifically classed as being ineligible. It was also expected that relatives would provide support to those not working, rather than a pension being the first option, and in fact relatives of an applicant were summonsed to explain why they were not providing support and were made to do so. These criteria resulted in 21% of persons aged 65 years or more receiving the age pension in 1902–03. Initially the maximum pension in 1901 was 10 shillings per week for an unmarried person or 7 shillings 6 pence for each married person. This was soon reduced by the Amending Act of 1901 to 8 shillings per week for an unmarried person. As at November 1997, 23% of males and 21% of females (aged 45 years or more) who had retired from full-time work relied on an age or widow’s pension as their main source of income at the time of retirement. While 16% of retired males relied on income streams derived from their superannuation as their main source of income, the figure for females was 4%.

The older inner suburbs of Melbourne such as Richmond, South Melbourne and Collingwood were experiencing a loss of population partly as a response to the cramped conditions and poorly built housing, as well as the displacement effect caused by the expansion of manufacturing and warehousing into these areas. A Parliamentary Enquiry in 1913 found that in all the inner suburbs of Melbourne and parts of Brunswick, Kew and Hawthorn, there were many crowded dwellings which were damp and badly drained. An outcome of this enquiry was that some minimum housing standards were made compulsory, especially the size of rooms, and proper provision made for sewerage.

Since Federation Melbourne has expanded through the development of suburbs with fully detached houses on their own blocks of land. Such expansion was initially made possible with the rapid development of public transport, in particular the tram, rail and bus networks, though the advent of the motor vehicle increased this impetus outwards. The latter 20th century has witnessed the process of urban consolidation through medium and, more recently, high density accommodation in inner areas of Melbourne, including the Central Business District. These areas have experienced strong population growth after many years of decline.

By 1999, nearly one in four (23%) of all households in Victoria were single person households. The growth in the number of one or two person households in the community has been partly as a result of the ageing of the population, as well as the increased incidence of divorce in the community. In the second half of the 20th century, the stock of dwellings has more than trebled, compared to a doubling of the population.

Then, as now, not all people had access to 'secure' accommodation. At 31 December 1902, there were 5,745 children classed as wards of the State who were living in various reformatories across the State or were being boarded out in foster homes. Of these, 5,402 had been described as 'neglected' children. Private charitable night shelters for the destitute and homeless in Melbourne accommodated 13,570 cases during the year ended 30 June 1902; 63% were men, 36% women, and slightly over 1% were children. On the night of the 1996 Census of Population and Housing, 17,840 people were identified as 'homeless' in Victoria, with the homeless rate being 41 per 10,000 population.

In terms of people's mobility, both for work and personal requirements, in Melbourne in 1901, there was an extensive network of cable trams to serve the transport needs of the city's inhabitants. The Melbourne tram system had 74 kilometres of double track serving 17 routes from the city centre to surrounding suburbs, which at its peak made it one of the largest cable tram networks in the world. The cable tram network was gradually replaced from 1906 onwards by the electric tram system. The continued role played by the tram system as an important form of public transport is evidenced by the system now being the fourth largest in the world, comprised of approximately 240 kilometres of double track and servicing 28 main routes. In 1997–98, there were 117 million passenger trips on the system.

Steam trains were instrumental in linking Melbourne with the rest of Victoria, as well as beyond, and until the advent of a regular service of electric suburban trains in Melbourne in 1919, they provided the basis of the rail network within Melbourne. As the metropolitan rail network converted to electric trains, it continued its expansion. As at 1997–98 it contained 366 route kilometres and provided approximately 114 million passenger trips. The train network provided the early impetus for the expansion of Melbourne's suburbs, although it was the advent of the motor car, as well as the extension of the bus network, which freed up many of the physical constraints imposed by systems which were restricted by their tracks.

In 1901, Victorians also made extensive use of omnibuses and cabs drawn by horses, but over time these were replaced by motor vehicles. From a situation where in the late 1800's the bus fleet consisted of 158 horse buses, the bus fleet comprised approximately 1,400 buses over 257 routes and provided 92 million passenger trips in 1997–98. Within Melbourne, an important role of the bus network is to provide a feeder service to the tram and train network, whereas across Victoria the network provides an important link between centres, as well as providing public transport routes within the larger centres.

A contrast between the beginning and end of the 20th century has been the changing role of private modes of transport compared with public transport. The introduction of the motor car, coupled with growing affluence in the population has led to a revolution in people's ability to move around, for work and personal reasons. By 1999, there were 147,653 kilometres of roads open for traffic, with 2,644,962 passenger vehicles and 87,954 motorcycles registered for use in Victoria. The large numbers of public transport passenger trips coupled with the numbers of motor vehicles on the roads has resulted in an expansion in people's personal mobility and the choices that this enables in terms of residential location and leisure pursuits. The advances in transport have also impacted on freight movement capabilities and greater scope to bring more distant parts of the State to ready access to markets, and open up options in terms of economic activity that can be undertaken in areas previously thought uneconomic.

The type of economic activity that accompanied the growth of Victoria up till the commencement of the 20th century, initially being strongly based on primary production and mining, resulted in early widespread impact on Victoria's physical environment. As at 1901, 5.7% of the land area was occupied for agricultural purposes, with 21% of the total area of Victoria being forest (including 8.3% of the State which had been designated as State forest and timber reserves). The impact on those areas which had been converted to agricultural land use or otherwise cleared of its original vegetation was also exacerbated by the severe droughts that affected much of Australia during the period from 1895, as well as introduced pests such as the rabbit which was still in plague proportions.

An increasing need for water, with its associated expansion of water catchment and storage areas, has been a result of the growth of both population and industry, including the changing pattern of residential accommodation with the rapid increase in the number of homes with front and back gardens. For the 1901 year, Melbourne's water storage capacity was approximately 30,000 megalitres, by November 2000 this had increased nearly 6,000% to 1,787,500 megalitres.

By 1901, an awareness of the importance of the environment and the effects of widespread land clearance through agriculture, timber harvesting and the impact of timber splitters was already evident, as this extract from the 1902 Victorian Year Book quotes the 1898 Royal Commission on State Forests and Timber Reserves: "the removal of trees should be carried out so as to ensure not only the economic harvesting of the forest produce, but also the other advantages that follow therefrom. ...that one direct result of the destruction of forests is the drying up of water courses. The supply [of water] for the lowlands is ... regulated by the tree-clad area, and the waste of water by its outpouring in torrents and freshets is prevented, and alternations of drought and flood checked."

What had been lacking until this time, however, was the necessary legislation, and an independent organisation to enforce these requirements. Prior to this “the only protection is that afforded by a department whose policy in general is to open all lands to settlers as quickly and freely as possible and ...that the issue of every licence to cut timber in State reserves is, more or less, a menace to forest protection.” One response was via the 1901 Forests Bill which put in place measures to protect mountain watersheds and lake and river frontages, better regulation of timber cutting on unreserved Crown land, encouraging tree planting on cleared areas and the imposition of more appropriate penalties for severe breaches of the law.

There has been a significant increase in areas set aside for environmental protection, with approximately 8.8 million hectares of public land (40% of the State), including 3.75 million hectares of parks and reserves as at 2000. Better knowledge about appropriate land management practices have also led to changes in Victoria's land surface during the course of the 20th century. In part this has been due to continued population growth, and the associated pressure placed on the environment.

A new and ever increasing environmental problem has emerged through the impact of rising water tables, often the by-product of the removal of the native deep rooted perennial vegetation and its replacement by shallow rooted vegetation. This has led to increasing salinity such that the Victorian Department of Natural Resources and Environment have estimated that by 2000, there were 260,000 hectares affected by salinity. The affected areas are less capable of productive agricultural use, which further increases the pressures on remaining agricultural land, and the extent of degraded land areas within Victoria.

Many issues and concerns which occupied the thoughts of citizens and policy makers around the time of Federation are still with us. For example, improving health and well-being, education, standards of living, the longer term effects of a declining birth rate, leisure, welfare provision, the economy, the environment, and even the climate. While a number of the policies that were in place at 1901 or shortly thereafter have since been discarded as unacceptable, many were driven by the norms of the era and the perception at the time by those who wielded influence as to what type of society was seen to be desirable, and its associated priorities.

Describing change does not always make it possible for a reader to know whether a society is ‘better off’ (or not) compared to a previous situation for each area of economic, social or environmental interest, and is further complicated by different people having different perceptions as to what constitutes well-being or a desirable outcome. The desire by planners and policy makers to measure outcomes, such as an increasing proportion of the Victorian community reporting that their health is good, rather than simply measuring inputs, such as the number of doctors per 100,000 population, is an approach that is gaining widespread interest. Knowing whether the Victorian community has, for example, better and more equitable access to facilities and the benefits derived from economic growth, and whether progress is sustainable, have become questions which many existing measures are not well equipped to answer. To meet this need, a range of developments are taking place to better define what the outcomes are that are wanted by Victorians, and how, over time, these outcomes can be measured.

Within many organisations extensive work is occurring in relation to developing protocols as to what constitutes a useful indicator, what indicators are required, and how best to utilise available data or data collection methods and sources to be able to measure changes for these indicators. Included in this work is the Measuring Australia's Progress (MAP) project being undertaken by the ABS which aims to identify and produce, on an on-going basis, a set of 'headline' indicators covering key economic, social and environmental aspects of Australia's progress. Within organisations such as the Victorian State Government, local governments and academic institutions, a range of projects are underway attempting to identify what constitutes 'well-being' or 'sustainability', as well as suitable measures of these concepts. These projects are being done as a means of trying to determine community priorities, as well as monitor whether policies are having the desired impact. One end result being a greater ability to effectively and efficiently put in place appropriate measures which will enable Victorian communities to respond to the challenges that they face.

Many aspects of Victoria's economy, society and environment have changed since Federation. Just as Victoria's in 1899 saw the concept of Federation as a means to progress their society and voted for it accordingly, it is the domain of Victoria's citizens, planners and policy makers in the 21st century to determine the type and direction of change which reflect their aspirations for a better society; and act on them.

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1

Victoria in perspective

Introduction

This chapter contains an overview of the Victorian people and economy. It has been provided by the Victorian Department of Treasury and Finance.

One of the distinguishing features of Victoria among the Australian States and Territories is its compactness. One-quarter of the nation's population occupies only 3% of Australia's total land area, making Victoria the most densely populated State. Victoria has an average of 21 persons per square kilometre, compared with the national average of 2.5 persons.

The climate is suitable for a wide range of agricultural production, including relatively intensive farming compared with most of Australia. Dairying, cereal and other cropping, horticulture, viticulture, as well as wool and livestock production are all undertaken successfully in Victoria.

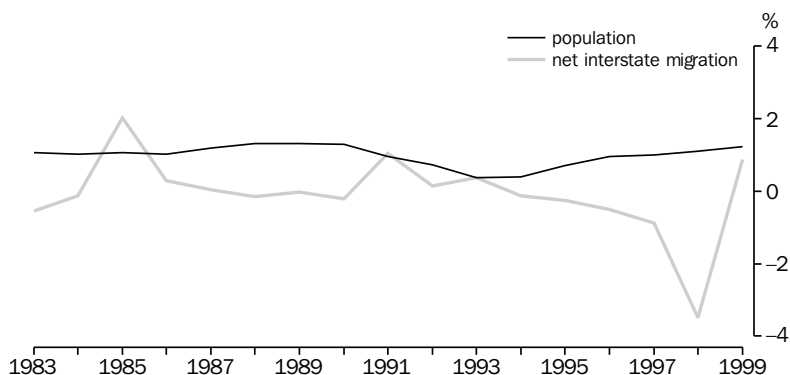
People

Victoria's population is culturally diverse. More than 20% speak a language other than English at home, with the predominant languages being Italian, Greek, Vietnamese, Cantonese and Arabic.

Victoria has tended to lose population interstate in recent decades, mainly to Queensland and Western Australia. Population flows out of Victoria were particularly heavy in the early 1990's, reflecting the relatively severe impact of the national recession on Victoria.

More recently, this trend has been reversed, with Victoria attracting people from interstate. Victoria's population growth rate has trebled since 1993–94 to be well above its historical average, and by 1999 was equal to the national rate (graph 1.1).

1.1 POPULATION CHANGE, 1982-1999



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat.no. 3101.0).

The Victorian population is highly educated. The Victorian high school retention rate of 76% is above the national average, and the participation rate in schooling among the Victorian 15–19 year age group was the highest of any State in 1999. Around half the population possess post-secondary school qualifications, with the highest university participation and graduation rates in Australia. Victoria also has the highest proportion of workers qualified in managerial, professional and technical positions in Australia.

Regional diversity

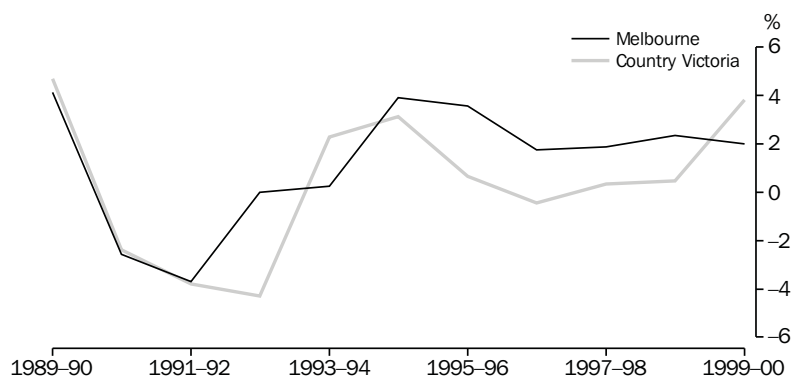
Since the mid-1990's, people have moved, as part of a long-term trend, from western Victoria towards regional centres or Melbourne. Agricultural productivity growth and farm consolidation has meant fewer farms and a corresponding decline in rural populations. Population ageing and the search for retirement destinations have contributed to the more rapid growth of regions such as the Surf Coast, Bass Coast, Mildura, and other townships along the Murray River.

There has been a marked turnaround in Melbourne's population distribution in recent years. Many people, particularly young professionals, are now finding inner city living more convenient for work and recreation. Outer Melbourne also continues to grow strongly, with suburbs such as Sunbury, Melton, Craigieburn and Cranbourne attracting young families.

Employment

Part of the population movement can be explained by differences in regional economic performance. For example, following strong growth in the early 1990's, employment in country Victoria stagnated for several years and has only resumed sustained growth since 1999 (graph 1.2). Unemployment rates in country Victoria are generally higher than in metropolitan Melbourne, though there are wide differentials between Labour Force Statistical Regions (see Appendix–Maps). In 1999–2000, unemployment rates for Melbourne ranged between 4.6% in Southern Melbourne and 10.4% in North Western Melbourne, and in country Victoria between 6.1% in Goulburn–Ovens–Murray and 10.4% in Gippsland.

1.2 EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR



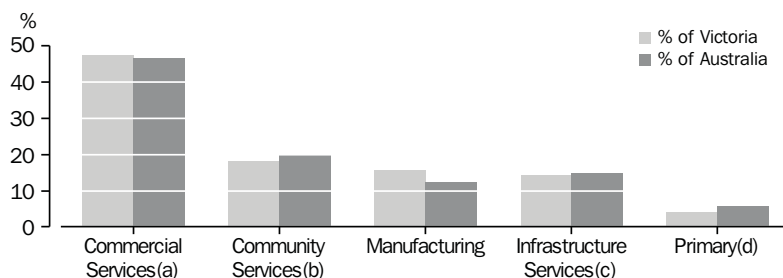
Source: Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary (Cat. no. 6202.0).

Industry

Victoria has long been recognised as a major centre for manufacturing in Australia. Manufacturing accounted for 17% of Victorian Gross State Product (GSP) in 1998–99, similar to South Australia. Manufacturing accounts for a smaller percentage of GSP in New South Wales and Queensland (13% and 11% respectively). Other major Victorian industries include property and business services (12% of GSP), finance and insurance (8%), health and community services (6%), and wholesale trade (6%).

Across industries, the share of total employment in Victoria has changed relative to the rest of Australia since the mid-1980's. During the 1990's, Victorian employment shifted into the services sector (particularly property and business services and retail trade) and away from utilities and government administration (graph 1.3). Within manufacturing, employment in industries with higher paid workers such as, food processing, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, electronic equipment and publishing, has tended to grow more rapidly than employment in industries such as textiles, clothing and footwear.

1.3 SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT, INDUSTRIES, 1999-2000



Notes: (a) ANZSIC Divisions F, G, H, K, L, P and Q.

(b) ANZSIC Divisions M, N and O.

(c) ANZSIC Divisions D, E, I and J.

(d) ANZSIC Divisions A and B.

Source: Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6203.0).

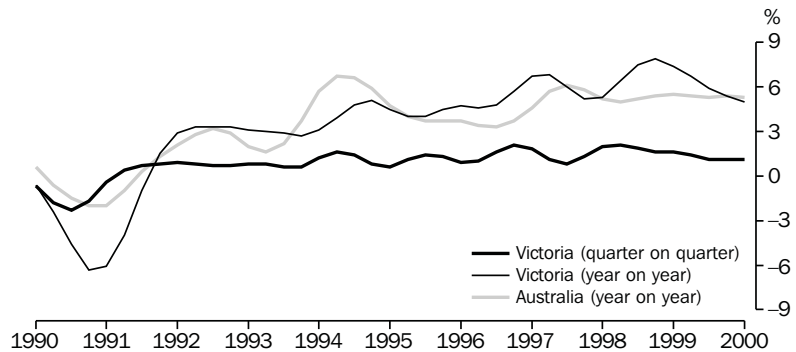
Victoria continues to attract investment, particularly in the manufacturing, food processing and services industries (especially call centres).

Economy

Using Gross State Product (GSP) as a measure of economic growth, the Victorian economy grew by 7.0% during 1998–99, the fastest of any State and well above the national average of 5.4%. Victorian per capita GSP grew by 5% in 1998–99. On average, Victorians each produced \$32,300 worth of goods and services during 1998–99 compared with the Australian average of \$31,400.

State Final Demand (SFD) grew by 5% in the year to the June quarter (graph 1.4). The main contributors to SFD growth over the year were private and government consumption, and housing construction. An already strong housing market was further buoyed by a drawforward in activity ahead of the introduction of the GST.

1.4 FINAL DEMAND GROWTH, Trend



Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (Cat. no. 5206.0);
Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (Cat. no. 5242.0).

Private business investment in Victoria rose by 1.7% in 1999–2000, and reached a record high in the June quarter 2000. Rising investment in equipment and ‘intangibles’ (primarily computer software) offset a drop in non-housing construction investment.

The Victorian labour market continued to perform strongly in 1999–2000. The unemployment rate declined to 6.9% from 7.8% in 1998–1999, the lowest level in a decade and became equal to the national rate. Employment grew by 2.5% in 1999–2000 compared with 2.7% nationally.

The long-term trend toward part-time employment has continued. Part-time employment grew by 3.9% in 1999–2000, with 2% growth in Full-time employment over the same period. Part-time employment has gradually increased as a proportion of total employment, with 27% of Victorian workers now employed part-time compared with 15% in the late 1970’s.

In 1999–2000, the Melbourne All Groups Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 3.0% over the previous financial year, compared to 2.4% nationally. Main contributors to this increase were rising petrol and house prices, and increased insurance costs.

Victorian wages growth remained subdued in 1999–2000. The Victorian component of the Wage Cost Index (WCI) grew by 2.9% in 1999–2000, in line with the national average of 3%. In Victoria, private sector wage growth was slightly more rapid than in the public sector.

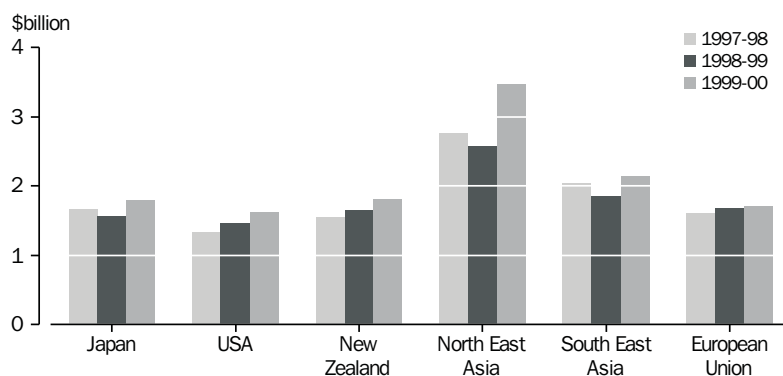
In 1999–2000 Victorian Average Weekly Ordinary-Time Earnings (AWOTE) was around \$750 per week, nearly double its level in the mid-1980's and 25% higher than in 1993–1994.

The value of Victorian (non-gold) merchandise exports rose by 16% to \$16.6 billion in 1999–2000. Strong growth occurred in the mining, manufactured good and food export industries.

Volumes of exports in goods and services increased by 13.5% during 1999–2000, supported by an improving world economy and a falling exchange rate. However, robust economic growth resulted in increased import volumes (9.4%), leading to an increase in Victoria's goods and services deficit.

Exports to Asia recovered strongly in 1999–2000, particularly to South Korea, China, Thailand, Indonesia and Japan. Growth in exports to the United States and New Zealand also continued. However, exports to the European Union plateaued in 1999–2000. New Zealand was Victoria's largest single export market in 1999–2000, receiving 10.9% of merchandise exports by value. Japan (10.8%) and the United States (9.8%) were Victoria's next largest sources of export revenue (graph 1.5).

1.5 VICTORIAN MERCHANDISE EXPORTS



Source: *International Merchandise Trade, Australia* (Cat.no. 5422.0).

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Introduction

This chapter contains information about Victoria’s geography and climate. This includes details of Victoria’s physical features and location as well as rainfall and temperature variation.

The information about climate, rainfall and temperature has been provided by the Bureau of Meteorology, which measures this information on a daily basis at a range of geographic locations across Victoria. The meteorology tables in this chapter show data for selected areas only.

Physical features

Although Victoria is the second most populous State or Territory in Australia, it is ranked sixth in terms of geographic size, and accounts for just under 3% of Australia’s total area (table 2.1).

2.1 AREA OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

	Area	Length of coastline	Percentage of total area	Percentage of total population (as at 30 June 2000)
	km ²	km		
Western Australia	2 529 875	20 781	32.89	9.8
Queensland	1 730 648	13 347	22.50	18.6
Northern Territory	1 349 129	10 953	17.54	1.0
South Australia	983 482	5 067	12.78	7.8
New South Wales	800 642	2 137	10.41	33.7
Victoria	227 416	2 512	2.96	24.9
Tasmania	68 401	4 882	0.89	2.5
Australian Capital Territory	2 358	..	0.03	1.6
Australia(a)(b)	7 692 024	59 736	100.00	100.00

(a) Total includes estimates for Jervis Bay, Christmas Island and Cocos (Keeling) Island Territories. (b) Total includes Jervis Bay.
Source: AUSLIG, 100K Coastline database, 1993; Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).

Location

Wilson’s Promontory, latitude 39°08’S, longitude 146°22’30’’E, is the southernmost point of mainland Victoria and similarly of mainland Australia; the northernmost point is where the western boundary of the State meets the Murray River, latitude 33°59’S, longitude 140°58’E; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated at latitude 37°31’S, longitude 149°58’E. The western boundary lies at longitude 140°58’E and extends from latitude 33°59’S to latitude 38°04’S, a distance of 451 kilometres.

Victoria’s longest river is the Goulburn, which runs from Lake Eildon to the Murray River, east of Echuca (table 2.2). The Goulburn is also the river with the greatest annual flow of water. The State boundary is the south bank of the Murray River, therefore the Murray flows in New South Wales.

2.2 SELECTED PHYSICAL FEATURES

	Height		Length
Mountain	metres	River	km
Bogong	1 986	Goulburn	563
Feathertop	1 922	Glenelg	454
Nelson	1 883	Loddon	392
Painter	1 877	Mitta Mitta	286
Hotham	1 861	Hopkins	280

Source: *The Australian Encyclopaedia*, Vol. 8, Sixth edition.

Climate

The State of Victoria experiences a wide range of climatic conditions. These range from the hot summer of the Mallee to the winter blizzards of the snow-covered alps, and from the relatively dry wheat belt to the wet, elevated areas from which many permanent streams spring.

The climate of Victoria is characterised by a range of different zones. There are the warm and dry grasslands of the State's northwest, covering the Mallee, and much of the Wimmera and Northern Country. The climate of the less elevated parts of the northeast is classified as temperate with no dry season and a hot summer. By contrast, the climate of the State's mountainous regions, as well as that of South Gippsland, the Otways, and the exposed coast of the far southwest, is classified as temperate with no dry season and a mild summer. Most of the rest of Victoria experiences a climate classified as temperate with no dry season, and a warm summer. The exception is an area covering much of the far southwest of the State, excluding the exposed coast. This area experiences a climate classified as temperate with a distinctly dry and warm summer.

Different synoptic systems produce rainfall in different parts of Victoria. The most reliable rainfall occurs in the Western District, where the passage of cold fronts, especially in winter, bring frequent light to moderate falls.

Thunderstorms are an important source of rainfall, particularly during the spring and summer months. However, rainfall from thunderstorms is frequently localised. The average number of days on which thunderstorms occur in Victoria each year, varies from about 10, along parts of the coast, to in excess of 30, around the highlands. The Melbourne region typically experiences thunderstorms on about 15 days per year. The majority of these storms have life cycles of between 40 minutes and one hour.

Under certain conditions, severe thunderstorms develop and produce damaging phenomena such as tornadoes, destructive wind gusts, large hailstones and flash flooding. Many severe thunderstorms produce very heavy rain and local flooding, but it is those that produce large hail and tornadoes which are responsible for the majority of severe damage. Severe thunderstorms are most likely to occur during the late spring and early summer months with the majority developing during the afternoon and evening.

In Victoria, snow is usually confined to the Great Dividing Range, where at intervals during the winter it may be covered to a considerable extent, especially over the elevated eastern section. Snow has been recorded in all districts except for the Mallee, the Wimmera North, and the Lower North of the State. Snow has been recorded in all months over the higher Alps, but main falls occur during the winter months. The heaviest snowfalls in Victoria are confined to sparsely populated areas.

Rainfall

Rainfall varies considerably across Victoria. Mildura consistently shows a low average rainfall (table 2.3), and recorded the lowest observed rainfall of the selected districts in both Autumn and Winter of 2000. The highest rainfall observed fell in Portland in Winter 2000.

2.3 RAINFALL, By Location(a)

Location	Spring 1999 (Sep–Nov)		Summer 1999–2000 (Dec–Feb)		Autumn 2000 (Mar–May)		Winter 2000 (Jun–Aug)	
	Observed rain	Average rain	Observed rain	Average rain	Observed rain	Average rain	Observed rain	Average rain
	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm	mm
Mildura	116	78	114	63	68	73	76	76
Horsham	121	128	114	72	88	104	121	114
Bendigo	111	144	178	98	114	132	119	176
Wodonga	186	181	165	130	300	165	237	239
Omeo	147	209	120	157	175	163	157	164
Lakes Entrance	144	190	129	163	296	199	143	177
Latrobe Valley	156	255	136	179	197	163	140	203
Melbourne	133	175	166	153	165	164	138	149
Geelong	108	172	63	107	85	146	132	152
Ballarat	115	190	109	128	140	168	162	199
Portland	173	199	97	106	276	182	328	305

(a) Latrobe Valley, Geelong and Portland, are measured at their respective airports. Geelong airport is at Grovedale and Portland airport is at Cashmore. Observed rain refers to the actual value during the designated season. Average rain refers to the historical arithmetic mean of all observations recorded at that location.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

Temperature

Minimum and maximum temperatures vary considerably across Victoria, and from season to season. Omeo has consistently recorded the lowest average minimum of the selected districts with the lowest minimum of 0.2 degrees being recorded in Winter (table 2.4). The lowest observed minimums throughout 1999–2000 were also recorded in Omeo. Higher observations than average were regularly recorded.

2.4 MINIMUM TEMPERATURE, By Location(a)

	Spring 1999 (Sep–Nov)		Summer 1999–2000 (Dec–Feb)		Autumn 2000 (Mar–May)		Winter 2000 (Jun–Aug)	
	Observed minimum	Average minimum	Observed minimum	Average minimum	Observed minimum	Average minimum	Observed minimum	Average minimum
	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C
Mildura	10.5	10.0	16.6	15.9	10.6	10.7	4.6	5.0
Horsham	6.4	7.6	12.2	12.8	8.6	9.1	3.7	4.2
Bendigo	7.1	8.2	13.6	13.8	8.6	9.5	2.6	4.1
Wodonga	8.6	8.2	14.9	14.6	9.9	9.1	3.5	3.8
Omeo	4.7	4.5	10.0	9.0	6.2	5.1	0.6	0.2
Lakes Entrance	10.5	9.3	15.0	13.7	11.9	11.0	7.4	6.1
Latrobe Valley	7.6	7.6	12.5	12.0	8.7	8.7	4.0	4.1
Melbourne	11.3	10.3	15.9	14.7	12.6	11.8	7.6	7.1
Geelong	8.0	7.7	13.2	11.9	10.6	9.6	5.4	5.4
Ballarat	6.3	6.4	11.6	10.8	8.1	8.1	3.2	3.6
Portland	8.9	8.4	13.0	11.7	10.1	10.0	6.5	6.6

(a) Latrobe Valley, Geelong and Portland, are measured at their respective airports. Geelong airport is at Grovedale and Portland airport is at Cashmore. Observed minimum refers to the actual value during the designated season. Average minimum refers to the historical arithmetic mean of all observations recorded at that location.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

Mildura consistently records the highest maximum temperatures for the selected districts (table 2.5). Both the highest average maximum temperatures, and the highest observed maximums for the 1999–2000 year, were recorded at Mildura, with Summer being the hottest season. Mildura was the only one of the selected districts to record an observed temperature over 30 degrees (30.9 degrees).

2.5 MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE, By Location(a)

	Spring 1999 (Sep–Nov)		Summer 1999–2000 (Dec–Feb)		Autumn 2000 (Mar–May)		Winter 2000 (Jun–Aug)	
	Observed maximum	Average maximum	Observed maximum	Average maximum	Observed maximum	Average maximum	Observed maximum	Average maximum
	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C	°C
Mildura	23.9	23.8	30.9	31.2	23.4	23.6	16.2	16.1
Horsham	21.6	20.8	29.6	28.9	22.1	21.8	14.2	14.1
Bendigo	20.4	19.9	28.0	28.0	21.0	20.8	12.9	13.0
Wodonga	21.6	21.5	29.4	30.5	22.0	22.6	13.7	13.8
Omeo	18.0	17.6	24.3	24.7	18.2	18.3	10.8	10.9
Lakes Entrance	19.2	18.9	24.1	23.1	20.1	19.9	15.1	15.0
Latrobe Valley	20.2	18.8	26.6	25.0	20.9	20.3	13.9	14.0
Melbourne	21.0	19.5	26.6	25.3	21.6	20.6	14.9	14.3
Geelong	19.3	18.2	25.0	23.8	21.2	19.9	14.4	14.0
Ballarat	17.3	16.5	25.2	24.2	18.7	18.0	11.0	10.8
Portland	17.5	16.6	22.7	21.2	18.9	18.3	13.6	13.5

(a) Latrobe Valley, Geelong and Portland, are measured at their respective airports. Geelong airport is at Grovedale and Portland airport is at Cashmore. Observed maximum refers to the actual value during the designated season. Average maximum refers to the historical arithmetic mean of all observations recorded at that location.

Source: Bureau of Meteorology.

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Introduction

The information in this chapter relates to the system of government administered in Victoria at State and Local levels. It outlines the structure and discusses the main functions of State and local government in Victoria. The Victorian Parliamentary Library provided the State government information, and the Local Government information was provided by the Victorian Department of Infrastructure.

There are three levels of government conducted within Australia. The Commonwealth Government, State or Territory, and Local Governments, coordinate and manage different aspects of policy, planning and administration associated with legislature, regulation and service delivery.

Victorian constitution and government

Victoria has been self-governed since 1851, with its first Parliament formed in 1856. On 1 January 1901, Victoria ceased to be an independent colony and became a State of the newly formed Commonwealth of Australia.

Under the Victorian Constitution, the Parliament of Victoria comprises the Crown (Governor of Victoria), Legislative Council (Upper House) and Legislative Assembly (Lower House). The term of a Parliament is currently three years (minimum), with a mandatory general election required to take place during the fourth year.

The Hon. Sir James Gobbo held the position of Governor from 24 April 1997 until 31 December 2000. The Premier, Mr. Steve Bracks, made the announcement for his replacement, John Landy M.B.E., on 8 August 2000. John Landy will become Victoria's 26th Governor, taking up his position on 1 January 2001.

The Victorian Government Ministry, comprising the Premier and Ministers, is drawn from both houses of Parliament. The support of a majority of Lower House members is required to form and empower the ministry to govern. The Premier of Victoria is government leader in Parliament. Government Ministers assume a range of ministerial and portfolio responsibilities relating to administration and provision of services to the people of Victoria.

The Victorian Government has responsibilities to manage the State's finances; provide a range of services including health, education and public transport; and administer responsibilities such as law and order, State-based public utilities, and urban, regional and agricultural development. The primary sources of revenue for funding services are Commonwealth government grants and State government taxes.

The Legislative Assembly

There are currently 88 Legislative Assembly members, each representing the constituents of a single Electoral District. Members are elected for the term of Parliament. The Legislative Assembly or Lower House is also known as the seat of Government. The political party (or group of parliamentarians) who control the majority of support in the Legislative Assembly can form Government.

The State Premier is the leader of the Lower House majority. The official opposition is the largest grouping or political party which opposes the Government. The Legislative Assembly Presiding Officer is known as the Speaker. The Speaker is responsible for conduct of the Lower House and, along with the Upper House Presiding Officer, represents Parliament on official and ceremonial occasions.

The Legislative Council

There are 44 members of the Legislative Council representing 22 Electoral Provinces (two Councillors for each province). Legislative Council members are elected for two terms of Parliament. Half the Council members are required to face re-election at any general election.

The Legislative Council is often referred to as the 'House of Review', and its primary role is to provide a 'second opinion', or review, of bills and measures proposed by the Lower House. The Legislative Council Presiding Officer is also known as the Council President.

Parliamentarians

In 1999, Victoria's 54th Parliament was elected. As of October 2000, there were 34 female Members of Parliament (MP's), with 8 females holding ministerial portfolios (table 3.1). There were 98 male MP's (74.2%) and 10 male ministers (55.5%) in October 2000.

Since 1995, the number of female MP's has increased from 16 to 34, while the number of female ministers has increased from 2 to 8. Males, however, still hold the majority of positions with 74.2% of MP's being male, and 55.5% of ministers being male. Even though there are fewer ministers in the current government than in 1995, the number of female ministers has increased. This change has been particularly marked in the Legislative Council where female ministers now account for 25% of the total.

3.1 PARLIAMENTARIANS

	Members of Parliament				Ministers(a)			
	1995		2000		1995		2000	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Legislative Assembly								
Male	79.0	89.8	66.0	75.0	14.0	87.5	9.0	64.3
Female	9.0	10.2	22.0	25.0	2.0	12.5	5.0	35.7
Persons	88.0	100.0	88.0	100.0	16.0	100.0	14.0	100.0
Legislative Council								
Male	37.0	84.1	32.0	72.7	5.0	100.0	1.0	75.0
Female	7.0	15.9	12.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	3.0	25.0
Persons	44.0	100.0	44.0	100.0	5.0	100.0	4.0	100.0
Total								
Male	116.0	87.9	98.0	74.2	19.0	90.5	10.0	55.5
Female	16.0	12.1	34.0	25.8	2.0	9.5	8.0	44.5
Persons	132.0	100.0	132.0	100.0	21.0	100.0	18.0	100.0

(a) A Minister must be a Member of Parliament.

Source: Victorian Parliamentary Library.

Victorian Government Ministry

Following the State election held on 18 September 1999, the Australian Labor Party, led by the Hon. Steve Bracks, were able to combine their 42 seats with those of three Independent MP's, Susan Davies, Craig Ingram and Russell Savage, to form a minority government. The Bracks government later gained two additional seats from by-elections contested for the lower house seats of Burwood and Benalla.

The state of the parties as of October 2000 was:

Legislative Council (Upper House): Liberal Party 24 seats, Australian Labor Party 14 seats, National Party 6 seats.

Legislative Assembly (Lower House): Australian Labor Party 44 seats, Liberal Party 35 seats, National Party 6 seats, Independents 3 seats.

Legislative Assembly

The Bracks Ministry, as of October 2000, consists of the following members:

The Hon. Steve Bracks: Premier, Minister for Multicultural Affairs

The Hon. John Thwaites: Deputy Premier, Minister for Health, Minister for Planning

The Hon. Peter Batchelor: Minister for Transport

The Hon. John Brumby: Treasurer, Minister for State and Regional Development

The Hon. Bob Cameron: Minister for Local Government, Minister for Work Cover, Minister Assisting the Minister for Transport regarding Roads

The Hon. Christine Campbell: Minister for Community Services

The Hon. Mary Delahunty: Minister for Education, Minister for Arts

The Hon. Sherryl Garbutt: Minister for Environment and Conservation, Minister for Women's Affairs

The Hon. Andre Haermeyer: Minister for Police and Emergency Services, Minister for Corrections

The Hon. Keith Hamilton: Minister for Agriculture, Minister for Aboriginal Affairs

The Hon. Rob Hulls: Attorney General, Minister for Manufacturing Industry, Minister for Racing

The Hon. Lynne Kosky: Minister for Finance, Minister for Post Compulsory Education, Training and Employment

The Hon. John Pandazopoulos: Minister for Gaming, Minister for Major Projects and Tourism, Minister Assisting the Premier on Multicultural Affairs

The Hon. Bronwyn Pike: Minister for Housing, Minister for Aged Care, Minister Assisting the Minister for Health

Legislative Council

The Hon. Candy Broad: Minister for Energy and Resources, Minister for Ports, Minister Assisting the Minister for State and Regional Development regarding State Development

The Hon. Monica Gould: Minister for Industrial Relations, Minister Assisting the Minister for WorkCover

The Hon. Justin Madden: Minister for Sport and Recreation, Minister for Youth Affairs, Minister Assisting the Minister for Planning

The Hon. Marsha Thomson: Minister for Small Business, Minister for Consumer Affairs.

Parliamentary committees

An important component of the parliamentary process is the work conducted by Parliamentary Committees. Parliament forms committees in order to examine particular issues of interest to Parliament. Such committees may be either 'standing' committees, which exist for the life of Parliament, or 'select' committees, which exist for the duration of a particular investigation.

Currently, there are seven standing committees, known in Parliament as joint investigatory committees. These comprise both government and opposition members from both houses. While investigating particular issues, Parliamentary Committees examine information from many sources, including public submissions. This process of investigation, consultation and debate provides substantial input to the formation of new legislation.

The joint investigatory committees are as follows:

- Drugs and Crime Prevention Committee
- Environment and Natural Resources Committee
- Family and Community Development Committee
- Law Reform Committee
- Public Accounts and Estimates Committee
- Road Safety Committee
- Scrutiny of Acts and Regulations Committee

The Legislative Council has one additional committee called the Economic Development Committee and the Legislative Assembly has one additional committee called the Privileges Committee.

Victorian government departments and statutory authorities

Victorian government departments and statutory authorities administer legislation, implement government policy, provide policy advice to government, and supply goods and services within Victoria. In October 2000, there were eight Victorian government departments. These are:

Department of Premier and Cabinet, including: Cabinet Office; Arts Victoria; Multicultural Affairs; Women's Policy; Office of State Administration; Office of the Governor; Chief Parliamentary Counsel; Ombudsman; and Public Employment.

Department of Treasury and Finance, including: Budget and Financial Management; Commercial Policy and Projects; Economic and Financial Policy; Strategic Management; Office of the Regulator-General; State Revenue Office; Government Superannuation Office; and Victorian Casino and Gaming Authority.

Department of State and Regional Development, including: Industrial Relations; Industry Policy; Investment; Major Projects; Manufacturing; Multimedia; Regional Development; Science, Technology and Innovation; Small Business; Sport, Recreation and Racing; and Tourism Victoria.

Department of Education, Employment and Training, including: Schools; Post Compulsory Education, Training and Employment; Youth Affairs; and Departmental Services.

Department of Human Services, including: Acute Health; Aged, Community and Mental Health; Community Care; Disability Services; Housing; and Public Health.

Department of Justice, including: Attorney-General; Consumer Affairs; Corrections; Police and Emergency Services; Equal Opportunity Commission; Legal Policy and Court Services.

Department of Infrastructure, including: Land Use Planning, Heritage and Building Policy; Local Government; Ports and Marine; Roads; Strategic Planning; and Transport.

Department of Natural Resources and Environment, including: Aboriginal Affairs; Energy and Resources; Environment and Conservation; Minerals and Petroleum; Fisheries; Agriculture; Parks, Flora and Fauna; Forests Service; Land Victoria; Catchments and Water.

Local government administration

Structure of local government

As at 30 June 2000, there were 78 local government (municipal) districts in Victoria, comprising 33 City Councils (including 4 Greater Cities), 6 Rural Cities, 38 Shires and 1 Borough. These local government areas are governed by elected councils, except for Melton Shire Council which is administered by commissioners.

Also, there are several unincorporated areas of Victoria (i.e. not part of a municipality). These include: land within an alpine resort (seven alpine resorts have been declared under the Alpine Resorts Act 1983); French Island, situated in Westernport Bay (154 square kilometres); Lady Julia Percy Island, located off Port Fairy (1.3 square kilometres); Bass Strait Islands (3.8 square kilometres); and part of the Gippsland Lakes (309 square kilometres).

Functions of council

The functions of a council relate to its roles in providing good governance and equitable and appropriate services for its municipal district. These functions include:

- general public services (waste management; local fire, safety and emergency services; parking and traffic control; animal control; information services),
- planning and land use control (building control; environmental protection; plant control),
- infrastructure (construction and maintenance of local roads; bridges; lighting and drainage),
- health, welfare and community services (services for families, the aged and other groups in the community; health and food premises' inspection services),
- recreational and cultural services (parks and gardens; libraries and museums; sport, leisure and arts facilities), and
- economic development, including tourism.

Setting of rates and charges

The *Local Government Act 1989* includes provisions whereby the responsible Minister may limit income raised by councils from rates and charges. Since the 1998–99 financial year the application of that power has been relaxed. Councils have been provided with guidelines in the form of a broad policy framework to assist them where they wish to consider increases in the amount of income to be raised by rates and charges.

Performance management system

During 1999, a reference group comprising the peak local government bodies and the Local Government Division was established to review the Performance Management and Reporting System for Local Government. As an outcome of this work, the previous 29 annual plan indicators were reduced to 10 local government indicators for reporting in councils' annual reports for 2000–01 and each year thereafter. The indicators cover the areas of affordability/cost of governance, sustainability, services, infrastructure and governance.

Councils are required to include the performance indicators in their annual business plans and to set targets for these indicators. At the end of each financial year, councils report their performance against these targets in an audited performance statement included in their annual report.

In addition, work is underway to review and refine the 47 comparative and service specific performance measures which councils use for benchmarking purposes. The objective of the comparative indicators is to facilitate an understanding of best practice and encourage benchmarking across "like groups" as part of continuous improvement.

Best Value

The Best Value Principles legislation requires each council to "achieve continuous improvement in the provision of services for its community".

A taskforce was established in January 2000 to develop a framework to operationalise Best Value Principles in consultation with the sector. Councils will be required to set quality and cost standards for each service, performance outcomes, and to report against improvement targets.

Functions of council

The functions of a council relate to its roles in providing good governance and equitable and appropriate services for its municipal district. These functions include:

- general public services (waste management; local fire, safety and emergency services; parking and traffic control; animal control; information services),
- planning and land use control (building control; environmental protection; plant control),
- infrastructure (construction and maintenance of local roads; bridges; lighting and drainage),
- health, welfare and community services (services for families, the aged and other groups in the community; health and food premises' inspection services),
- recreational and cultural services (parks and gardens; libraries and museums; sport, leisure and arts facilities), and
- economic development, including tourism.

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Introduction

This chapter contains information about population density, components of population increase, population projections and age distribution. Also included are vital statistics on births, deaths, life expectancy, marriages and divorces, as well as data on the Indigenous population.

Statistics in this chapter are derived from data compiled or collected by the ABS, including Estimated Resident Population (ERP), which is compiled according to place of usual residence of the population. Data on overseas arrivals and departures are compiled from information supplied by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs. Interstate migration data are estimated on the basis of changes to Medicare registration information. Births, deaths, and marriages statistics are compiled by the ABS from data supplied by the Victorian Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and divorce statistics are compiled from statistical reports completed by the Family Court of Australia.

Population statistics underpin discussions pertaining to a wide range of issues including immigration, cultural and linguistic diversity, ageing, and population sustainability. The changing size and distribution of Victoria's population has implications for service provision and delivery in areas such as health, education, housing and the labour market.

The ABS publishes two types of data on resident population in Australia: counts from the five-yearly Census of Population and Housing and annual intercensal estimates of population. ERP is an official estimate of resident population for a given area. It adjusts the census count (by place of usual residence) for census undercount, interstate and overseas migration, births and deaths.

Population

At June 2000, the population of Victoria was over 4.7 million (table 4.1). The Victorian population accounted for 24.9% of the Australian total, which was over 19 million. The rate of population increase in Victoria between June 1999 and June 2000 was 1.2%, which was similar to that for Australia. Victoria is the most densely populated State, averaging 21.0 persons per square kilometre, compared with the Australian average of 2.5 persons per square kilometre.

An estimated 3,413,894 persons lived in the Melbourne Statistical Division at June 1999, representing 72.5% of the Victorian population.

4.1 AREA, ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND POPULATION DENSITY

	Unit	Victoria	Australia
Area	km ²	227 416	7 692 024
Estimated resident population at 30 June			
1995	'000	4 517.4	18 071.8
1999	'000	4 707.6	18 937.2
2000	'000	4 765.9	19 157.0
Increase in population from 1999 to 2000	%	1.2	1.1
Persons per square kilometre, 30 June 2000	no.	21.0	2.5
Victorian population as a proportion of Australian population, 30 June 2000	%	24.9	n.a.

Source: AUSLIG, 100K Coastline Database; Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).

Population increase

Population increases are comprised of two main components; natural increase (number by which live births exceed deaths in State of usual residence), and net migration (from interstate and overseas). In recent years, the rate of natural increase in Victoria has been falling steadily and fell by a further 1% for the year ending June 2000 (table 4.2). Annual net migration loss from Victoria was 2,725 people for the year ended June 1995. Since this time, the decline has reversed to a net annual migration gain, reaching 31,465 for the year ended June 2000. This reversal first occurred in 1998, and is the first positive net interstate migration since 1971.

4.2 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE

	Natural increase	Overseas(a)	Net migration		Total population increase
			Interstate	Total	
1994-95	31 346	19 295	-22 020	-2 725	29 817
1995-96	28 497	25 692	-12 800	12 892	42 768
1996-97	28 662	21 080	-4 687	16 393	45 055
1997-98	27 720	20 801	1 206	22 007	49 727
1998-99	27 076	21 602	3 975	25 577	52 653
1999-2000	26 801	24 752	6 713	31 465	58 266

(a) Comprises permanent and long-term migration, plus an adjustment for the net effect of category jumping.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).

Interstate departures from Victoria exceeded arrivals in every year between 1972 and 1997. However, the level of interstate departures from Victoria must be seen in the context of overseas migration patterns, because of Melbourne's importance as a point of entry. Outward movement from Victoria is most often to New South Wales and Queensland.

In the year to 30 June 1999, Victoria had an overall net interstate migration gain of 3,975 persons, with about 36% of arrivals from New South Wales and 27% from Queensland (table 4.3). The net interstate migration loss from Victoria was primarily to Queensland.

4.3 INTERSTATE MIGRATION

	12 months ended			
	June 1998		June 1999	
	Arrivals to Victoria	Departures from Victoria	Arrivals to Victoria	Departures from Victoria
New South Wales	24 487	22 932	24 322	22 384
Queensland	18 279	21 025	18 098	19 232
South Australia	9 212	7 615	8 925	7 462
Western Australia	7 136	7 880	7 488	7 258
Tasmania	4 231	2 913	4 410	3 085
Northern Territory	2 381	2 715	2 353	2 379
Australian Capital Territory	2 716	2 156	2 488	2 309
Total	68 442	67 236	68 084	64 109

Source: Migration, Australia (Cat. no. 3412.0).

Arrivals from overseas

In 1999–2000, 19,110 of permanent arrivals to Australia intended to settle in Victoria (table 4.4). This comprises persons who state an intention to settle permanently, as well as returning Australian residents who have lived overseas for more than 12 months. These arrivals represented an increase of 10.5% on the 1998-99 figure of 17,290. Overall, 20.9% of permanent settler arrivals to Australia in 1999–2000 intended to live in Victoria.

4.4 PERMANENT SETTLER ARRIVALS, State of Intended Residence Victoria(a)

Country of origin	Victoria			Australia
	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	1999–2000
	no.	no.	no.	no.
New Zealand	2 840	3 800	5 700	31 750
China	900	1 340	1 280	4 980
United Kingdom	1 220	1 040	1 060	7 560
India	730	520	990	3 220
South Africa	480	430	650	5 620
Indonesia	340	500	640	2 900
Malaysia	260	450	630	2 010
Viet Nam	790	820	540	1 330
Phillippines	520	510	530	2 870
Former Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and Montenegro	630	480	430	1 500
Singapore	220	410	430	1 730
Germany	290	550	390	1 340
Hong Kong	640	420	320	1 910
Other(b)	6 370	6 020	5 520	22 680
Total permanent arrivals	16 230	17 290	19 110	91 400

(a) Graduated random rounding has been used on all cells in this table. (b) Comprises less significant contributions from a large number of countries.

Source: Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures.

Departures from Victoria

The number of permanent departures from Victoria to other countries has increased over the past three years (table 4.5). In 1999–2000, 7,840 persons previously resident in Victoria left Australia on a permanent basis. This represents a 14% increase on the 1998–99 figure of 6,880. In 1999–2000, Victorian residents comprised 19.1% of Australians departing permanently.

4.5 PERMANENT DEPARTURES, Previous State of Residence Victoria(a)

Country of destination	Victoria			Australia
	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	1999–2000
	no.	no.	no.	no.
New Zealand	1 430	1 260	1 480	8 960
United Kingdom	1 130	1 230	1 320	7 470
United States of America	610	980	1 140	5 080
Hong Kong	420	520	570	3 180
Singapore	160	290	330	1 560
China	200	200	270	1 680
Canada	140	180	190	950
Other(b)	2 180	2 220	2 540	12 200
Total permanent departures	6 270	6 880	7 840	41 080

(a) Graduated random rounding has been used on all cells in this table. (b) Comprises less significant contributions from a large number of countries.

Source: Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures.

Population projections

There are a variety of assumptions used when calculating population projections, allowing for different levels of births, deaths and migration. The ABS produces three main series of projections, based on differing levels of these variables.

The projections which follow are based on a model that assumes a fertility rate only slightly lower than the current rate, a lower overseas migration gain and medium interstate migration losses. Using these assumptions, the Victorian population is expected to reach 5.0 million by 2011, and grow to 5.2 million by 2021, at which time the population of the Melbourne Statistical Division is expected to reach 3.9 million. By comparison, Australia's population is expected to be 21.3 million in 2011, and reach 23.1 million in 2021.

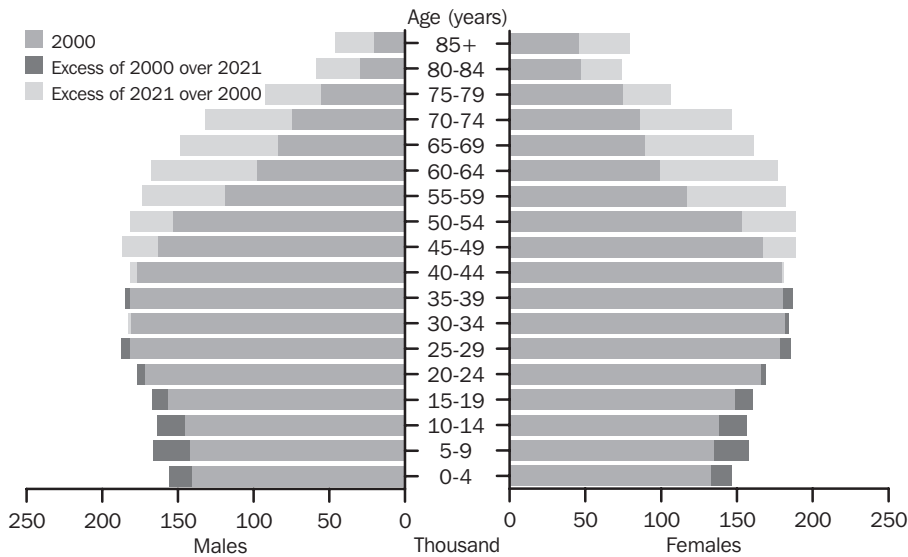
Age distribution

In 2000, 19.9% of Victorians were aged under 15 years, and 12.8% were 65 years or over (graph 4.6 and table 4.7).

Using the model assumed for population projections, in 2021 these proportions are expected to be 15.4% and 19.3% respectively. In numerical terms, the growth in the population aged 65 years and over is expected to be substantial. In 2000, there were 608,805 persons in this age group, but by 2021 they are expected to number around 1,044,700.

By 2051, the ageing of the population is expected to be more pronounced based on the model. The proportion of the population aged under 15 years is expected to be 13.5% compared to 27.8% for those aged 65 years and over.

4.6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, 2000 AND PROJECTED POPULATION 2021



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0); Population Projections (Cat. no. 3222.0).

4.7 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, By Age — 30 June 2000p

Age group (years)	Males		Females		Persons	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
0-4	156 027	6.6	146 704	6.1	302 731	6.4
5-9	166 259	7.0	157 688	6.6	323 947	6.8
10-14	163 942	6.9	156 604	6.5	320 546	6.7
15-19	166 534	7.1	160 266	6.7	326 800	6.9
20-24	176 790	7.5	169 084	7.0	345 874	7.3
25-29	187 923	8.0	185 659	7.7	373 582	7.8
30-34	180 907	7.7	183 803	7.6	364 710	7.7
35-39	184 884	7.8	186 868	7.8	371 752	7.8
40-44	177 393	7.5	179 784	7.5	357 177	7.5
45-49	163 166	6.9	167 095	6.9	330 261	6.9
50-54	153 237	6.5	153 231	6.4	306 468	6.4
55-59	118 919	5.0	117 426	4.9	236 345	5.0
60-64	97 629	4.1	99 229	4.1	196 858	4.1
65-69	84 084	3.6	89 378	3.7	173 462	3.6
70-74	75 182	3.2	85 998	3.6	161 180	3.4
75-79	55 605	2.4	74 713	3.1	130 318	2.7
80-84	29 650	1.3	47 669	2.0	77 319	1.6
85 and over	20 753	0.9	45 773	1.9	66 526	1.4
Total	2 358 884	100.0	2 406 972	100.0	4 765 856	100.0

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).

Vital statistics

In 1999, there was a lower birth rate in Victoria than in Australia (table 4.8). The marriage and divorce rates in Australia were higher than those in Victoria.

4.8 SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS — 1999

	Victoria	Australia
Live births		
Males	30 101	127 357
Females	28 774	121 513
Persons		
Number	58 875	248 870
Rate(a)	12.5	13.1
Deaths		
Males	16 433	67 227
Females	15 485	60 875
Persons		
Number	31 918	128 102
Rate(a)	6.8	6.8
Infant deaths	328	1 402
Perinatal deaths(b)		
Number	543	2 133
Rate(c)	9.2	8.5
Marriages		
Number	27 252	114 316
Rate(a)	5.8	6.0
Divorces		
Number	12 742	52 566
Rate(a)	2.7	2.8

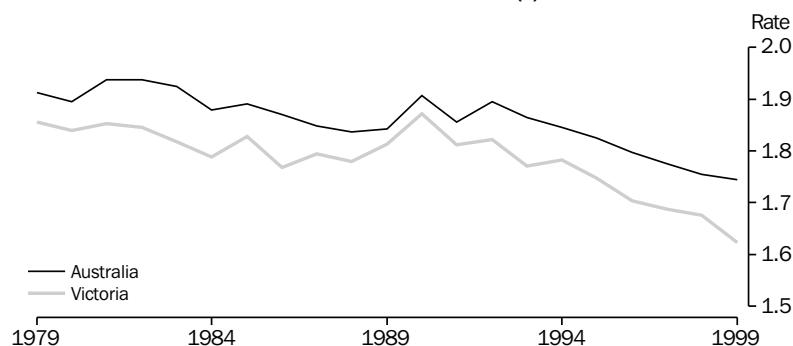
(a) Number per 1,000 of the 30 June 1999 estimated resident population. (b) Perinatal deaths comprise neonatal and fetal deaths. (c) The number of perinatal deaths per 1,000 live and still births.

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3311.2); *Births, Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0); *Deaths, Australia* (Cat. no. 3302.0).

Births

There were 58,875 live births registered to women resident in Victoria during 1999, a 2.7% decrease on 1998 registrations (graph 4.9 and table 4.10). Due to changes in administrative processes at the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the number of registered births in 1999 for Victoria is understated to some extent. The Victorian figure represented 24% of total Australian births.

4.9 TOTAL FERTILITY RATE(a)



(a) The number of live births per 1,000 of the female resident population at 30 June.

Source: *Births, Australia* (Cat. no. 3301.0).

The proportion of ex-nuptial births has increased slightly each year since 1994, with 23.4% of births classified as ex-nuptial in 1999, compared to 20.5% recorded in 1994 (table 4.10). The median age of mothers giving birth (all confinements) was 30.4 years, this is an increase of almost a year on the median age in 1994. The median marriage duration of 2.7 years before first confinement has remained the same since 1994.

4.10 SUMMARY OF BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS

	Unit	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Live births							
Males	no.	32 904	32 108	31 587	31 248	31 303	30 101
Females	no.	31 070	30 483	29 556	29 484	29 189	28 774
Persons	no.	63 974	62 591	61 143	60 732	60 492	58 875
Sex ratio(a)	ratio	105.9	105.3	106.9	106.0	107.2	104.6
Birth rate(b)	rate	14.3	13.9	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.5
Nuptial births	no.	50 860	48 962	47 933	47 191	46 391	45 106
Ex-nuptial births	no.	13 114	13 629	13 210	13 541	14 101	13 769
Ex-nuptial births as proportion of total live births	%	20.5	21.8	21.6	22.3	23.3	23.4
Confinements	no.	63 085	61 685	60 294	59 804	59 531	57 891
Median age of mother for all confinements	years	29.5	29.7	29.9	30.0	30.2	30.4
Median duration of marriage for nuptial first confinements	years	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7

(a) Number of male live births per 100 female live births. (b) Number of live births registered during calendar year per 1,000 of the 30 June 1998 mean estimated resident population.

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3311.2).

Deaths

There were 31,918 deaths of Victorian residents registered in 1999, of which 16,433 were male and 15,485 were female. This represented a slight decrease in the total number of deaths in 1998 (table 4.11 and graph 4.12). The 1999 crude death rate was 6.8 deaths per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, the lowest rate over the last six years. The median age at death was 75.2 years for males and 81.8 years for females. The infant mortality rate was 5.6 deaths per 1,000 live births, an increase on the rate of 4.7 recorded in 1998 and the highest rate recorded since 1992.

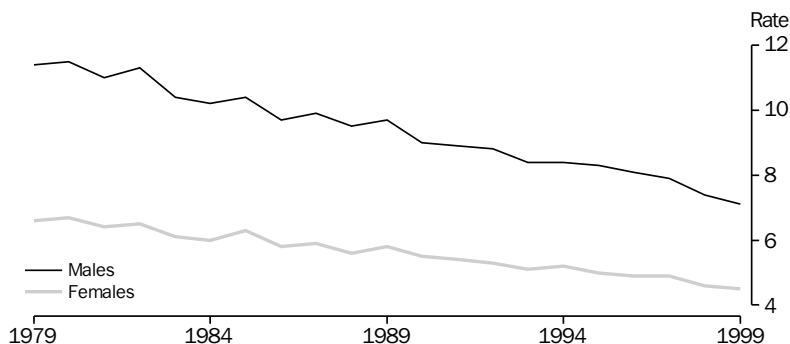
4.11 SUMMARY OF DEATHS

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Deaths						
Males	16 765	16 960	17 009	17 122	16 407	16 433
Females	15 588	15 465	15 717	16 139	15 600	15 485
Persons	32 353	32 425	32 726	33 261	32 007	31 918
Sex ratio(a)	107.6	109.7	108.2	106.1	105.2	106.1
Standardised death rate(b)						
Males	8.4	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.4	7.1
Females	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.5
Persons	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.7
Crude death rate(c)						
Males	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.1	7.1
Females	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.6	6.5
Persons	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	6.9	6.8
Infant deaths						
Males	189	161	179	158	152	186
Females	138	147	129	142	131	142
Persons	327	308	308	300	283	328
Infant mortality rate(d)	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	5.6
Perinatal deaths(e)						
Males	361	331	312	287	244	299
Females	240	251	230	235	226	244
Persons	601	582	542	522	470	543
Perinatal death rate(f)	9.3	9.2	8.8	8.6	7.7	9.2
Median age at death (years)						
Males	74.0	73.9	74.7	74.7	75.0	75.2
Females	80.6	80.9	81.3	81.4	81.7	81.8

(a) Number of male deaths per 100 female deaths. (b) The overall death rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the death rates of the population under study. The current standard population is all persons in the 1991 Australian population. (c) Number of deaths registered per 1,000 of the 30 June 1999 estimated resident population. (d) Deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births. (e) Prior to 1997, perinatal deaths data have been based upon the World Health Organisation definition. This definition included all fetuses and infants delivered weighing at least 500 grams or of gestational age 22 weeks. From 1997, the ABS has increased the coverage of perinatal deaths by including fetal and neonatal deaths with a birthweight of at least 400 grams or having a gestational age of 20 weeks. Perinatal deaths data prior to 1998 have been revised according to this new definition. (f) Still births (fetal) and neonatal deaths (within 28 days of birth) per 1,000 live births plus still births combined.

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3311.2).

4.12 STANDARDISED DEATH RATES(a)



(a) Per 1,000 of the standard population.

Source: *Deaths, Australia* (Cat. no. 3302.0).

Life expectancy

Life expectancy refers to the average number of years in addition to their current age, a person of given age and sex might expect to live, if the age-specific death rates of the given year were to continue throughout his or her lifetime. A child born during 1997–99 to a mother resident in Victoria has a life expectancy of 82.0 years if female and 76.7 years if male (table 4.13). A woman aged 40 in 1997–99 has a life expectancy of a further 43.1 years, and a man of the same age, 38.7 years.

4.13 LIFE EXPECTANCY — 1997–99(a)

	Males	Females
Age (years)	years	years
0	76.7	82.0
5	72.2	77.4
10	67.3	72.5
15	62.3	67.5
20	57.5	62.6
25	52.8	57.7
30	48.2	52.9
35	43.4	48.0
40	38.7	43.1
45	34.0	38.4
50	29.4	33.7
55	24.9	29.0
60	20.7	24.6
65	16.8	20.3
70	13.2	16.2
75	10.2	12.5
80	7.6	9.2
85	5.6	6.6
90	4.2	4.6
95	3.5	3.5

(a) Life tables are based on three years worth of data in order to reduce the impact of year-to-year statistical variations.

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3311.2).

Marriages

In 1999, there were 27,252 marriages registered in Victoria, a 3% increase on 1998 (table 4.14). This continues the recent turnaround in the number of marriages registered per year which peaked in 1988 and then declined each year until 1997. This increase in numbers is also reflected in the crude marriage rate which has increased from 5.7 marriages per 1,000 population in 1998 to 5.8 in 1999. Of total marriages, 69% were first marriages for both partners, 18% the first for one partner, and 13% a second marriage for both partners.

4.14 SUMMARY OF MARRIAGES

	Unit	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
First marriage both partners	no.	19 078	18 752	18 026	17 666	18 221	18 847
First marriage one partner	no.	4 443	4 458	4 546	4 485	4 573	4 878
Remarriage both partners	no.	3 453	3 397	3 502	3 305	3 578	3 527
<i>Total marriages</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>26 974</i>	<i>26 607</i>	<i>26 074</i>	<i>25 456</i>	<i>26 372</i>	<i>27 252</i>
Crude marriage(a)	rate	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.8
Performed by ministers of religion							
Marriages	no.	16 153	n.a.	14 415	14 004	13 803	13 725
Proportion of all marriages	%	59.9	n.a.	55.3	55.0	52.3	50.4

(a) Number of marriages per 1,000 of the 30 June 1999 estimated resident population.

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3311.2).

Divorces

There were 12,742 divorces granted in Victoria during 1999, an increase of 3.5% on the number granted in 1998 (table 4.15). There were 2.7 divorces per 1,000 population, with a median interval of 8.1 years between marriage and separation. The median duration of marriages was 11.5 years. Divorces involving children decreased by 5.7% from 1997 to 1998, and represented 51% of total divorces granted in 1998.

4.15 SUMMARY OF DIVORCES

	Unit	1994	1995(a)	1996	1997	1998	1999
Divorces granted	no.	11 320	11 838	12 491	12 463	12 307	12 742
Crude divorce rate(b)	rate	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7
Median duration of marriage(c)	years	10.9	10.9	10.8	11.0	10.9	11.5
Median interval between marriage and separation	years	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.1
Divorces of persons involving children							
Divorces	no.	6 075	n.a.	6 482	6 661	6 280	6 871
Total divorces	%	53.7	n.a.	51.9	53.4	51.0	53.9
Average children	no.	1.8	n.a.	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9

(a) A number of data items, including details of children aged under 18 years, were not processed in 1995. (b) Number of divorces per 1,000 of the 30 June 1999 estimated resident population. (c) The interval measured in completed years between the date of marriage and the date of divorce.

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3311.2).

Indigenous population

Indigenous population data have been collected in every census since Federation, but prior to the 1967 repeal of section 127 of the Constitution, only those deemed to be of less than half Aboriginal origin were included in official population figures for States and Territories. Since then, the ABS has made considerable efforts to collect data on the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, through the Census of Population and Housing, and a range of surveys.

As at 30 June 1996, the estimated resident Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population in Victoria was 22,598 (table 4.16). Indigenous people comprised 0.5% of Victoria's total population, the lowest proportion of any State or Territory.

The age structure of the Indigenous population differs markedly from that of the total population. At 30 June 1996, 38.7% of Victoria's Indigenous population were aged under 15 years and 3.2% were aged over 65 years. This compared with 20.8% and 12.5% respectively for the total Victorian population. These figures reflect the relatively high fertility and, to a lesser extent, the high mortality of the Indigenous population.

The median age of the Indigenous population was 21.3 years which was much younger than that of the total population, which was 34.3 years.

4.16 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION(a) — 30 June 1996

	Indigenous population		Total population	
	no.	%	no.	%
0–14 years	8 735	38.7	947 358	20.8
15–24 years	4 129	18.3	662 381	14.5
25–44 years	6 513	28.8	1 418 984	31.1
45–64 years	2 502	11.1	961 966	21.1
65 years and over	719	3.2	569 466	12.5
Total	22 598	100.0	4 560 155	100.0

(a) Experimental estimates.

Source: *Census of Population and Housing: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, Victoria* (Cat. no. 2034.2).

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Overseas Arrivals and Departures Survey, unpublished data.

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Introduction

The data in this chapter includes statistics on the labour force, forms of employment and industrial disputes. The data is from the original series, unless otherwise indicated. Data sources include the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS), the 1998 Forms of Employment Survey and the monthly Industrial Disputes Survey, all of which are conducted by the ABS.

The labour force concept is the basis for measuring employment and unemployment, and measures the total official supply of labour available. The labour force is broadly defined as persons aged 15 years and over who are either employed or unemployed in a given reference week. The employed can also be considered in terms of full-time and part-time status, which is determined by the number of hours worked per week. Part-time workers are those who usually work less than 35 hours per week. The labour force participation rate is the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the civilian population of working age (15 years and over), and serves as a measure of those participating in economic activity.

The ABS conducts a monthly household-based labour force survey which provides estimates at national, state and regional levels. This survey produces major statistical indicators such as the number of persons employed and unemployed. In the LFS, people are considered unemployed if they satisfy three criteria: they are not employed; they are available for work; and they are taking active steps to find full-time or part-time work. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of persons in the labour force.

The Forms of Employment survey was conducted in August 1998, as a supplement to the monthly LFS. This survey examined some of the key factors relating to the nature of employment arrangements.

Measures of industrial disputes are collected monthly by the ABS. An industrial dispute is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees, or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work. The collection is restricted to stoppages and lockouts of 10 working days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. These statistics are based on all disputes identified which occurred during the period.

The labour force

In August 2000, there were 2,413,300 persons in the Victorian labour force (table 5.1). This was comprised of 2,267,200 employed and 146,100 unemployed persons. The Victorian participation rate (which measures the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of persons aged 15 years or more) was 63.1%. The unemployment rate (which measures the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force) was 6.1%.

As a whole, the participation rate has remained steady at around 63% over the past six years, while the unemployment rate has declined from 8.3% in 1995 to 6.1% in 2000. The number of employed persons has increased over this period by 10.3%. A major factor contributing to the increase in the number of employed persons over this period has been a 7.1% increase in the Victorian population.

While full-time employment grew by only 6.8% between August 1995 and August 2000, part-time employment increased by 21.0%. Part-time employment as a proportion of total employment has increased from 25.1% in August 1995 to 27.6% in August 2000.

The unemployment rate is lower for females than males (5.8 to 6.3% respectively), however, part-time employment is significantly higher for females than for males. Females comprise 72.2% of all part-time workers, and 45.1% of all employed females are employed part-time, compared to only 13.7% of employed males. Growth in part-time employment, however, has been 31.0% for males since 1995, and 17.5% for females.

The participation rate for females increased between August 1995 and August 2000, while that for males decreased slightly. There remains, however, a significant difference between the participation rates of females and males (54.5% and 72.2% respectively).

5.1 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER

	Employed			Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Total				
August	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES									
1995	1 031.3	132.4	1 163.6	99.7	111.9	1 275.6	469.7	8.8	73.1
1996	1 046.4	137.2	1 183.7	98.1	111.5	1 295.1	470.5	8.6	73.4
1997	1 025.3	146.6	1 171.9	100.0	115.2	1 287.1	501.7	9.0	72.0
1998	1 050.0	156.9	1 206.8	87.4	103.9	1 310.8	504.0	7.9	72.2
1999	1 072.4	153.3	1 225.7	80.3	98.4	1 324.2	518.2	7.4	71.9
2000	1 092.4	173.5	1 265.9	66.1	84.5	1 350.4	521.2	6.3	72.2
FEMALES									
1995	507.2	384.1	891.3	49.5	72.9	964.2	860.4	7.6	52.8
1996	509.2	386.7	895.9	60.7	86.1	981.9	866.2	8.8	53.1
1997	499.9	395.2	895.1	57.5	86.4	981.5	889.8	8.8	52.5
1998	537.9	416.4	954.2	50.4	81.4	1 035.7	860.6	7.9	54.6
1999	527.8	425.5	953.3	38.4	67.4	1 020.6	902.3	6.6	53.1
2000	550.1	451.2	1 001.3	39.7	61.6	1 063.0	887.3	5.8	54.5
PERSONS									
1995	1 538.5	516.5	2 055.0	149.2	184.8	2 239.8	1 330.1	8.3	62.7
1996	1 555.6	523.9	2 079.5	158.8	197.5	2 277.1	1 336.7	8.7	63.0
1997	1 525.2	541.7	2 066.9	157.4	201.6	2 268.6	1 391.4	8.9	62.0
1998	1 587.9	573.2	2 161.1	137.8	185.4	2 346.4	1 364.6	7.9	63.2
1999	1 600.2	578.8	2 179.0	118.7	165.8	2 344.8	1 420.5	7.1	62.3
2000	1 642.4	624.7	2 267.2	105.8	146.1	2 413.3	1 408.5	6.1	63.1

Source: Labour Force, Victoria (Cat. no. 6202.2).

Unemployment

There have been marked changes in the duration of unemployment over the past five years. Between August 1995 and August 2000, the number of unemployed persons declined by 21%, however the number of persons unemployed for less than 13 weeks (short-term unemployed) increased by 8% (table 5.2). This was offset by falls of 37% in persons unemployed for between 13 and 52 weeks, and 29% for persons unemployed for 52 weeks or more (long-term unemployed). In August 2000, almost one-third of all unemployed persons were long-term unemployed. Long-term unemployment decreased in all age groups, with the smallest decline being for 15–19 year olds (4%).

The proportion of unemployed persons who were long-term unemployed in August 2000 increased with age, from 15% for 15–19 year olds to 41% for 45–54 year olds and 68% for persons aged 55 and over.

5.2 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, By Age and Duration of Time

	Age group (years)						Total
	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55 and over	
Duration of unemployment (weeks)	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
August 1995							
Under 13	10.8	12.2	10.8	13.0	6.2	*4.4	57.2
13 and under 52	16.3	13.7	18.2	7.6	8.5	*3.7	68.1
52 and over	4.8	6.3	13.2	14.8	12.6	7.8	59.5
Total	31.9	32.1	42.1	35.4	27.3	16.0	184.8
August 2000							
Under 13	14.4	12.2	14.7	10.5	8.3	*1.4	61.5
13 and under 52	10.8	9.9	8.5	8.0	*4.4	*1.1	42.7
52 and over	4.6	*4.0	11.2	8.3	8.9	5.0	42.0
Total	29.8	26.1	34.4	26.8	21.7	7.4	146.1

Source: Unpublished data, Labour Force Survey.

Age

Employment and unemployment characteristics vary markedly with age. Participation rates are highest amongst persons aged 20–54, ages traditionally associated with being in full-time employment, with 20–24 year olds having the highest participation rate of 82.0% (table 5.3). In contrast, the participation rate for 15–19 year olds is 53.6%, lower than any other age group below age 60. This age group also had the highest unemployment rate (17.0%). Of those persons who were employed, the 15–19 year old age group had the highest proportion in part-time work (69% of employed persons).

5.3 LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER — August 2000

Age group (years)	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
15–19	45.8	99.6	145.4	29.8	175.2	151.6	17.0	53.6
20–24	174.6	83.0	257.6	26.1	283.7	62.4	9.2	82.0
25–34	462.6	102.9	565.5	34.4	599.9	138.4	5.7	81.2
35–44	423.1	142.3	565.4	26.8	592.1	135.9	4.5	81.3
45–54	370.7	113.3	484.0	21.7	505.6	133.3	4.3	79.1
55–59	103.1	38.0	141.2	*3.9	145.1	93.1	*2.7	60.9
60–64	44.7	22.3	67.0	*3.5	70.5	127.1	*5.0	35.7
65 and over	17.9	23.3	41.2	*0.0	41.2	566.6	*0.0	6.8
Total	1 642.4	624.7	2 267.2	146.1	2 413.3	1 408.5	6.1	63.1

Source: Labour Force, Victoria (Cat. no. 6202.2).

Birthplace

In August 2000, one in four employed Victorians were born overseas (table 5.4). Participation rates for persons born overseas were generally lower than for those born in Australia. Persons born in the main English-speaking countries (United Kingdom, Ireland, South Africa, USA, Canada and New Zealand) had a higher labour force participation rate than those born elsewhere overseas (62.5% and 50.9% respectively), and a lower unemployment rate (4.9% and 7.9% respectively).

The only birthplace region having a higher participation rate than Australia is Oceania (excluding Australia), with 72.9%. The majority of persons in this group were born in New Zealand. The lowest participation rate was 45.6%, for persons born in the Middle East and North Africa.

5.4 LABOUR FORCE STATUS, By Birthplace — August 2000

	Employed full-time	Total employed	Total unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Australia	1 216.8	1 709.7	104.6	1 814.3	833.9	5.8	68.5
Oceania (excluding Australia)	34.6	42.2	*2.9	45.2	16.8	*6.5	72.9
Europe	225.6	297.6	19.2	316.9	322.0	6.1	49.6
Middle East and North Africa	21.2	29.1	*2.8	32.0	38.2	*8.9	45.6
Southeast Asia	60.8	77.0	8.8	85.9	54.1	10.3	61.3
Northeast Asia	24.0	30.7	*1.5	32.2	31.9	*4.6	50.2
Southern Asia	28.0	38.8	*2.7	41.5	21.9	*6.4	65.4
The Americas	15.5	21.5	*1.8	23.3	12.0	*7.8	66.0
Africa (excluding North Africa)	15.8	20.3	*1.8	22.1	11.5	*8.0	65.7
Main English-speaking countries	135.0	181.9	9.5	191.4	114.6	4.9	62.5
Other than main English-speaking countries	290.7	375.6	32.1	407.6	393.9	7.9	50.9
Total born outside Australia	425.7	557.5	41.5	599.0	508.5	6.9	54.1

Source: Labour Force, Victoria (Cat. no. 6202.2).

Industry

The major employing industries in Victoria at August 2000 were manufacturing (370,100 persons), retail trade (316,400 persons) and property and business services (287,100 persons) (table 5.5). These industries accounted for 16.3%, 14% and 12.7% respectively, of employed persons.

There were marked differences by sex with regard to the industry of employment. Males dominated employment in construction (88% of employed persons), electricity, gas and water supply (88%) and transport and storage (74%). Females, on the other hand, comprised 76% of employment in health and community services and 70% of those employed in education.

In the 5 years from August 1995 to August 2000, the number of employed persons in Victoria increased by 10.3%. The largest increases were in property and business services (38.6%), communication services (35.6%) and cultural and recreational services (30.4%). In contrast, the electricity, gas and water supply sector recorded a 36.8% decline in employment, while employment in wholesale trade declined by 15.3% and government administration and defence by 12.7%.

5.5 EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Industry

	August 1995			August 2000		Change over 5 years
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Persons	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	89.8	62.3	30.1	92.3	4.1	2.8
Mining	6.2	5.4	*2.0	7.4	0.3	19.4
Manufacturing	347.8	264.3	105.9	370.1	16.3	6.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	22.0	12.2	*1.7	13.9	0.6	-36.8
Construction	127.4	140.4	19.2	159.7	7.0	25.4
Wholesale trade	127.0	71.9	35.8	107.6	4.7	-15.3
Retail trade	298.1	149.4	167.0	316.4	14.0	6.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	80.8	41.8	54.7	96.5	4.3	19.4
Transport and storage	85.4	72.7	25.7	98.5	4.3	15.3
Communication services	41.3	37.8	18.2	56.0	2.5	35.6
Finance and insurance	87.8	42.2	48.5	90.8	4.0	3.4
Property and business services	207.2	157.8	129.4	287.1	12.7	38.6
Government administration and defence	81.3	31.6	39.3	71.0	3.1	-12.7
Education	148.9	47.5	108.3	155.8	6.9	4.6
Health and community services	186.3	50.9	161.1	212.0	9.4	13.8
Cultural and recreational services	48.7	35.5	28.0	63.5	2.8	30.4
Personal and other services	69.3	42.2	26.4	68.6	3.0	-1.0
Total all industries	2 055.0	1 265.9	1 001.3	2 267.2	100.0	10.3

Source: Labour Force, Victoria (Cat. no. 6202.2).

Occupation

In August 2000, professionals comprised one in five employed persons in Victoria, followed by intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (table 5.6). The largest occupation group for males was tradespersons and related workers (20.9%), and for females it was intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (25.7%). Females comprised 85.5% of advanced clerical, sales and service workers, while 91.2% of tradespersons and related workers were male.

5.6 EMPLOYED PERSONS, By Occupation — August 2000

	Number			Proportion		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Managers and administrators	125.0	44.6	169.6	9.9	4.5	7.5
Professionals	222.9	224.8	447.7	17.6	22.4	19.7
Associate professionals	166.8	97.0	263.8	13.2	9.7	11.6
Tradespersons and related workers	264.6	25.4	290.0	20.9	2.5	12.8
Advanced clerical and service workers	16.1	94.7	110.8	1.3	9.5	4.9
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	97.4	257.6	355.0	7.7	25.7	15.7
Intermediate production and transport workers	174.6	32.5	207.0	13.8	3.2	9.1
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	63.0	142.3	205.3	5.0	14.2	9.1
Labourers and related workers	135.5	82.5	217.9	10.7	8.2	9.6
Total all occupations	1 265.9	1 001.3	2 267.2	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Labour Force, Victoria (Cat. no. 6202.2).

Sector

In May 2000, there were an estimated 1,862,700 wage and salary earners in Victoria, the majority of whom (83%) were employed in the private sector (table 5.7). The proportion of persons employed in the private sector has increased from 79% in 1995 and is partially offset by a decline in the number of persons employed in the public sector. A notable fall has been employment in the Commonwealth Government in Victoria, which declined by 30,400 persons (35%) between 1995 and 2000.

5.7 WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, Sector — Trend

OFF-WHITE AND CREAMY EXHIBITS, COSTS					Public
	Private	Commonwealth Government	State Government	Local Government	Total
May	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1995	1 373.1	85.8	230.1	40.4	1 729.4
1996	1 379.8	84.1	230.0	40.7	1 734.6
1997	1 412.6	65.9	218.6	40.0	1 737.1
1998	1 429.3	59.1	222.3	31.3	1 742.0
1999	1 493.5	53.4	219.3	31.1	1 797.3
2000	1 553.5	55.4	221.7	32.1	1 862.7

Source: Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (Cat. no. 6248.0).

Labour force regions

Labour force status varies considerably between regions (table 5.8). Of the civilian population aged 15 years and over, persons in metropolitan Melbourne had higher labour force participation than those in the balance of Victoria (64.0% compared to 60.8%) and lower unemployment (5.6% compared to 7.4%). In metropolitan Melbourne, 42.9% of employed females worked part-time compared to 51.7% in the balance of Victoria.

At the regional level there were even greater differences in labour force characteristics. The lowest unemployment rate (4.0%) was recorded in the Southern Melbourne region, and the highest (8.8%) in the Barwon-Western District region.

The regions with the highest and lowest participation rates were both in metropolitan Melbourne, these being Inner Melbourne (70.6%) and North-Western Melbourne (56.3%).

The proportion of total employed persons who were female varied from 48.7% in Inner Melbourne to 39.7% in the South-Eastern Melbourne region. Inner Melbourne also recorded the lowest proportion of employed females working part-time (27.8%), while the highest was in Loddon-Mallee (58.4%).

5.8 LABOUR FORCE STATUS, Labour Force Region(a) — August 2000

	Employed full-time		Employed part-time		Total employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Males	Females	Males	Females					
	'000	'000	'000	'000				%	%
Melbourne									
North Western Melbourne	55.8	30.0	5.2	18.7	109.8	10.4	120.2	8.7	56.3
Outer Western Melbourne	121.8	68.6	18.4	46.0	254.8	21.4	276.2	7.7	63.8
Inner Melbourne	56.7	47.1	12.1	18.1	134.0	6.9	140.9	4.9	70.6
North Eastern Melbourne	95.6	48.7	17.4	37.2	199.0	11.5	210.5	5.4	64.5
Inner Eastern Melbourne	140.7	80.3	25.1	58.1	304.3	15.0	319.4	4.7	64.3
Southern Melbourne	86.6	44.1	15.2	42.1	187.9	7.9	195.8	4.0	62.3
Outer Eastern Melbourne	110.1	49.3	14.1	43.3	216.8	10.9	227.6	4.8	68.5
South Eastern Melbourne	88.8	38.5	11.4	27.5	166.2	9.4	175.6	5.4	62.6
Mornington Peninsula	55.9	22.2	7.0	30.4	115.5	6.5	122.0	5.3	61.5
<i>Total Melbourne</i>	<i>812.0</i>	<i>428.8</i>	<i>125.9</i>	<i>321.6</i>	<i>1 688.3</i>	<i>99.9</i>	<i>1 788.1</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>64.0</i>
Balance of Victoria									
Barwon–Western District	75.7	33.9	12.8	30.7	153.2	14.7	167.9	8.8	58.9
Central Highlands–Wimmera	48.0	20.0	8.8	21.9	98.6	7.3	105.9	6.9	63.3
Loddon–Mallee	48.9	18.9	8.5	26.5	102.8	5.2	108.0	4.9	59.4
Goulburn–Ovens–Murray	65.2	29.5	9.6	29.4	133.8	10.6	144.4	7.3	63.2
All Gippsland	42.6	19.0	7.9	21.1	90.6	8.4	99.0	8.5	59.9
<i>Total Balance of Victoria</i>	<i>280.4</i>	<i>121.3</i>	<i>47.6</i>	<i>129.6</i>	<i>578.9</i>	<i>46.3</i>	<i>625.2</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>60.8</i>
Total Victoria	1 092.4	550.1	173.5	451.2	2 267.2	146.1	2 413.3	6.1	63.1

(a) Refer to Appendix for map displaying Labour Force Statistical Regions.

Source: Labour Force, Victoria (Cat. no. 6202.2).

Forms of employment

In Victoria in August 1998, 1,299,100 (61.0%) of employed persons were employees with leave entitlements, slightly higher than the 58.8% recorded for Australia (table 5.9). There were a significant number of Victorians employed as self-identified casuals (15.7%).

5.9 EMPLOYED PERSONS: EMPLOYMENT TYPES — August 1998

Employment Types	Victoria		Australia	
	'000	%	'000	%
Employees with leave entitlements	1 299.1	61.0	4 939.7	58.8
Self-identified casuals	333.9	15.7	1 486.9	17.7
Other employed persons	80.4	3.8	299.5	3.6
Owner managers of incorporated enterprises	172.5	8.1	590.9	7.0
Owner managers of unincorporated enterprises	244.7	11.5	1 078.8	12.8
Total	2 130.6	100.0	8 395.8	100.0

Source: Forms of Employment (Cat. no. 6359.0).

In August 1998, the majority (57.7%) of employed persons in Victoria preferred no change to their hours of work (table 5.10). This percentage was similar for full-time and part-time workers, 58.6% and 55.1% respectively, and was also similar to those for Australia. In contrast, for those who did prefer to change their hours of work, a marked difference was shown between full-time and part-time workers. Among full-time workers, 28.2% preferred to work fewer hours, and only 8.5% preferred more hours; while among part-time workers, 34.6% preferred more hours, while only 5.7% preferred fewer hours.

5.10 EMPLOYED PERSONS, PREFERENCE TO CHANGE HOURS — August 1998

Preference to change hours	Victoria		Australia	
	'000	%	'000	%
Full-time workers				
Prefers more hours	134.0	8.5	655.9	10.5
Prefers fewer hours	443.9	28.2	1 699.5	27.2
Prefers no change	920.6	58.6	3 607.5	57.7
Did not work last week	73.3	4.7	284.7	4.6
Total	1 571.7	100.0	6 247.5	100.0
Part-time workers				
Prefers more hours(a)	193.6	34.6	766.2	35.7
Prefers fewer hours	31.9	5.7	128.0	6.0
Prefers no change	308.0	55.1	1 145.1	53.3
Did not work last week	25.3	4.5	108.9	5.1
Total	558.9	100.0	2 148.2	100.0

(a) This category combines responses to two separate questions by different groups of employed persons.

Source: *Forms of Employment* (Cat. no. 6359.0).

Industrial disputes

For the third consecutive year, the number of industrial disputes in Victoria has increased, from 98 in 1996, to 240 in 1999 (table 5.11). The largest increase occurred between 1998 and 1999 when the number of disputes increased by 75% (from 137 to 240). The number of employees involved in industrial disputes increased by 37% between 1998 and 1999, while working days lost increased by only 9%.

Overall, the duration of disputes between 1998 and 1999 has decreased, as has the number of employees involved per dispute. The average number of employees involved per dispute decreased from 897 to 700, while average working days lost per dispute decreased from 1,460 to 909.

5.11 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

	Total disputes	Total employees involved	Working days lost	Working days lost per thousand employees
	no.	'000	'000	'000
1994	109	52.2	87.0	52.0
1995	110	79.0	126.1	72.0
1996	98	121.1	218.1	122.0
1997	112	129.1	212.1	118.0
1998	137	122.9	200.0	108.0
1999	240	168.1	218.2	116.0

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (Cat. no. 6321.0); Unpublished data, *Industrial Disputes Survey*.

During 1999, the highest level of disputation occurred in the manufacturing industry which accounted for 57.5% of working days lost and 42% of all employees involved in disputes (table 5.12). The construction industry accounted for 29.1% of working days lost and 40% of all employees involved. There were 1.8 working days lost per employee involved in the manufacturing industry, compared with only 0.9 in the construction industry. This compares to the average number of working days lost per employee involved in Victoria, of 1.3.

5.12 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY INDUSTRY — Year ended December 1998

	Disputes(a)	Employees involved	Working days lost	
			'000	%
Agriculture	n.p.	0.2	0.2	0.1
Mining	5	0.6	0.8	0.4
Manufacturing	100	71.4	125.5	57.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	11	1.4	2.9	1.3
Construction	86	67.8	63.4	29.1
Wholesale and retail trade, cafes and accommodation	8	0.7	1	0.5
Transport and storage	16	6.2	4.3	2
Communication services	5	0.7	0.6	0.3
Finance insurance, property and business services	14	1.4	3.7	1.7
Government administration and defence	4	0.8	0.6	0.3
Education, health and community services	11	13.2	12.6	5.8
Cultural, recreational, personal and other services	4	3.8	2.5	1.1
Total(b)	240	168.1	218.2	100.0

(a) A dispute affecting more than one industry is counted once in each industry but only once at the broader industry level. (b) Sum of components may not equal totals due to rounding.

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (Cat. no. 6321.0); *Unpublished data, Industrial Disputes Survey*.

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Introduction

This chapter includes information about household income and expenditure. The economic well-being or standard of living of individuals and families is largely dependent on the economic and social resources available to provide for the consumption of goods and services, and for participation in the life of society.

Income can be measured in a variety of ways, the methods covered in this chapter include household income from the Household Expenditure Survey (HES), average weekly earnings of employees, weekly total employee earnings, and wage costs from various Employer surveys. Expenditure data is sourced from the HES, and prices data from the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which measures changes in prices over time. All data in this chapter is sourced from surveys conducted by the ABS.

Income

Regular income is the means by which most individuals and families finance current consumption and make provision for the future through saving and investment. The level of cash income can be used as an indicator of the standard of living for most of the population.

Household income

The HES collects detailed information about income, expenditure and household characteristics of households resident in private dwellings throughout Australia.

In 1998–99, the average weekly household income for Victorian households was \$925.68 (table 6.1). Households whose principle source of income was employee income had an average weekly income of \$1,254.77, compared to \$317.96 for those whose principle source of income was government pensions and allowances.

Of those households whose principle source of income was their own business, 43.3% were couple families with dependent children. In contrast, couple families with dependent children made up only 8.3% of households whose principle source of income was government pensions and allowances. Lone person households comprised 37.7% of households reliant on government pensions and allowances.

6.1 HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS BY PRINCIPLE SOURCE OF INCOME — 1998–99

Household characteristics	Unit	Employee income	Own business	Government pensions and allowances	Other(a)	Total(b)
Average weekly household income	\$	1 254.77	989.80	317.96	567.40	925.68
Average age of reference person	years	42	45	59	65	48
Household composition (% of households)						
Couple, one family						
Couple only	%	21.7	30.7	29.5	46.9	26.7
Couple with dependent children only	%	32.1	43.3	8.3	5.3	23.8
Other couple, one family households	%	18.8	3.2	5.6	5.0	13.4
One parent, one family with dependent children	%	4.4	1.6	13.2	5.4	6.6
Lone person	%	13.6	18.0	37.7	35.6	22.2
Other(c)	%	9.4	3.2	5.7	2.0	7.4
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Includes households where the principle source of income was in the form of superannuation or annuity; interest on financial institution accounts; investments or property rent; scholarships; workers compensation; accident compensation; maintenance or alimony, or regular income not elsewhere classified. (b) Includes households where principle source of income was undefined because total income was zero or negative. (c) Includes group households.

Source: Unpublished data, Household Expenditure Survey.

Average weekly earnings

The Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) survey estimates the level of quarterly change in average weekly earnings. The survey is conducted by mail from a sample of approximately 5,000 employers across Australia, and is designed to ensure adequate State and industry representation. Weekly ordinary time earnings relate only to that part of total earnings attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work.

From the May quarter 1999 to the May quarter 2000, Average Weekly Ordinary-Time Earnings (AWOTE), of full-time adults in Victoria increased by 3.9% (table 6.2). Between the February and May quarters, 2000, the trend increase was 1.0%. The ABS considers that trend estimates provide a more reliable guide to the underlying direction of the data, and are more suitable than either the seasonally adjusted or original estimates for most business decisions and policy advice.

Earnings are affected by many factors including the composition of the labour force, such as the number of part-time employees. In the past two years, average weekly ordinary time earnings for females has increased at a faster rate than for males. For the two years to May 2000, AWOTE for females increased by 9.3%, while for males it increased by 4.0%. However, AWOTE for males (\$799.30) remains higher than for females (\$704.40). This difference is more pronounced in total earnings, which include part time and casual workers.

6.2 AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES, Trend

Reference period	Males			Females			Persons		
	Full-time adults		All males	Full-time adults		All females	Full-time adults		All employees
	Ordinary time earnings	Total earnings	Total earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Total earnings	Total earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Total earnings	Total earnings
VALUE									
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1999									
February	776.00	831.10	711.70	659.80	674.60	476.50	733.80	774.20	601.10
May	775.30	829.30	714.50	669.80	684.90	483.10	737.20	776.90	604.40
August	778.10	829.80	716.70	682.40	697.60	488.70	743.40	781.80	607.30
November	784.10	834.30	720.80	692.50	707.70	491.00	750.80	788.80	609.70
2000									
February	791.10	841.80	729.10	699.30	714.70	493.40	758.20	796.40	614.70
May	799.30	851.20	741.40	704.40	719.60	498.60	765.80	804.80	623.20
PROPORTION									
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Quarterly change to 1999									
November	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.5	1.4	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.4
2000									
February	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.8
May	1.0	1.1	1.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4
Annual change to May									
1998	4.5	3.8	3.5	4.0	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.4
1999	0.9	0.3	0.4	3.9	4.0	1.9	1.8	1.3	0.2
2000	3.1	2.6	3.8	5.2	5.1	3.2	3.9	3.6	3.1

Source: *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (Cat. no. 6302.0).

Employee earnings

Employee earnings statistics relate to the distribution and composition of average weekly earnings, and are obtained from a survey of employers conducted biennially in May. These average earnings are not comparable with those produced from the AWE Survey. The Survey of Employee Earnings (SEE) collects the sum of employee earnings paid in all pay periods ending in a calendar quarter, including payments to employees which are excluded from the scope of the AWE survey such as retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings and severance, termination and redundancy payments. While the quarterly earnings produced by the SEE are affected by the varying number of pay periods from quarter to quarter, the AWE results are unaffected because of the selection of a specified pay period in the middle of a quarter.

In Victoria, average weekly total earnings were \$599.50 (table 6.3). The highest average weekly total earnings were recorded for managers and administrators, while the lowest earnings were recorded by elementary clerical, sales and service workers who, in comparison, earned just over a quarter of the amount earned by managers and administrators. Part of this variation can be explained by the lower proportions of part-time and junior employees in the latter group. 10 per cent of managers and administrators earned \$1921.50 per week or more, while 10% of elementary clerical, sales and service workers earned less than \$72.40 per week.

6.3 WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS, Selected Percentiles — May 1998

Occupation	10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile	75th percentile	90th percentile	Mean earnings
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Managers and administrators	401.70	729.30	1 063.80	1 440.70	1 921.50	1 167.00
Professionals	256.90	507.40	773.90	943.90	1 167.20	753.30
Associate professionals	300.40	479.40	689.50	925.50	1 163.30	725.40
Tradespersons and related workers	282.90	451.30	612.80	796.80	1 067.40	643.60
Advanced clerical and service workers	238.30	387.80	585.40	696.50	836.80	563.30
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	138.70	302.30	482.50	627.20	753.20	475.00
Intermediate production and transport workers	196.50	428.70	556.20	764.10	1 016.50	605.80
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	72.40	150.60	307.00	470.40	602.00	326.00
Labourers and related workers	74.30	171.90	404.20	577.50	747.90	414.40
All occupations	150.30	345.40	549.90	787.60	1 042.70	599.50

Source: Unpublished data, Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours.

Wage Cost Index

The Wage Cost Index (WCI) is an integrated set of indexes which measure quarterly changes in wage and salary costs for employee jobs. The index numbers are compiled from hourly wage and salary rates of pay for a representative sample of employee jobs within a sample of employing organisations. The WCI measures changes over time in wage and salary costs for employee jobs, unaffected by changes in the quality or quantity of work performed.

In Victoria, the index of total hourly rates of pay excluding bonuses for all employee jobs increased by 0.7% from March 2000 to June 2000, and by 3.0% from June 1999 to June 2000 (table 6.4). The percentage change for the year ending June 2000 was slightly higher in the private than in the public sector.

6.4 TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES

Sector	Index numbers(a)			Percentage change	
	Dec qtr 1999	Mar qtr 2000	Jun qtr 2000	Mar qtr 2000 to Jun qtr 2000	Jun qtr 1999 to Jun qtr 2000
Private	106.8	107.6	108.3	0.7	3.0
Public	106.9	107.6	108.0	0.4	2.8
All sectors	106.8	107.6	108.3	0.7	3.0

(a) Base of each index: September quarter 1997 = 100.0.

Source: Wage Cost Index, Australia (Cat. no. 6345.0).

The largest WCI quarterly increase in Victoria was recorded for wage costs in the construction industry which increased by 1.8% between the March and June quarters 2000 (table 6.5). The largest increases between the June 1999 and June 2000 quarters were recorded for wage costs in the construction (5.0%) and property and business services (4.7%) industries.

6.5 TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, By Industry

Industry	Index numbers(a)			Percentage change	
	Dec qtr 1999	Mar qtr 2000	Jun qtr 2000	Mar qtr 2000 to Jun qtr 2000	Jun qtr 1999 to Jun qtr 2000
Mining	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Manufacturing	108.1	108.9	109.7	0.7	2.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	105.7	106.5	107.3	0.8	3.0
Construction	107.4	108.6	110.6	1.8	5.0
Wholesale trade	105.1	105.2	105.5	0.3	1.2
Retail trade	104.9	106.1	106.2	0.1	2.7
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	104.0	104.4	104.7	0.3	2.5
Transport and storage	107.1	107.8	108.0	0.2	1.5
Communication services	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Finance and insurance	107.3	108.3	109.6	1.2	3.3
Property and business services	108.3	109.1	109.4	0.3	4.7
Government administration and defence	106.1	106.2	106.8	0.6	3.0
Education	106.2	107.0	108.0	0.9	3.3
Health and community services	107.3	107.3	108.1	0.7	2.2
Cultural and recreational services	104.2	105.8	107.1	1.2	3.2
Personal and other services	104.8	105.8	106.2	0.4	2.3
All industries	106.8	107.6	108.3	0.7	3.0

(a) Base of each index: September quarter 1997 = 100.0.

Source: Unpublished data, Wage Cost Index Survey.

The WCI percentage change for occupation groups from March 2000 to June 2000 ranged from 0.3% for advanced clerical and service workers to 0.8% for associate professionals and tradespersons and related workers (table 6.6). The largest increase from June 1999 to June 2000 of 3.6%, was for the index for associate professionals.

6.6 TOTAL HOURLY RATES OF PAY EXCLUDING BONUSES, By Occupation

Occupation	Index numbers(a)			Percentage change	
	Dec qtr 1999	Mar qtr 2000	Jun qtr 2000	Mar qtr 2000 to Jun qtr 2000	Jun qtr 1999 to Jun qtr 2000
Managers and administrators	108.2	108.6	109.3	0.6	2.4
Professionals	107.4	107.7	108.5	0.7	2.6
Associate professionals	105.2	106.9	107.8	0.8	3.6
Tradespersons and related workers	107.0	107.6	108.5	0.8	3.1
Advanced clerical and service workers	106.2	106.6	106.9	0.3	2.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	106.0	106.8	107.2	0.4	3.0
Intermediate production and transport workers	107.0	108.2	108.8	0.6	2.6
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	105.6	106.2	106.6	0.4	2.8
Labourers and related workers	107.1	108.2	108.9	0.6	3.1
All occupations	106.8	107.6	108.3	0.7	3.0

(a) Base of each index: September quarter 1997 = 100.0.

Source: Unpublished data, Wage Cost Index Survey.

Expenditure

Information about income provides one indicator of the standard of living. However, it does not always accurately reflect command over goods and services, particularly where income is variable or where expenditure is financed through running down assets or acquisition of debts. In such cases, the levels and patterns of household expenditure may provide an alternative measure of living standards.

Household expenditure

Household expenditure is used to measure living standards and the effects of government policy and is an important factor in determining the weightings given to items used in calculating the CPI. The household is used as a basic unit of analysis for expenditure, because much expenditure covers household items. If smaller units were adopted, for example, each person, then it is difficult to attribute to individual household members the use of shared items such as accommodation and household goods.

In 1998–99, the expenditure groups with the largest proportion of spending by Victorian households were food and non-alcoholic beverages, which comprised 18.7% of household expenditure, and transport (18.2%) (table 6.7). Proportionally, the largest change in expenditure patterns between 1993–94 and 1998–99 were the 16% increase in transport expenditure and the 21% decrease in the proportion spent on clothing and footwear.

6.7 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

Broad expenditure group	1993–94		1998–99	
	\$	%	\$	%
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	80.85	13.6	89.88	12.5
Domestic fuel and power	21.25	3.6	21.59	3.0
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	111.10	18.6	134.22	18.7
Alcoholic beverages	16.52	2.8	20.32	2.8
Tobacco products	8.67	1.4	10.53	1.5
Clothing and footwear	37.61	6.4	35.54	4.9
Household furnishings and equipment	34.55	5.8	39.98	5.5
Household services and operation	30.49	5.1	40.06	5.6
Medical care and health expenses	26.41	4.4	33.90	4.7
Transport	92.84	15.6	130.50	18.2
Recreation	80.65	13.5	90.95	12.7
Personal care	11.27	1.9	14.25	2.0
Miscellaneous goods and services	44.27	7.4	56.47	7.9
Total	596.48	100.0	718.19	100.0

Source: Household Expenditure Survey: Summary of Results (Cat. no. 6530.0).

Consumer Price Index

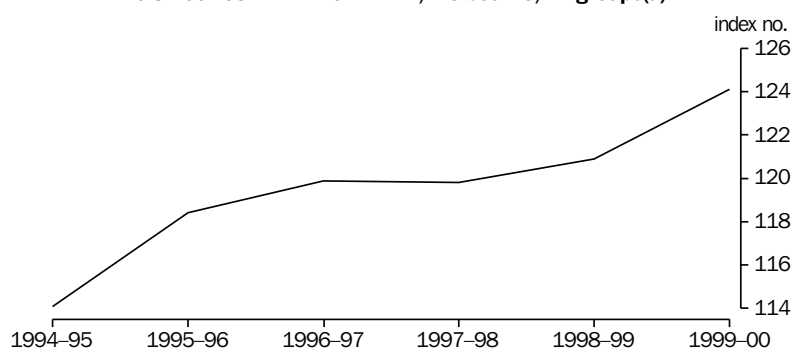
The CPI is sometimes referred to as a measure of inflation, a measure of change in purchasing power, or a measure of change in the cost of living. It is, in fact, “a measure of change, over time, in the retail prices of a constant basket of goods and services”. Prices of all goods and services are sought to be measured at constant quality, thus identifying ‘pure’ price movement. To do this, identical or equivalent items are priced in successive time periods as far as possible. Changes in quality are taken into account, to ensure that the indexes reflect only pure price change.

To ensure the CPI continues to meet community needs, the ABS conducts reviews at approximately five year intervals. These reviews update item weights and provide an opportunity to reassess the scope and coverage of the index and other methodological issues. The information for these updates is collected via the HES.

The 14th series CPI was introduced in the September quarter 2000. It incorporates an updated commodity classification and weights in order to ensure that the CPI continues to be a reliable measure of price inflation for the household sector. The most notable change to the 14th series CPI structure is an increase in the number of groups, from 8 to 11 (see table 6.9). The item coverage of the 14th series CPI is unchanged from the 13th series CPI.

In 1999–2000, the All groups CPI for Melbourne was 124.1 (graph 6.8), an increase of 8.8% on 1994–95. However, between 1996–97 and 1997–98 it remained constant.

6.8 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Melbourne, All groups(a)



(a) Base year: 1989–90=100.0.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (Cat. no. 6401.0).

Between 1994–95 and 1999–2000, the index for education, alcohol and tobacco, and miscellaneous, increased by more than 25% (table 6.9). The All groups Melbourne CPI increased by 2.6% from 1998–99 to 1999–2000. The index for the Communication and Health groups declined by 5.1% and 3.4% respectively over the same period.

6.9 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Melbourne(a)

Group	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	Percentage change	
							1994–95 to 1999–2000	1998–99 to 1999–2000
Food	110.1	114.1	118.6	120.5	125.1	128.7	16.9	2.9
Alcohol and tobacco	137.3	154.2	158.5	161.4	166.9	174.2	26.9	4.4
Clothing and footwear	107.4	108.0	108.4	108.9	108.1	107.1	–0.3	–0.9
Housing	97.5	101.4	95.0	86.5	86.7	90.7	–7.0	4.6
Household furnishings, supplies and services	111.1	113.0	114.7	115.1	115.1	114.7	3.2	–0.3
Health	152.2	159.9	171.4	178.1	174.2	168.3	10.6	–3.4
Transportation	118.8	122.6	124.0	123.3	120.8	127.9	7.7	5.9
Communication	107.4	107.0	106.1	106.3	102.8	97.6	–9.1	–5.1
Recreation	113.3	116.0	117.6	120.9	121.7	122.5	8.1	0.7
Education	137.3	143.8	151.8	160.1	167.9	175.5	27.8	4.5
Miscellaneous	115.3	118.9	125.8	131.7	135.6	146.1	26.7	7.7
All groups	114.1	118.4	119.9	119.8	120.9	124.1	8.8	2.6

(a) Base year: 1989–90=100.0.

Source: *Consumer Price Index, Australia* (Cat. no. 6401.0).**Bibliography****ABS sources***Consumer Price Index, Australia* (Cat. no. 6401.0).*A Guide to the Consumer Price Index* (Cat. no. 6440.0).*Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (Cat. no. 6248.0).*Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (Cat. no. 6302.0).*Wage Cost Index, Australia* (Cat. no. 6345.0).*Household Expenditure Survey: Summary of Results* (Cat. no. 6530.0).

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Introduction

This chapter provides a statistical overview of education in Victoria, including primary and secondary school education, Vocational Education and Training, higher education, and adult and community education. Also included is information on the educational characteristics of the Victorian population.

The data presented in this chapter has been provided by a number of organisations including the Commonwealth Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs (DETYA), the Victorian Department of Education, Employment and Training (DEET), the National Centre for Vocational and Education Research (NCVER) and the Victorian Board of Studies.

In Victoria, school education consists of primary schooling, from a Preparatory Year to Year 6, and secondary schooling encompassing Years 7–12, with the final two years falling outside of the compulsory stage of education.

Vocational Education and Training (VET) programs are those training programs designed to equip students with vocational skills and knowledge that prepare them for the workplace. These programs are available through Technical and Further Education (TAFE) Institutes, and to a lesser extent, through institutes of technology, some higher education institutions, agricultural colleges, adult and community education authorities, private providers and employers.

Higher education refers to studies for bachelor degrees, postgraduate degrees and other awards provided by universities and authorised providers.

Adult and Community Education (ACE) refers to the provision of general adult education programs outside of the formal programs and qualifications pathways provided by school, VET and higher education. ACE is concerned with the provision of learning opportunities at the community level, rather than work-related training.

School education

In 1999, there were 2,319 primary and secondary schools in Victoria, 10 fewer than in 1998 (table 7.1). The number of government schools decreased by 13, while the number of non-government schools increased by three.

Government schools constituted 70% of all schools in 1999, and had a student enrolment of 524,849 (an increase of 0.7% over the previous year), while non-government school enrolments increased 1.4% over the same period to 269,705 students.

The number of teaching staff (expressed in full-time equivalent units) increased by 3.8% from 51,393 in 1998 to 53,359 in 1999. The average number of students per full-time teacher was 14.8 for non-government and 14.9 for government schools in 1999. This ratio has remained close to 15 to 1 during the last six years.

7.1 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, STUDENTS, AND TEACHING STAFF(a)

	Government			Non-government			Total		
	Schools	Students	Teaching staff	Schools	Students	Teaching staff	Schools	Students	Teaching staff
1994	1 731	520 328	34 635	679	252 866	16 661	2 410	773 194	51 295
1995	1 711	514 805	34 106	675	255 472	16 959	2 386	770 277	51 065
1996	1 700	517 062	34 045	679	259 393	17 295	2 379	776 455	51 340
1997	1 661	518 476	34 154	684	262 948	17 428	2 345	781 424	51 582
1998	1 644	521 413	33 762	685	265 987	17 631	2 329	787 400	51 393
1999	1 631	524 849	35 156	688	269 705	18 203	2 319	794 554	53 359

(a) Number of full-time teaching staff plus full-time equivalents of part-time teaching staff.

Source: *Schools, Australia* (Cat. no. 4221.0).

The total 1999 enrolment of students in all Victorian schools was 794,554 (0.9% increase over 1998), with 56% of students attending primary schools and 44% attending secondary schools (table 7.2). Males represented 51% of total students in primary schools in 1999, and 46% of Year 12 secondary school students.

Catholic schools comprised 71% of the 688 non-government schools in Victoria. Accordingly, non-government school enrolments were highest in Catholic schools with 178,751 students.

7.2 FULL-TIME STUDENTS, By Category of School and Year of Education — 1999

	Government schools	Non-government				All schools		
		Anglican	Catholic	Other	Total	Males	Females	Persons
Primary								
Preparatory	45 819	946	14 725	3 747	19 418	33 703	31 534	65 237
Year 1	45 452	900	15 146	3 622	19 668	33 240	31 880	65 120
Year 2	44 250	969	14 706	3 680	19 355	32 849	30 756	63 605
Year 3	44 808	1 017	15 039	3 633	19 689	33 022	31 475	64 497
Year 4	42 253	1 156	14 094	3 690	18 940	31 358	29 835	61 193
Year 5	43 252	1 354	14 209	4 079	19 642	32 018	30 876	62 894
Year 6	42 065	1 446	13 860	4 177	19 483	31 369	30 179	61 548
Ungraded	2 319	—	70	522	592	1 981	930	2 911
Total primary	310 218	7 788	101 849	27 150	136 787	229 540	217 465	447 005
Secondary								
Year 7	38 108	2 674	13 984	6 864	23 522	31 662	29 968	61 630
Year 8	38 237	2 695	13 886	6 547	23 128	31 359	30 006	61 365
Year 9	38 323	2 840	13 592	6 450	22 882	30 930	30 275	61 205
Year 10	36 665	3 069	13 080	6 346	22 495	29 651	29 509	59 160
Year 11	33 103	3 010	11 693	6 602	21 305	26 428	27 980	54 408
Year 12	26 924	2 875	10 567	5 799	19 241	21 110	25 055	46 165
Ungraded	3 271	—	100	245	345	2 259	1 357	3 616
Total secondary	214 631	17 163	76 902	38 853	132 918	173 399	174 150	347 549
Total	524 849	24 951	178 751	66 003	269 705	402 939	391 615	794 554

Source: *Schools, Australia* (Cat. no. 4221.0).

Post-compulsory secondary schooling

The senior secondary years provide a link between school education, further education and work. A study of apparent retention rates for Year 7–12 indicates that most Victorian school students continue on to the senior secondary years of school. In February 2000, the apparent retention rate from Year 7 to Year 12 was 81.7%, with the retention rate for females (90.2%) being higher than that for males (73.7%).

In Victoria, the senior years of secondary school involve study toward the Victorian Certificate of Education (VCE), which is based on the key learning areas for school education (table 7.3). In recent years, senior secondary students have also been provided with the opportunity to participate in the VET in Schools program. This program enables students to complete a TAFE qualification in conjunction with the VCE or receive credit for their TAFE studies if they choose to complete the TAFE qualification later.

Society and the Environment, and Mathematics were the most popular non-compulsory fields of study undertaken by Year 12 students during 2000. There is variation in the types of courses undertaken by males and females, with a greater proportion of the enrolments being undertaken by females in all of the key learning areas, apart from Mathematics and Technology.

7.3 YEAR 12 ENROLMENTS, By Sex — 2000(a)

Key learning area	Males		Females		Persons
	no.	%	no.	%	no.
Arts	10 907	42.1	15 004	57.9	25 911
English	23 938	44.1	30 295	55.9	54 233
Health and Physical Recreation	6 321	35.5	11 472	64.5	17 793
Languages other than English	3 140	35.9	5 613	64.1	8 753
Mathematics	22 230	53.1	19 609	46.9	41 839
Science	15 738	38.9	24 684	61.1	40 422
Society and the Environment	22 577	47.7	24 706	52.3	47 283
Technology	19 560	60.8	12 623	39.2	32 183

(a) Enrolments are not equal to the number of students. Students may enrol in more than one field of study.

Source: Victorian Board of Studies.

Vocational Education and Training

VET programs are available to students in secondary schools through the VET in Schools program. Enrolments in the program have grown rapidly since its inception in 1994 (table 7.4). During 2000 there were 21,027 student enrolments, a 36% increase on the number of enrolments in 1999.

In 2000, the more popular programs undertaken by students were hospitality (4,355), information technology (4,147), and business (1,854).

7.4 VET IN SCHOOLS PROGRAM, All Schools

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Number of programs	5	11	17	23	25	28
Student enrolments	2 035	4 188	10 151	12 800	15 494	21 027
Schools offering VET	108	113	326	375	405	432

Source: Victorian Department of Education, Employment and Training.

In 1999, there were 20 institutes of TAFE and other government providers, at 252 locations delivering VET in Victoria. A further 923 community education providers and 580 private providers, delivering VET, were at least partly funded by government.

In 1999, over 476,000 VET clients were undertaking training in publicly funded programs (table 7.5), an 11% increase on 1998 (429,100). A greater number of the clients for the younger age groups were male, while a greater number of clients in the older age groups (40+) were female.

7.5 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING CLIENTS — 1999

	Males	Females	Persons(a)
Age group (years)	'000	'000	'000
19 and under	46.8	33.1	80.0
20–24	44.6	32.0	76.9
25–29	31.3	26.2	57.7
30–39	50.6	46.6	97.4
40–49	37.1	42.5	79.8
50–59	18.0	19.7	37.8
60 and over	6.9	8.2	15.2
Not stated	13.7	15.6	31.3
Total	249.1	223.9	476.3

(a) Includes sex not stated.

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research.

In 1999 there were 481,400 VET course enrolments (table 7.6), an 11% decrease on 1998 enrolments (541,900). In 1999, the most popular fields of VET study were business, administration and economics; and services, hospitality and transportation. Only enrolments in the services, hospitality, transportation field showed a significant increase over 1998 (26%).

7.6 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING COURSE ENROLMENTS — 1999

	Males	Females	Persons(a)
Field of study	'000	'000	'000
Land and marine resources, animal husbandry	20.6	6.2	26.8
Architecture, building	27.2	2.8	30.0
Art, humanities and social sciences	9.8	15.5	25.4
Business, administration, economics	45.7	59.2	107.3
Education	3.5	3.0	6.6
Engineering, surveying	68.2	13.2	81.5
Health, community services	10.9	21.4	32.8
Law, legal studies	0.5	1.1	1.6
Science	6.1	5.5	11.5
Veterinary science, animal care	0.1	0.7	0.8
Services, hospitality, transportation	52.1	40.7	93.1
TAFE multi-field education	30.4	33.5	64.0
Total	275.1	202.8	481.4

(a) Includes sex not stated.

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research.

Apprentices and trainees

Almost half of all apprentices and trainees in training at 31 December 1999 were trades and trades related workers, with the majority of these involved in the broad areas of construction (12.2%), automotive (7.5%), and food (6.9%) (table 7.7). A further 18.3% of apprentices and trainees were intermediate clerical and service workers.

Overall, a greater proportion of apprentices/trainees were males (67%). Hairdressing was the only trades and related group in which there was a greater proportion of females than males (90%). Higher proportions of female than male apprentices/trainees were also reported in the broad occupational groups of intermediate and elementary clerical and service workers, and professionals.

7.7 APPRENTICES AND TRAINEES, In Training at 31 December 1999

	Males	Females	Persons	Percentage of total
	'000	'000	'000	%
Managers and administrators	876	245	1 121	1.5
Professionals	232	816	1 048	1.4
Associate professionals	500	367	867	1.2
Tradespersons and related workers				
Mechanical and fabrication engineering	4 350	124	4 474	5.9
Automotive	5 629	71	5 700	7.5
Electrical and electronics	3 538	(a)	3 576	4.7
Construction	9 152	84	9 236	12.2
Food	3 818	1 372	5 190	6.9
Skilled agricultural and horticultural workers	1 175	137	1 312	1.7
Hairdressers	238	2 067	2 305	3.1
Other	2 741	480	3 221	4.3
Total	30 641	4 373	35 014	46.3
Advanced clerical and service workers	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Intermediate clerical and service workers	4 194	9 667	13 861	18.3
Intermediate production and transport workers	2 472	486	2 958	3.9
Elementary clerical sales and service workers	5 607	6 919	12 526	16.6
Labourers and related workers	6 240	2 027	8 267	10.9
Total	50 767	24 905	75 672	100.0

(a) Represents figures in the range of 1 to 49.

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research.

Higher education

There are 10 publicly funded higher education institutions operating in Victoria, including eight State Universities, Marcus Oldham College and the Australian Catholic University (which is partly privately funded). There is also one private university, Melbourne University Private, which was established in a strategic alliance with the University of Melbourne during August 1998.

At 31 March 1999 there were 183,882 students attending higher education institutions (excluding TAFE) in Victoria (table 7.8), which was a 0.9% increase over the previous year. This included 27,529 overseas students, or 15% of the total. The field of study which had the most students was business, administration and economics.

7.8 HIGHER EDUCATION (EXCLUDING TAFE) — 1999(a)

	Students
Field of study	no.
Agriculture, animal husbandry	2 022
Architecture, building	4 333
Arts, humanities, social science	45 833
Business, administration, economics	54 147
Education	14 538
Engineering, surveying	17 153
Health	19 740
Law, legal studies	6 880
Science	34 555
Veterinary science	337
Non-award	1 003
Total(b)	183 882

(a) Data takes into account the coding of combined courses for two fields of study, thus the total number of students may be less than the sum of aggregated data. (b) Data excludes students attending Australian Catholic University and Melbourne University Private.

Source: Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs, *Selected Higher Education Student Statistics, 1999*.

In 1999, there were 17,152 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff in publicly funded higher education institutions, of whom 53% were non academic staff (table 7.9). Although the total numbers of male and female staff were similar, the proportion of males in academic classifications, particularly at the higher levels, was far greater; 84% of persons classified as above senior lecturer were male, and 71% of senior lecturers were male, compared to only 39% of non academic classifications being male.

7.9 STAFF IN HIGHER EDUCATION(a) — 1999

	Males	Females	Persons
Classification	no.	no.	no.
Above senior lecturer	1 298	250	1 548
Senior lecturer (Level C)	1 446	598	2 044
Lecturer (Level B)	1 537	1 180	2 717
Below lecturer (Level A)	773	925	1 698
Non academic classifications	3 549	5 595	9 144
Total(b)	8 602	8 549	17 152

(a) Full-time equivalent staff numbers. (b) Data excludes staff employed by Australian Catholic University or Melbourne University Private.

Source: Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs, *Selected Higher Education Staff Statistics, 1999*.

Adult and Community Education

Courses in recreation, leisure and personal enrichment are provided by community-based providers or government VET providers. During 1999, the student group comprised 92,476 persons, of whom 78% were female (table 7.10).

Courses range from general interest, recreational and leisure activities, personal development, social awareness and craft through to vocational, remedial and basic education. In 1999, the field of study with the most enrolments was art, humanities and social sciences (31% of enrolments), followed by health and community studies (15%).

7.10 PERSONAL ENRICHMENT COURSE ENROLMENTS —1999

	Males	Females	Persons(a)
Field of study	no.	no.	no.
Land and marine resources, animal husbandry	425	179	604
Architecture, building	395	536	932
Art, humanities and social sciences	1 538	3 007	4 546
Business, administration, economics	1 015	995	2 011
Education	83	153	236
Engineering, surveying	562	149	713
Health, community services	711	1 451	2 162
Law, legal studies	—	—	—
Science	239	421	660
Veterinary science, animal care	—	—	—
Services, hospitality, transportation	684	1 121	1 805
TAFE multi-field education	462	551	1 013
Total enrolments	6 114	8 563	14 682
<i>Total students(b)</i>	<i>18 948</i>	<i>72 472</i>	<i>92 476</i>

(a) Includes sex not stated. (b) Differs from total enrolments as students may be enrolled in a module only (i.e. no course enrolment).

Source: National Centre for Vocational Education Research.

Educational characteristics of the population

Educational attainment

In May 1999, 43% of the population aged 15–64 had completed a recognised post-school qualification (table 7.11). Of those with post-school qualifications, 386,700 (29%) held a bachelor degree and 344,300 (26%) held a skilled vocational qualification.

7.11 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY AGE — May 1999

	Age group (years)					Total
	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	
Educational attainment	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
With post-school qualifications						
Higher degree	0.4	12.4	18.8	19.6	7.4	58.5
Postgraduate diploma	3.1	23.9	33.2	25.9	9.1	95.3
Bachelor degree	51.2	129.4	99.6	74.4	32.1	386.7
Undergraduate diploma	18.1	32.8	39.8	36.2	19.0	145.9
Associate diploma	15.0	33.0	26.2	19.5	7.2	100.9
Skilled vocational qualification	27.6	90.9	104.6	69.1	52.1	344.3
Basic vocational qualification	31.6	60.3	57.8	39.7	26.2	215.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>147.0</i>	<i>382.6</i>	<i>380.0</i>	<i>284.4</i>	<i>153.1</i>	<i>1 347.2</i>
Without post-school qualifications						
Completed highest level of secondary school						
Attending a tertiary institution in May	152.9	18.3	6.8	2.0	0.6	180.7
Not attending a tertiary institution in May(a)	81.2	122.7	74.4	78.1	45.5	401.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>234.1</i>	<i>141.0</i>	<i>81.2</i>	<i>80.1</i>	<i>46.1</i>	<i>582.5</i>
Did not complete highest level of secondary school						
Attending a tertiary institution in May	27.8	13.4	7.9	3.4	1.3	53.9
Not attending a tertiary institution in May(a)	75.6	189.8	246.6	247.7	207.4	967.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>103.4</i>	<i>203.2</i>	<i>254.5</i>	<i>251.1</i>	<i>208.7</i>	<i>1 021.0</i>
<i>Total without post-school qualifications(b)</i>	<i>337.5</i>	<i>344.2</i>	<i>336.7</i>	<i>331.6</i>	<i>256.7</i>	<i>1 606.6</i>
Still at school	176.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	177.1
Total (c)	661.1	727.4	716.7	615.9	409.8	3 130.9

(a) Includes persons whose study was not intended to result in a recognised educational qualification. (b) Includes persons who never attended school. (c) Sum of components may not equal total due to rounding.

Source: *Transition from Education to Work, Australia* (Cat. no. 6227.0).

Participation in education

Although individuals may participate in education at any age, many obtain qualifications in the years immediately after completing compulsory schooling. In 1999, 55% of 15–19 year olds were still at school, while a further 27% were in tertiary education (table 7.12). By the age group of 20–24 years there was a substantial decline in the proportion of people participating in education, with 35% of this age group in tertiary education. However, of those in education in this age group, a higher proportion were in full-time tertiary education rather than part-time tertiary education (22% and 13% respectively).

7.12 PARTICIPATION IN EDUCATION, By Age — May 1999

	Age group (years)				Total(a)
	15–19	20–24	25–44	45–64	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	
Attending school(b)					
School	175 935	**	**	**	177 462
Tertiary					
Full-time	66 689	73 651	32 991	* 2 914	176 245
Part-time	19 268	43 995	85 985	15 264	164 512
Total	85 956	117 647	118 976	18 179	340 757
Total	261 891	118 267	119 556	18 505	518 220
Not attending school	60 047	220 898	1 324 559	1 007 196	2 612 699
All persons	321 938	339 165	1 444 115	1 025 701	3 130 919

(a) Sum of components may not equal total due to rounding. (b) To study for a recognised qualification.

Source: Unpublished data, Transition from Education to Work Survey.

Education attendance and the labour force

In May 1999, 518,220 people aged 15–64 years attended an educational institution in order to obtain a recognised qualification (table 7.13). Of these, 62% were participating in the labour force, that is, they were employed or unemployed. Most people attending an educational institution full-time were either not in the labour force (52%) or were employed part-time (38%). On the other hand, most people attending an educational institution part-time were employed full-time (72%). There were 8,282 persons who combined full-time study and full-time employment.

7.13 EDUCATION ATTENDANCE AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS — May 1999

	Attended an educational institution(a)				All persons
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Not attending	
In the labour force					
Employed					
Full-time workers	8 282	119 336	127 618	1 435 480	1 563 098
Part-time workers	132 915	25 659	158 574	402 842	561 416
Total	141 197	144 995	286 192	1 838 322	2 124 514
Unemployed	26 657	6 327	32 985	148 362	181 347
Total	167 854	151 323	319 177	1 986 684	2 305 861
Not in the labour force	185 201	13 842	199 043	626 015	825 058
Total	353 055	165 165	518 220	2 612 699	3 130 919

(a) Refers to those students undertaking recognised study.

Source: Unpublished data, Transition from Education to Work Survey.

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Introduction

This chapter contains information about the health of the Victorian population. The World Health Organisation (WHO) has defined health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, rather than merely the absence of disease or infirmity. This definition of health is reflected in changing attitudes to health care where much greater emphasis is now being placed on preventative measures to protect people's health, and the identification and avoidance of health risk factors. A framework for health statistics comprises two components, namely health services (provision and use of health services and health finance) and health status (sickness and disease, disability, occupational health and safety, mortality, etc.).

Data in this chapter is sourced from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), the Victorian Department of Human Services (DHS), the Health Insurance Commission, VicRoads, and from surveys conducted by the ABS.

The number of patient separations is a commonly used measure of the level of health care provision. A patient separation occurs when an admitted patient: is discharged; is transferred to another institution; leaves against medical advice; dies while in care; changes status, e.g. from acute care to nursing home care; or, leaves hospital for a period of seven days or more.

Health care provision

During 1998–99 there were 237 public and private hospitals in Victoria, providing acute and psychiatric care, with 17,995 available beds (tables 8.1 and 8.2). There were more than 1.4 million separations reported from these hospitals, an increase of 6% compared with 1997–98. The number of same day separations has increased over recent years. In 1998–99 same day separations accounted for 51% of all separations in Victoria (48% for Australia). The separation rate per 1,000 population was 298.9 in Victoria compared with 294.5 for Australia.

Public hospitals

During 1998–99, recurrent expenditure (excluding depreciation) by the 142 Victorian public hospitals was \$3,268m, with wages and salaries (\$2,113m) the largest component (65%) (table 8.1). Total revenue (excluding general revenue payments received from the State and Federal governments) for Victorian public hospitals was \$349m.

Victoria's public hospitals recorded 970,200 patient separations during 1998–99, an increase of 4% compared with the previous year. The average length of stay continued to decline, decreasing to 3.8 days in 1998–99. When same day separations are excluded, the average length of stay was 6.5 days.

There were 11,638 beds available in public hospitals, a reduction of almost 6% compared with the previous year. The number of available beds per 1,000 population ranged from 2.3 in the metropolitan area to 3.2 in rural areas.

After a decrease in staff during 1997–98, staffing numbers increased by 2% to 39,840 during 1998–99. The number of nurses increased by 3% over this period.

8.1 PUBLIC HOSPITALS, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Hospitals				
Acute	no.	120	146	140
Psychiatric	no.	2	1	2
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>142</i>
Available beds(a)				
Acute	no.	12 076	12 284	11 565
Psychiatric	no.	58	53	73
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>12 134</i>	<i>12 337</i>	<i>11 638</i>
Separations	'000	899.9	928.8	970.2
Patient days	'000	3 711.7	3 728.5	3 710.7
Average stay in days	no.	4.1	4.0	3.8
Recurrent expenditure	\$'000	2 904 048	3 093 020	3 267 590
Revenue	\$'000	291 318	322 874	349 038
Staff(b)				
Salaried medical officers	no.	3 454	3 511	3 767
Nurses	no.	17 211	16 714	17 214
Other personal care staff	no.	1 929	1 405	723
Diagnostic and allied health professionals	no.	6 042	5 993	6 408
Administrative and clerical	no.	6 333	6 383	6 616
Domestic and other staff	no.	5 613	5 192	5 112
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>40 582</i>	<i>39 198</i>	<i>39 840</i>

(a) Average for the year. (b) Average full-time equivalents.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Australian Hospital Statistics.

Private hospitals

The number of private hospitals in Victoria continued to decline (from 101 in 1996–97 to 95 in 1998–99) (table 8.2). The number of available beds, however, increased to 6,357 during the same period. Average length of stay in hospital has decreased over recent years. In 1984–85, average length of stay in a private hospital was 7.1 days, this decreased to 3.6 days in 1998–99. The number of separations increased by 10% between 1997–98 and 1998–99 while the number of patient days increased by 5%.

Total recurrent expenditure in Victorian private hospitals was \$1,050.6m in 1998–99, and total revenue was \$1,097.3m. Wages and salaries; and drugs, medical and surgical supplies were the largest expense items (58% and 14% respectively).

Total staffing levels in private hospitals increased by 3%. While there was a 4% increase in nursing staff, the number of salaried medical officers and other diagnostic staff decreased by 12%.

8.2 PRIVATE ACUTE AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Hospitals				
Acute	no.	96	92	89
Psychiatric	no.	5	5	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>95</i>
Available beds(a)				
Acute	no.	5 843	5 826	6 031
Psychiatric	no.	315	307	326
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>6 158</i>	<i>6 133</i>	<i>6 357</i>
Separations	'000	416.5	437.8	480.0
Patient days	'000	1 631.5	1 628.9	1 702.6
Average stay in days	no.	3.9	3.7	3.6
Recurrent expenditure	\$'000	874 615	927 852	1 050 625
Revenue	\$'000	960 061	1 008 711	1 097 348
Average recurrent expenditure				
Per separation	\$	2 100	2 119	2 189
Per patient day	\$	536	570	617
Staff(b)				
Nursing staff	no.	6 420	6 697	6 981
Salaried medical officers and other diagnostic health professionals	no.	655	848	750
Administrative and clerical	no.	1 425	1 412	1 606
Domestic and other staff	no.	2 773	2 629	2 596
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>11 273</i>	<i>11 585</i>	<i>11 933</i>

(a) Average for the year. (b) Average full-time equivalents.

Source: *Private Hospitals, Australia* (Cat. no. 4390.0).

Diseases

Public hospitals: patient diagnoses

Kidney and urinary tract diseases was the diagnosed condition which was most prevalent in public hospitals during 1998–99, with 158,036 separations (16%), of these, 60% were male (table 8.3). In 1997–98, this diagnosis group accounted for 14% of all separations. The average length of stay for patients in this diagnosis group was relatively short (1.5 days).

Disorders of the digestive system were the second most prevalent medical condition treated during 1998–99 (10% of separations). Separations for this condition increased only marginally between 1997–98 and 1998–99 (by 471 to 96,158).

Alcohol and drug use, and induced mental disorders were more prevalent amongst men (2,640 separations) than women (1,288 separations), however, the average length of stay for women with these disorders was higher.

Most separations for females were for pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (85,057). Average length of stay in hospital for this diagnosis group continued to decline, decreasing from 3.0 days in 1997–98 to 2.9 days in 1998–99.

8.3 PUBLIC HOSPITALS, Separations and Average Length of Stay — 1998–99(a)

	Males		Females		Persons	
	Separations	Average length of stay	Separations	Average length of stay	Separations	Average length of stay
Major diagnosis group	no.	days	no.	days	no.	days
Alcohol/drug use/induced mental disorders	2 640	3.6	1 288	4.1	3 928	3.8
Burns	821	6.8	403	5.5	1 224	6.3
Blood/blood organs and immunological disorders	8 110	2.2	7 956	2.3	16 066	2.3
Circulatory system	42 406	4.5	33 799	4.6	76 205	4.5
Digestive system	48 271	2.8	47 887	2.8	96 158	2.8
Ear, nose, mouth and throat	23 583	1.8	19 977	1.7	43 560	1.7
Eye	9 018	1.3	10 597	1.4	19 615	1.3
Female reproductive system	1	1.0	39 849	2.0	39 850	2.0
Hepatobiliary system and pancreas	8 331	5.3	10 631	4.2	18 962	4.7
Kidney and urinary tract	95 543	1.4	62 493	1.6	158 036	1.5
Male reproductive system	13 129	2.5	—	—	13 129	2.5
Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	36 161	3.9	35 754	5.1	71 915	4.5
Nervous system	25 789	6.9	23 706	7.6	49 495	7.2
Respiratory system	30 254	5.3	24 108	5.6	54 362	5.4
Skin, subcutaneous tissue and breast	14 081	3.3	20 654	3.4	34 735	3.4
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic	5 018	4.5	6 610	4.6	11 628	4.5
Factors influencing health status	21 013	9.0	25 650	10.5	46 663	9.8
Infectious and parasitic diseases	5 613	5.9	4 731	5.8	10 344	5.8
Injuries, poisonings and toxic effects of drugs	12 488	2.9	11 074	3.0	23 562	2.9
Mental diseases and disorders	12 837	10.1	15 863	9.0	28 700	9.5
Myeloproliferative, poorly differentiated neoplasms	25 710	1.8	24 490	1.8	50 200	1.8
Newborns and other neonates	27 380	4.8	24 957	4.6	52 337	4.7
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	—	—	85 057	2.9	85 057	2.9
Total	468 197	3.7	537 534	3.8	1005 731	3.8

(a) Separations for non-acute care (e.g. rehabilitation and palliative care) and care for newborn babies of less than one day are excluded from this table.

Source: Victorian Department of Human Services.

External causes for admitted patients

External causes are those events or conditions associated with injury, poisoning or violence. The leading causes of hospital separations due to external causes were falls (29.0% of all external causes), and complications of medical and surgical care (18.5%) (table 8.4). Exposure to mechanical forces (including workplace-related accidents) accounted for 15.3% of hospital separations.

In 1998–99 intentional self-harm accounted for 5,192 (5.8%) of hospital separations, a decrease from 5,403 in 1997–98.

External causes accounted for 2,059 deaths (6.5% of all deaths in Victoria) during 1999 (table 8.14).

8.4 SEPARATIONS BY EXTERNAL CAUSE, Public and Private Hospitals — 1998–99

	Public	Private	Total	
			no.	%
Transport accidents	9 852	1 145	10 997	12.2
Falls	21 204	4 913	26 117	29.0
Exposure to mechanical forces	11 523	2 288	13 811	15.3
Accidental drowning and submersion	56	2	58	0.1
Other accidental threats to breathing	131	29	160	0.2
Exposure to electricity, radiation, extreme temperature/pressure	186	92	278	0.3
Exposure to smoke, fire, flames, hot substances	1 101	96	1 197	1.3
Exposure to venomous plants, animals, forces of nature	528	39	567	0.6
Accidental poisoning	2 760	115	2 875	3.2
Other external causes of accidental injury	4 168	3 725	7 893	8.8
Intentional self-harm	5 060	132	5 192	5.8
Assault	2 958	73	3 031	3.4
Events of undetermined intent	777	433	1 210	1.3
Legal intervention and operations of war	12	1	13	0.0
Complications of medical and surgical care	11 551	5 107	16 658	18.5
Sequelae and supplementary factors	69	64	133	0.1
Total	71 936	18 254	90 190	100.0

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Australian Hospital Statistics.

Infectious diseases

One vital aspect of health care is the prevention and containment of disease. In order to monitor the incidence and spread of infectious diseases, medical workers involved in the diagnosis of disease are required to notify the Communicable Diseases Section of the Victorian Department of Human Services, of any new occurrences of specified diseases.

The number of notifications of infectious diseases has increased over recent years. Between 1998 and 1999, the number of cases notified increased from 17,862 to 19,078, while the rate of infection per 100,000 of the population increased from 383.7 to 409.8 (table 8.5). Reported notifications of campylobacter infection (generally associated with poultry) increased from 2,964 cases in 1995 to 4,798 cases in 1999, a 60% increase. Similarly, notifications of Hepatitis C increased by 42% over this period.

To the end of 1999, there was a cumulative total of 4,215 cases of HIV infection diagnosed in Victoria accounting for 21% of all reported cases of HIV across Australia. In 1999, there were 141 new notifications of HIV, of whom over 90% were male. To the end of 1999, there was a cumulative total of 1,800 AIDS diagnoses notified in Victoria. There were 24 new AIDS diagnoses notified in 1999. In December 1999 there were an estimated 385 people with AIDS living in Victoria.

There was a further increase in the number of cases of chlamydia trachomatis notified in 1999. The gender distribution of notified cases was unchanged, with 60% of reported infections occurring in females. There were 702 gonorrhoea notifications in 1999 (14.9 per 100,000 population), double the number reported in 1997 and the highest incidence of infection since 1987. The highest incidence of gonorrhoea, and the greatest recent increase, affected men aged 20 to 40 years.

8.5 NOTIFICATIONS OF SELECTED INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	1998		1999	
	no.	rate(a)	no.	rate(a)
Food and water-borne diseases				
Campylobacter infections	r 4 064	r 87.3	4 798	103.1
Giardiasis (Giardia)	r 1 009	r 21.7	933	20.0
Listeriosis	15	0.3	12	0.3
Salmonellosis (Salmonella)	r 1 113	r 24.3	1 198	25.7
Shigellosis	r 119	2.6	107	2.3
Cryptosporidium	266	5.7	104	2.2
Other	181	3.9	321	6.9
Hepatitis				
Hepatitis A	r 169	r 3.6	260	5.6
Hepatitis B — Acute	92	2.0	94	2.0
Hepatitis B — Chronic/Unknown	2 111	45.3	2 293	49.3
Hepatitis C	r 6 369	r 136.9	6 390	137.3
Other				
Amoebiasis	84	1.8	113	2.4
Arbovirus infection	174	3.7	332	7.1
Legionellosis (Legionnaires' Disease)	64	1.4	64	1.4
Malaria	r 88	1.9	81	1.7
Measles	r 38	0.8	111	2.4
Meningococcal infection	r 61	1.3	137	2.9
Mumps	r 56	1.2	73	1.6
Pertussis (whooping cough)	r 1 141	24.5	998	21.4
Rubella	r 189	r 4.1	123	2.6
Tuberculosis	r 238	r 5.1	324	7.0
Other	201	4.3	212	4.6
Total	17 862	383.7	19 078	409.8
Sexually transmitted infections(b)				
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)	46	1.0	24	0.6
Chlamydia	2 495	67.3	2 952	76.9
Gonorrhoea	558	15.1	702	18.3
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)	149	3.2	141	3.7
Syphilis	r 212	r 5.7	145	3.8
<i>Total sexually transmitted infections</i>	<i>3 460</i>	<i>92.3</i>	<i>3 964</i>	<i>103.3</i>

(a) Notifications per 100,000 of the estimated mid-year population. (b) Rate quoted is for population over 15 years of age.

Source: Victorian Department of Human Services.

Allied health care providers

During 1998, selected health service industries were surveyed by the ABS. This survey included practitioners working in private practice, and excluded practitioners solely engaged in the public health system. This survey showed that there were 1,188 private dental practices in Victoria, with 1,708 dental practitioners (table 8.6), who generated a total income of \$403.8m during 1997–98. Dental practitioners conducted an average of 62 consultations per week. This compares to an average of 53 consultations per week for physiotherapists, 49 consultations per osteopath, and 93 per week for chiropractic practitioners.

8.6 ALLIED HEALTH SERVICE INDUSTRIES, Selected Characteristics — 1997–98

Industry	Practices no.	Locations no.	Total number of practitioners	Number of consultations per week(a)	Population per practitioner
Physiotherapy	875	1 151	1 273	66 850	3 661
Chiropractic	477	646	591	54 896	7 886
Osteopathic	116	155	114	5 596	40 885
Dental	1 188	1 511	1 708	106 044	2 729
Optometry/Optical Dispensing	n.a.	n.a.	558	23 008	8 353

(a) Based on an average working week.

Source: Chiropractic and Osteopathic Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8550.0); Dental Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8551.0); Physiotherapy Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8552.0); Optometry and Optical Dispensing Services, Australia (Cat. no. 8553.0).

Mental health

Measuring mental health in the community through household surveys is a complex task because mental disorder is usually determined through clinical diagnoses. For the 1997 Survey of Mental Health and Wellbeing, a comprehensive interview of adults was used to assess current and lifetime prevalence of mental disorders through the measurement of symptoms and their impact on day-to-day activities. Anxiety disorders include conditions such as phobias which involve feelings of tension, distress or nervousness. Affective disorders (mood disturbance) include mania and depression.

The survey indicated that 37% of Victorians had a physical condition and 17% had a mental disorder at some time during the 12 months preceding the survey (table 8.7). Prevalence rates of mental disorders were similar for men and women in Victoria, however there were differences with respect to the type of disorder experienced and prevalence associated with age. Men were more than twice as likely to have a substance abuse disorder, while women were more likely to have an anxiety disorder. The most common affective disorder was depression, women were twice as likely to have experienced depression (6%) than men (3%).

In Victoria, the prevalence of mental disorders, including substance use disorders, was higher amongst those persons who lived outside the capital city. However, the prevalence of anxiety disorders was higher in the capital city.

8.7 PREVALENCE OF DISORDERS(a) — 1997

	Unit	Capital city		Rest of state		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Physical conditions	%	32.5	38.0	38.2	44.9	34.1	39.9
Mental disorders							
Anxiety disorders	%	8.0	10.8	6.0	11.5	7.4	11.0
Affective disorders	%	4.3	6.3	*2.9	7.7	3.9	6.7
Substance use disorders(b)	%	10.6	3.7	12.6	5.2	11.1	4.1
Total mental disorders(c)	%	17.4	16.5	17.6	19.0	17.4	17.2
No mental disorder or physical condition	%	55.9	52.7	51.6	46.5	54.8	51.0
Total	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total persons	'000	1 210.5	1 271.7	452.7	464.8	1 663.2	1 736.5

(a) During the 12 months prior to interview. (b) Includes harmful use and dependence. (c) A person may have more than one mental disorder, therefore the sum of components may be greater than the total number of mental disorders.

Source: Mental Health and Wellbeing: Profile of Adults, Victoria (Cat. no. 4326.2.40.001).

Disability, ageing and carers

Disability

Disability is defined as any restriction or lack (resulting from an impairment) of ability to perform an action in the manner or within the range considered normal for a person, which has lasted or is likely to last, for six months or more, and restricts everyday activities.

In 1998, nearly one-fifth (834,700) of Victoria's population had a disability (table 8.8). Of those with a disability, 88% (736,900) had specific restrictions in core activities (communication, mobility and self-care) and/or schooling or employment. Participation in education and the labour force contribute to a person's development and independence: 44% (290,100 persons) of those with a core restriction activity also experienced restrictions in schooling or employment. Depending on the level of assistance needed, or difficulty experienced, restriction in core activities was profound/severe in 5.8% of the Victorian population.

Disability rates tend to increase with age, from 2.9% for children aged 0–4 years to 81.3% for adults aged 85 years and over. Of the 834,700 persons with a disability, 85% had a physical disability and 15% had a mental or behavioural disorder. Of those persons with a disability, 18% lived alone, 76% lived with at least one other person and 5% lived in non-private cared accommodation. Arthritis and related disorders accounted for the largest proportion (17%) of physical conditions.

8.8 DISABILITY STATUS — 1998

	'000	%
Disability		
With core restriction activity	665.2	14.3
With schooling or employment restrictions		
With core activity and schooling or employment restrictions	290.1	6.2
With schooling or employment restrictions only	71.7	1.5
Total	361.8	7.8
All with specific restrictions(a)	736.9	15.9
Without specific restrictions(b)	97.8	2.1
All with disability	834.7	18.0
No disability		
With impairment or long-term condition	765.4	16.5
Without impairment or long-term condition	3 044.8	65.6
All with no disability	3 810.2	82.0

(a) Totals may be less than the sum of components as persons may have both a core activity restriction and a schooling or employment restriction. (b) Includes persons who need assistance with health care, paperwork, transport, housework, property maintenance or meal preparation.

Source: *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Summary tables, Victoria (Cat. no. 4430.2.40.001).*

Carers

Caring is a response to a need arising from the family or community, and contributes to the cohesion of a society. Any person who provides informal (unpaid) assistance, in terms of help or supervision, to an older person or a person with a disability, because of their age or condition, can be defined as a carer.

In 1998, there were 577,000 Victorians who provided some assistance to those who needed help because of disability or ageing (table 8.9). Over half (56.5%) of all carers were female. The highest proportion (35.9%) of carers were in the 35–54 age range.

Primary carers are those who provide most informal assistance with personal activities to a person with a disability, and therefore caring plays a major part in their lives. In 1998, 104,500 (18.1%) of all carers in Victoria were identified as primary carers, of whom 62.1% were female.

8.9 CARER STATUS, By Age — 1998

	Age group (years)								Total
	Less than 18 years of age	18–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75 years and over	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
MALES									
Carer									
Primary carer	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	*7.5	10.9	*6.3	*6.1	*5.5	39.6
Not a primary carer	18.8	20.9	28.4	30.5	32.1	32.9	29.3	18.8	211.5
Total	20.0	22.4	29.1	37.9	43.0	39.2	35.4	24.2	251.2
Not a carer	562.6	218.3	331.5	315.3	256.6	162.2	119.8	62.2	2 028.4
Total	582.6	240.6	360.6	353.3	299.6	201.3	155.3	86.4	2 279.6
FEMALES									
Carer									
Primary carer	n.p.	n.p.	*2.9	17.3	15.0	11.3	14.5	**	64.9
Not a primary carer	26.3	29.9	36.4	49.2	44.5	44.1	18.7	11.9	261.0
Total	26.9	30.5	39.3	66.5	59.5	55.4	33.3	14.4	325.8
Not a carer	539.6	190.5	327.4	292.2	241.5	147.1	139.7	114.4	1 992.3
Total	566.5	221.0	366.7	358.7	301.0	202.5	172.9	128.8	2 318.2
PERSONS									
Carer									
Primary carer	**	**	*3.6	24.8	25.9	17.6	20.6	7.9	104.5
Not a primary carer	45.1	50.7	64.8	79.7	76.6	77.0	48.0	30.6	472.5
Total	47.0	52.9	68.4	104.5	102.5	94.6	68.7	38.6	577.0
Not a carer	1 102.2	408.7	658.9	607.6	498.1	309.2	259.5	176.6	4 020.8
Total	1 149.1	461.6	727.3	712.0	600.6	403.8	328.2	215.1	4 597.8

Source: *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Summary Tables, Victoria (Cat. no. 4430.2.40.001).*

Health insurance

Medicare

Australia's public health insurance scheme, Medicare, was introduced in 1984. Funded by a levy on taxable income, Medicare is available to all Australians and allows a wide range of health-related goods and services to be accessed.

In 1999–2000, over 53 million Medicare services were processed in Victoria (table 8.10), accounting for just under a quarter of all Medicare services nationally. To put this into context, Victoria accounted for an equivalent proportion of the Australian estimated resident population in June 2000.

The value of Medicare services in Victoria during 1999–2000 was \$1,765m, with an average value of benefit per service of \$33.30. Average value of benefit per service by general practitioners (i.e. unreferral attendances to vocationally registered general practitioners) was \$24.48, while the average value of benefit per pathology service was \$18.04.

Unreferred consultations by general practitioners accounted for over 22 million services, the largest proportion (42.1%) of total Medicare services, followed by pathology services with 27.6% of the total. Between 1997–98 and 1999–2000, the proportion of pathology and diagnostic imaging services increased. During the same period there was a decrease in the proportion of services provided by general practitioners.

8.10 MEDICARE, By Broad Type of Service — 1997–98(a)

Type of service	Number of services		Value of services	
	'000	%	\$m	%
Unreferred attendances				
General practitioner/VRGP	22 363.0	42.1	547.4	31.0
Other	3 244.7	6.1	71.9	4.1
Specialist attendance	5 276.2	9.9	274.0	15.5
Obstetrics	440.1	0.8	16.6	0.9
Anaesthetics	505.7	1.0	37.5	2.1
Pathology	14 646.1	27.6	264.2	15.0
Diagnostic imaging	2 908.6	5.5	277.5	15.7
Operations	1 216.2	2.3	148.1	8.4
Assistance at operations	60.1	0.1	6.4	0.4
Optometry	993.1	1.9	37.8	2.1
Radio and nuclear therapy	156.6	0.3	15.1	0.9
Miscellaneous	1 266.7	2.4	68.5	3.9
Total(b)	53 077.1	100.0	1 765.0	100.0

(a) For services rendered during 1998–99 and processed by the Health Insurance Commission prior to 30 June 2000. (b) Sum of components may not equal totals due to rounding.

Source: Health Insurance Commission, Medicare Statistical Tables.

Private health insurance

Private Health Insurance is cover provided by organisations registered under the National Health Act, to reimburse all or part of the cost of hospital or ancillary health services. Private health insurance is not permitted for services provided by medical practitioners outside hospitals. In January 1999, the Federal government introduced new arrangements under which all persons with private health insurance were entitled to a 30% rebate on their insurance premiums.

At 30 June 1999, 47.3% of Victorians held private hospital insurance, the same proportion as in 1998. The actual number of persons covered by private hospital insurance increased by 24,000 (1%) to 2,232,000 between June 1998 and June 1999 (table 8.11). 22 per cent of Victorians held some ancillary insurance. The growth in the number of persons with private health insurance between 1998 and 1999 was primarily due to an increase in the number of single memberships. Single memberships with hospital insurance only, increased by 3% (11,000), while single memberships with hospital and ancillary insurance increased by 4% (7,000).

8.11 PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE, Membership and Persons Covered(a)

	Unit	1997	1998	1999
HOSPITAL INSURANCE				
Membership				
Single	'000	340	334	345
Family	'000	359	342	342
<i>Total members</i>	'000	698	675	687
Persons covered	'000	1 444	1 381	1 398
Population covered	%	31.4	29.6	29.6
HOSPITAL INSURANCE PLUS ANCILLARY				
Membership				
Single	'000	183	176	183
Family	'000	217	203	204
<i>Total members</i>	'000	400	380	387
Persons covered	'000	381	827	834
Population covered	%	19.1	17.7	17.7
ANCILLARY INSURANCE ONLY				
Membership				
Single	'000	31	31	32
Family	'000	45	45	49
<i>Total members</i>	'000	76	76	80
Persons covered	'000	287	193	202
Population covered	%	4.1	4.1	4.3

(a) As at June. Figures in this table do not add to total number of people covered as an individual or family may have ancillary and hospital cover with different insurance companies.

Source: Private Health Insurance Administration Council.

Household expenditure on health and medical care

The Household Expenditure Survey (HES) provides estimates of total household expenditure, including details of expenditure on health and medical care nett of any refunds and rebates received from Medicare, private health insurance, or employers.

In the 12 months to June 1999, Victorian households spent an average of \$718.19 each week on goods and services (table 8.12). Of this amount, 4.7% (\$33.90) was spent on health and medical care.

Expenditure on accident and health insurance accounted for the largest percentage of total expenditure on health and medical care in Victorian households, accounting for 34.6% in 1998–99. The proportion of total expenditure on nett health practitioners' fees increased from 25% in 1993–94 to 35.2% in 1998–99, mainly attributable to increases in the proportion of expenditure on dental fees (from 11.2% to 16.6%) and specialist doctors' fees (from 4.8% to 8.8%).

8.12 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH

	1993-94		1998-99	
	\$	%	\$	%
Accident and health insurance				
Hospital, medical and dental	11.56	43.8	11.73	34.6
Ambulance	0.51	1.9	0.43	1.3
Sickness and personal accident	0.93	3.5	1.29	3.8
<i>Total</i>	13.00	49.2	13.44	39.6
Health practitioners' fees				
General practitioner doctors	0.70	2.7	0.86	2.5
Specialist doctors	1.26	4.8	2.98	8.8
Dental	2.97	11.2	5.62	16.6
Opticians	0.87	3.3	1.21	3.6
Physiotherapy and chiropractic(a)	n.a.	n.a.	0.92	2.7
Health practitioners n.e.c.(a)	0.82	3.1	*0.35	1.0
<i>Total</i>	6.61	25.0	11.94	35.2
Medicines, pharmaceutical products, therapeutic appliances and equipment				
Medicines, pharmaceutical products, therapeutic appliances n.f.d.	0.66	2.5	0.75	2.2
Prescriptions	2.41	9.1	2.67	7.9
Non-prescribed pain relievers	0.48	1.8	0.50	1.5
Non-prescribed ointments and lotions	0.54	2.0	0.82	2.4
Medicines and pharmaceutical products n.e.c.	1.61	6.1	2.23	6.6
Surgical dressings	0.15	0.6	0.18	0.5
First aid supplies, therapeutic appliances and equipment n.e.c.	0.42	1.6	*0.12	0.4
<i>Total</i>	6.26	23.7	7.62	22.5
Other medical care and health expenses				
<i>Total</i>	0.53	2.0	*0.90	2.7
Total expenditure on medical and health expenses	26.41	100.0	33.90	100.0
Total goods and services expenditure	601.76	0.0	718.19	0.0

(a) For the 1993-94 survey, physiotherapy and chiropractic fees were included in the "Health practitioners n.e.c." category.

Source: Household Expenditure Survey: Detailed Expenditure Items (Cat. no. 6535.0).

Occupational health and safety

The Victorian WorkCover Authority (WorkCover) is the manager of Victoria's workplace safety system. WorkCover's business encompasses health and safety in the workplace and for the public, workers' compensation in the event of work-related injury or illness, and the return to work of injured workers. In 1998-1999, there were 31,340 claims reported to WorkCover.

Between 1997-98 and 1998-99, the number of claims in respect to work-related deaths increased by five, to 125.

Road accidents

VicRoads, the Transport Accident Commission (TAC), and Victoria Police have combined to adopt a number of strategies aimed at reducing road fatalities and injuries, including: research and education; the design and safety of roads and vehicles; and enforcement of road laws. In recent years, the TAC media campaign focussed on issues such as drink driving, speeding and fatigue, with the specific aim of reducing the road toll.

The number of persons killed in road traffic accidents decreased by 2%, and the number injured decreased by 3%, from 1998 to 1999 (table 8.13). The only category of road user to record an increase in fatalities between 1998 and 1999 was drivers of motor vehicles.

8.13 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES

Category of road user	1997		1998		1999	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Drivers of motor vehicles	159	2 701	148	3 096	191	3 036
Motor cyclists	37	677	45	654	34	695
Passengers (any type)	95	1 315	105	1 424	72	1 304
Pedestrians	78	689	79	751	76	730
Pedal cyclists	8	363	13	363	10	301
Other	—	19	—	7	—	16
Total	377	5 764	390	6 295	383	6 082

Source: VicRoads, Information Services Department.

Causes of death

In 1999, 31,918 Victorian residents died (table 8.14), the lowest number since 1993 (31,197), and a decrease of 99 deaths compared with 1998. External causes of death, and deaths caused by diseases of the nervous system, increased significantly during this period (by 326 and 293 respectively).

The main cause of death for Victorian residents in 1999 was diseases of the circulatory system (including heart attack and stroke) with over 12,200 deaths, followed by neoplasms (cancer) with over 9,000 deaths. Together, these conditions accounted for 67% of deaths during 1999.

The number of deaths caused by diseases of the circulatory system has been in decline for some years. In 1999, deaths due to this cause accounted for 38% of all deaths compared with 44% in 1989. In 1999, the most common cause of death under the broad category of circulatory diseases was ischaemic heart disease, which accounted for 21% of male and 20% of female deaths.

The number of deaths caused by neoplasms have increased over the last decade, from 8,288 in 1989 to 9,227 in 1999. Neoplasms accounted for 31% of male and 27% of female deaths, and was the major cause of death for males aged 45–74 years, and for females aged 35–74 years during 1999.

In 1999, there were 39 deaths attributable to AIDS, a decline from the 50 deaths recorded in 1998. Males comprised the overwhelming majority of deaths from AIDS.

8.14 CAUSES OF DEATH — 1999(a)

Cause of death and ICD code	Number	Proportion of total	Rate(b)
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99)	396	1.2	84
Neoplasms (C00-D48)	9 227	28.9	1 958
Diseases of the blood & blood-forming organs (incl. disorders involving immune mechanism) (D50-D89)	113	0.4	24
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00-E90)	1 285	4.0	273
Mental and behavioural disorders (F00-F99)	734	2.3	156
Diseases of the nervous system (G00-G99)	1 022	3.2	217
Diseases of the eye and adnexa (H00-H59)	1	—	—
Diseases of the circulatory system (I00-I99)	12 206	38.2	2 590
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99)	2 338	7.3	496
Diseases of the digestive system (K00-K93)	1 024	3.2	217
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99)	67	0.2	14
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (M00-M99)	241	0.8	51
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00-N99)	766	2.4	163
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (O00-O99)	2	—	—
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	157	0.5	33
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00-Q99)	176	0.6	37
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00-R99)	104	0.3	22
External causes of morbidity and mortality (V01-Y98)	2 059	6.5	437
Total	31 918	100.0	6 774

(a) The classification used is the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10 CM), aggregated at the class level.

(b) Per 1,000,000 of the estimated mid-year population.

Source: *Causes of Death, Australia* (Cat. no. 3303.0).

Infant mortality

Infant mortality, defined as deaths of children under one year of age, has been traditionally viewed as an indicator of the general level of mortality, health, wellbeing, and social development of a population.

In 1999, the main cause of infant death was 'certain conditions originating in the perinatal period' (ICD classes P00–P96), which includes prematurity, birth injury and respiratory conditions present from birth (table 8.15). The proportion of infant deaths attributed to this group of causes has increased over recent years, from 34% of deaths in 1989 to 47% of deaths in 1999.

Over the past two decades the number of infant deaths registered in Victoria has generally been in decline, however, between 1998 and 1999 the number of infant deaths increased by 17%. Consequently, the infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) increased for the first time in nearly a decade, from 4.7 in 1998 to 5.6 in 1999. This increase in the infant mortality rate was primarily due to an increase in the incidence of congenital anomalies, particularly of the heart and circulatory system (from 14 in 1998, to 34 in 1999).

Infant deaths due to Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), declined almost 80% from 1989, when there were 133 deaths, to 29 in 1999.

8.15 LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATH

Cause of death and ICD code	1989		1994		1999	
	no.	rate(a)	no.	rate(a)	no.	rate(a)
Congenital malformations						
Congenital malformations of the nervous system (Q01-Q04,Q06,Q07)	10	0.2	7	0.1	10	0.2
Congenital malformations of the heart and circulatory system (Q20-Q28,P29)	25	0.4	29	0.5	34	0.6
Total congenital malformations (Q00-Q99)	103	1.6	111	1.7	113	1.9
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period						
Disorders relating to short gestation and low birth weight (P07)	32	0.5	37	0.6	10	0.2
Hypoxia, birth asphyxia and other respiratory conditions (P20-P28)	65	1.0	62	1.0	28	0.5
Total certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00-P96)	141	2.2	142	2.2	155	2.6
Sudden infant death syndrome (R95)	133	2.1	36	0.6	29	0.5
Other causes	46	0.7	38	0.6	34	0.6
Total(b)	414	6.5	327	5.1	331	5.6

(a) Rate per 1,000 live births. (b) Sum of components may not equal totals due to rounding.

Source: *Causes of Death, Australia* (Cat. no. 3303.0); *Demography, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3311.2).

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Introduction

This chapter contains data pertaining to housing and transport and their effects on the way in which people live and travel in Victoria. The housing section includes information about the number of building approvals, the value of residential building work done, details of housing loans, house price index data and housing occupancy and costs. The transport section looks at the Victorian road network, the number of vehicle registrations and driver licences, public transport, and air transport.

The data in this chapter is sourced, in the main, from surveys conducted by the ABS. Contributions have also been made by the Roads Corporation (VicRoads), the Victorian Department of Infrastructure (DOI) and the Department of Transport and Regional Services.

Residential building

Building approvals

The Building Approvals Collection is based on data from building permits issued by local government authorities and licensed private building surveyors; and contracts let by, or day labour work authorised by, Commonwealth, State, semi-government, and local government authorities.

The number of dwellings approved reached record highs in 1999–2000, with the series peaking in March 2000. From 1998–99 to 1999–2000, the number of dwelling unit approvals increased by 25%. This increase was driven by private new house approvals accounting for 72% of approvals overall (table 9.1).

9.1 DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, By Type and Ownership

	Private sector			Public sector			Other approvals(a)	Total dwelling units
	New houses	New other residential building	Total	New houses	New other residential building	Total		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1994–95	25 284	3 225	28 509	601	808	1 409	1 347	31 265
1995–96	18 425	3 218	21 643	464	937	1 401	663	23 707
1996–97	19 593	6 421	26 014	212	384	596	1 240	27 850
1997–98	27 367	6 811	34 178	570	601	1 171	1 089	36 438
1998–99	28 683	8 511	37 194	544	350	894	1 616	39 704
1999–2000	35 668	11 729	47 397	507	280	787	1 614	49 798

(a) Includes non-residential buildings, alterations and additions to residential buildings, and conversions.

Source: Building Approvals, Victoria (Cat. no. 8731.2).

Building activity

The Building Activity Survey involves a sample survey of private sector house building activity and a complete enumeration of building jobs, other than private sector house construction, with an approval value of \$10,000 or more. The survey is compiled on the basis of returns collected from builders, individuals and organisations involved in building activity.

The value of residential building work done has increased each year since 1995–96, to reach a record high in 1999–2000 (table 9.2). Work done on new houses, other new residential buildings and alterations and additions all reached record levels in 1999–2000, with owner-occupiers bringing forward work prior to the introduction of The New Tax System (TNTS). The construction of new houses accounted for 63% of the value of residential building work done in 1999–2000. Between 1998–99 and 1999–2000, the value of new housing construction work done increased by 33%, and the value of alterations and additions by 26%.

9.2 VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING WORK DONE

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99r	1999–2000p
Type of building	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New houses	2 573.9	2 111.1	1 988.8	2 808.4	3 366.2	4 448.3
New other residential buildings	300.0	452.0	621.4	760.2	948.0	1 337.0
Alterations and additions to residential buildings	707.5	698.1	775.3	911.5	998.1	1 259.5
Total	3 581.5	3 261.2	3 385.5	4 480.1	5 312.3	7 044.8

Source: *Building Activity, Victoria* (Cat. no. 8752.2).

Housing loans

The Housing Finance for Owner Occupation Survey is an annual collection which covers all banks and permanent building societies. It covers firm offers of housing finance which either have been, or are normally expected to be, accepted.

The total value and number of new housing loan commitments has continued to rise each year since 1994–95 (table 9.3). During 1999–2000 the value of new housing loan commitments increased by 20%, while the number of new housing loan commitments rose by 2%. The contribution by banks to new housing loan commitments has remained relatively unchanged since 1998–99 with banks accounting for 89% of the value of all new housing loan commitments. Some 74% of total loan commitment value went to established dwellings and 22% to new dwellings.

9.3 NEW HOUSING LOAN COMMITMENTS, By Type of Lender

	Purpose				Type of lender		
	New dwellings(a)		Established dwellings(b)		All banks	Permanent building societies	Other lenders
	no.	\$m	no.	\$m			
1994–95	21 484	1 844	81 604	6 959	9 127	377	168
1995–96	16 848	1 577	89 902	7 829	9 162	179	811
1996–97	20 849	2 038	92 640	8 615	9 993	214	1 138
1997–98	26 897	2 952	92 793	9 639	11 433	244	1 585
1998–99	27 859	3 383	94 170	10 993	13 493	244	1 451
1999–2000	28 518	3 828	101 830	13 482	16 274	125	1 852
							Total(c)
							\$m
							9 672
							10 152
							11 346
							13 262
							15 188
							18 250

(a) Includes construction of new dwellings and purchases of newly erected dwellings. (b) Includes purchase of established dwellings and refinancing of existing housing loans. (c) Sum of components may not equal total due to rounding.

Source: *Unpublished data, Housing Finance for Owner Occupation Survey*.

House prices

In Melbourne the House Price Index increased by 14% for established homes and 8.4% for project homes from 1998–99 to 1999–2000 (table 9.4). The increase in the price index of established homes for Melbourne was the highest recorded of all cities. The increase in the price index of project homes for Melbourne was significantly larger than the previous year's increase of 3.6%. This increase was only exceeded by Adelaide, where the price index for project homes increased by 8.7% over this period.

When compared to 1994–95, the price index for Melbourne has increased by 47.7% for established homes and 15.3% for project homes. Relative to other cities, Melbourne has recorded the largest and second largest increases respectively, in both these price indexes, between 1994–95 and 1999–2000.

9.4 HOUSE PRICE INDEX(a)

	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra
Established houses								
1994–95	113.7	97.9	139.3	111.7	109.0	129.0	178.1	112.6
1995–96	115.8	97.6	136.8	108.3	108.2	129.8	188.0	112.7
1996–97	118.9	101.4	137.2	108.2	109.2	128.5	196.9	126.4
1997–98	128.5	114.3	138.9	112.1	113.3	125.4	198.9	126.2
1998–99	137.9	126.8	141.0	114.1	118.9	123.2	193.6	128.2
1999–2000	153.1	144.6	142.2	123.2	125.9	129.0	199.2	137.0
Project homes								
1994–95	107.9	105.8	112.5	114.6	100.0	121.3	125.2	108.1
1995–96	110.2	107.3	113.7	112.8	101.6	123.4	129.9	109.5
1996–97	110.4	107.7	112.7	108.3	101.3	123.3	136.0	123.6
1997–98	112.2	108.6	112.4	113.1	102.2	123.3	137.3	123.5
1998–99	115.2	112.5	113.4	117.0	106.1	123.3	139.0	124.4
1999–2000	123.1	122.0	118.2	127.2	114.8	126.2	143.2	131.9

(a) Base of each index: 1989–90=100.0. Weighted average of capital city.

Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (Cat. no. 6416.0).

Housing occupancy and costs

The average weekly cost of housing for Melbourne in 1997–98 was \$117 (table 9.5). This was the third lowest of the capital cities in Australia. For households which were being purchased, and those in private rental accommodation, housing costs were almost \$60 cheaper per week in Melbourne compared to Sydney.

When housing costs are expressed as a proportion of household income, the figures are similar across Australia, but there are marked differences by type of tenure. In Melbourne, owners with a mortgage had average weekly housing costs of \$207 per week, accounting for 17% of household income. However, renters in State housing paid an average of \$71 per week in housing costs, which was also 17% of their household income.

9.5 CAPITAL CITY HOUSEHOLDS, Housing Costs by Tenure Type — 1997–98

	Owners without a mortgage	Owners with a mortgage	Renters			Total
			State housing authority	Private landlord	Total renters	
MEAN WEEKLY HOUSING COSTS (\$)						
Sydney	25	269	59	210	172	138
Melbourne	22	207	71	153	138	117
Brisbane	27	201	61	147	132	122
Adelaide	18	174	60	136	103	98
Perth	18	193	68	135	119	106
Hobart	20	142	*54	129	106	127
Canberra	25	241	80	166	127	136
MEAN HOUSING COSTS AS A PROPORTION OF INCOME (%)						
Sydney	2	20	17	21	20	13
Melbourne	3	17	17	20	19	13
Brisbane	3	16	15	22	20	13
Adelaide	3	17	16	19	18	12
Perth	2	17	20	20	19	13
Hobart	3	15	*22	22	22	12
Canberra	2	20	17	18	17	14

Source: *Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia* (Cat. no. 4130.0).

In 1997–98, the mean value of separate houses in Melbourne was \$180,000, behind Sydney (\$295,100), Perth (\$194,000) and Brisbane (\$182,700) (table 9.6). One quarter of separate houses in Melbourne were worth more than \$200,000, compared to almost 60% in Sydney.

9.6 CAPITAL CITY HOUSEHOLDS, Value of Dwelling — 1997–98

	Unit	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Canberra
Less than \$75,001	%	n.p.	*2.1	*3.5	9.8	4.1	12.2	—
\$75,001 to \$100,000	%	*2.6	16.8	12.2	28.4	14.2	30.6	6.9
\$100,001 to \$125,000	%	4.3	15.1	16.5	22.2	15.4	15.6	16.8
\$125,001 to \$150,000	%	16.1	19.2	20.6	16.3	15.4	18.8	29.3
\$150,001 to \$200,000	%	18.3	22.1	23.8	11.3	23.3	14.5	23.1
\$200,001 to \$250,000	%	11.2	8.3	8.7	5.1	9.5	*3.7	12.7
\$250,001 to \$300,000	%	12.5	7.3	7.6	*2.5	6.7	n.p.	*5.2
Greater than \$300,000	%	34.8	9.0	7.1	4.3	11.3	n.p.	*6.1
Mean value	\$'000	295.1	180.0	182.7	138.1	194.0	129.1	176.7

Source: *Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia* (Cat. no. 4130.0).

Transport

In Victoria, an extensive transport infrastructure is supported by both government and business. Road, rail and air transport modes are all critical to the movement of people for commercial and domestic purposes.

Road network

There are over 150,000 kilometres of road in Victoria (table 9.7). VicRoads is responsible for the maintenance and improvement of arterial roads (just over 22,000 kilometres) and bridges in Victoria. There are a number of national highways within Victoria which are fully funded by the Commonwealth. These are; the Hume Freeway, the Western Freeway and Highway, the Sturt Highway between the South Australian border and Mildura, and the Goulburn Valley Highway between Seymour and the New South Wales border at Tocumwal. A lower level of Commonwealth funding is provided for roads of national importance. Local government is responsible for maintaining most local roads.

A number of projects have been completed or commenced on the Victorian road network recently. The 'Black Forest' section of the Calder Highway (M79) was officially opened in March 2000. The project included planting 2,220 native trees, the construction of koala and kangaroo-resistant fences, and construction of two wildlife tunnels. The Principal Bicycle Network was completed in Melbourne's inner eastern suburbs (Richmond, Burnley, Abbotsford, Hawthorn and Kew). The final section of the Western Ring Road (M80) was opened to traffic in August 1999. The West Gate Freeway was widened to provide four lanes of traffic each way between the West Gate Bridge and Laverton. Work commenced on upgrading Geelong Road in February 2000.

9.7 ROADS

Road type	Kilometres
Declared roads (at October 2000)	
National highways	1 004
State highways and freeways	6 524
Main roads	12 704
Tourist roads	1 694
Forest roads	312
<i>Total declared roads(a)</i>	22 238
Other roads (at 30 June 1999)	
Sealed roads	51 985
Formed and surfaced roads	52 132
Natural surface	29 843
<i>Total other roads</i>	133 960
Total roads open for traffic	156 198

(a) Excludes several thousand of kilometres of unclassified roads in forest areas that are the responsibility of the Victorian Government.

Source: VicRoads, Information Services Department.

Motor vehicle registrations and driver licences

The total number of licences in Victoria continued to grow steadily, increasing by 3% from 1998 to 1999 (table 9.8). The relative proportions of driver and rider licences in 1999 remained unchanged from previous years, with 94% of all licences being driver licences.

The number of motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) registered in Victoria in 1999 increased by 3% (similar to the increase in the number of licences) over the previous year. Passenger vehicles accounted for 83% of this total. Increases in the number of vehicles on the register were recorded across all categories of motor vehicles from 1998 to 1999, with articulated trucks recording the largest increase (5%). The number of motor cycles registered in Victoria showed stronger growth than that of other motor vehicles, increasing by 7% from 1998 to 1999.

9.8 MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS AND LICENCES—30 June

	1997	1998	1999
Type of licence(a)			
Driver	2 981 882	3 055 847	3 134 004
Rider	194 621	204 332	214 663
<i>Total</i>	3 176 503	3 260 179	3 348 667
Motor vehicles on register(b)			
Passenger vehicles	2 521 814	2 574 621	2 644 962
Campervans	7 144	7 137	7 266
Light commercial vehicles	385 907	390 753	401 995
Rigid trucks	87 035	85 044	85 469
Articulated trucks	17 144	17 326	18 121
Non-freight carrying trucks	5 386	5 643	5 704
Buses	14 266	14 542	15 021
<i>Total motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles)</i>	3 038 696	3 095 066	3 178 538
Motor cycles	80 271	82 324	87 954

(a) Licence holders may hold both a driver and a rider licence and therefore be counted in both categories. (b) Motor vehicle Census taken at 31 October.

Source: *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (Cat. no. 9309.0)*; VicRoads, Information Services Department.

Passenger vehicles manufactured by Ford, Holden and Toyota were the most prevalent on the register in 1999 (24%, 21% and 15% respectively) (table 9.9). These remain the top three, regardless of age of vehicle, with Ford and Holden vying for top position. For vehicles manufactured prior to 1985 and after 1997, Holdens are the most prevalent.

9.9 PASSENGER VEHICLES ON REGISTER, By Year of Manufacture — 31 October 1999

Make of Vehicle	1978 and earlier	1979 to 1981	1982 to 1984	1985 to 1987	1988 to 1990	1991 to 1993	1994 to 1996	1997 to 1999	Not stated	Total
BMW	1 816	1 477	2 811	3 358	3 929	4 472	6 901	8 403	26	33 193
Chrysler	14 713	8 343	61	17	3	5	220	1 874	11	25 247
Daewoo	—	—	—	—	—	2	5 528	13 229	—	18 759
Daihatsu	7	508	1 459	1 527	3 476	5 418	2 802	2 571	3	17 771
Ford	48 125	42 400	82 302	100 605	97 353	74 845	97 180	87 389	199	630 398
Holden	72 014	54 070	63 215	70 308	71 482	60 423	81 543	90 290	160	563 505
Honda	3 277	4 312	4 778	7 109	13 745	11 736	13 917	18 634	27	77 535
Hyundai	1	—	4	1 336	3 748	6 920	22 557	34 809	—	69 375
Jaguar	3 571	612	741	882	780	191	251	532	10	7 570
Land Rover	231	56	54	223	39	1 348	3 477	4 314	—	9 742
Mazda	10 273	16 417	21 430	14 583	12 505	14 818	14 105	16 666	30	120 827
Mercedes-Benz	10 014	3 089	3 929	4 151	3 384	2 646	3 759	6 057	39	37 068
Mitsubishi	343	10 464	25 201	36 812	39 915	42 538	43 538	47 311	59	246 181
Nissan (including Datsun)	18 463	17 499	31 772	27 864	42 524	23 038	12 338	22 552	76	196 126
Peugot	2 479	1 296	1 558	1 153	767	829	2 329	2 488	5	12 904
Saab	236	193	426	1 438	1 773	2 041	3 013	2 979	4	12 103
Subaru	210	1 533	5 526	3 244	3 997	6 644	5 618	13 067	9	39 848
Suzuki	2	215	895	1 312	2 829	3 855	4 694	3 893	3	17 698
Toyota	29 547	27 726	46 677	52 453	58 925	52 606	55 314	66 576	85	389 909
Volkswagen	9 922	615	201	127	204	243	1 409	4 001	22	16 744
Volvo	4 588	3 683	3 712	3 110	2 390	1 391	1 966	2 367	8	23 215
Other/not stated	30 553	4 436	5 294	5 836	4 962	3 418	9 379	15 175	191	79 244
Total	260 385	198 944	302 046	337 448	368 730	319 427	391 838	465 177	967	2 644 962

Source: Unpublished data, Motor Vehicle Census.

Motor cycles manufactured by Honda were the most common motor cycle on register in 1999, accounting for 30% of the total (table 9.10). Those manufactured by Yamaha were the second most common, accounting for 21% of the total. These proportions remain similar regardless of the year of manufacture.

9.10 MOTOR CYCLES ON REGISTER, By Year of Manufacture — 31 October 1999

Make of vehicle	1978 and earlier	1979 to 1981	1982 to 1984	1985 to 1987	1988 to 1990	1991 to 1993	1994 to 1996	1997 to 1999	Not stated	Total
BMW	416	204	404	608	269	273	503	474	7	3 158
Ducati	248	88	161	45	87	138	274	570	4	1 615
Harley Davidson	1 152	411	406	454	738	1 140	1 879	1 735	28	7 943
Honda	1 412	2 177	3 548	2 805	2 129	2 510	4 447	6 867	100	25 995
Kawasaki	635	912	1 265	1 380	1 649	1 980	2 138	2 345	50	12 354
Suzuki	395	1 246	1 757	1 226	1 373	1 409	1 455	2 933	69	11 863
Triumph	681	86	30	15	1	48	294	532	6	1 693
Yamaha	757	1 565	2 028	2 097	2 036	2 365	2 811	4 586	96	18 341
Other/not stated	1 287	174	177	211	240	231	748	1 895	29	4 992
Total	6 983	6 863	9 776	8 841	8 522	10 094	14 549	21 937	389	87 954

Source: Unpublished data, Motor Vehicle Census.

Public transport

Victoria's public transport services are extensive, servicing metropolitan and regional communities. An integrated network of train, tram, bus and ferry services operate under contract with the State Government. Melbourne's electrified suburban train network is a very extensive system by world standards radiating from the central city on 15 main routes which extend to outer suburban locations up to 55 kilometres from the central business district. Melbourne has the largest tram network outside Europe, servicing 28 main routes to a distance of approximately 25 kilometres from the Central Business District (CBD). Regional services provided by V/Line Passenger comprise a number of long-distance rail and coach services between Melbourne and regional Victorian centres.

With effect from 1 July 1998, the State Government legislated to corporatise the Public Transport Corporation's (PTC) passenger transport services through the establishment of five business corporations. Each operator entered into 'franchise' contracts with the Government for periods of 10 to 15 years. These contracts set out the overall levels of service the companies are expected to provide, the tickets they must offer, the maximum fares they can charge for these tickets, and other performance standards.

Reliability of a public transport service is considered important by its users, and one measure of reliability is the percentage of services which run on time. Punctuality varies significantly between different types of public transport with trams generally performing less well than trains and buses (table 9.11).

9.11 ON-TIME PERFORMANCE FOR TRAINS, TRAMS AND BUSES(a) — Services Run

	Jan-Mar 1999	Apr-Jun 1999	Jul-Sep 1999	Oct-Dec 1999	Jan-Mar 2000	Apr-Jun 2000
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bayside Trains	93.8	94.0	96.9	97.4	96.2	94.6
Connex	93.2	93.2	95.2	97.0	94.2	95.0
V/Line Passenger	93.2	94.5	95.7	94.5	93.5	91.4
Swanston Trams	55.5	61.8	70.9	72.6	70.4	69.2
Yarra Trams	70.7	71.2	75.5	79.8	77.4	77.7
Metro buses	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	94.3	93.1

(a) Trains and trams are considered to be on time if they arrive at their destination not more than 59 seconds before, or not later than 5 minutes and 59 seconds after, the scheduled time. For buses, on time is defined as not more than 2 minutes early or 5 minutes late at scheduled destination. V/Line Passenger trains are considered on time if they arrive earlier than scheduled or not later than 5 minutes and 59 seconds after the scheduled time.

Source: Victorian Department of Infrastructure, Track Record.

The number of public transport services cancelled can also be considered an important measure of reliability (table 9.12).

9.12 CANCELLATIONS OF TRAINS, TRAMS AND BUSES — Services Scheduled

	Jan-Mar 1999	Apr-Jun 1999	Jul-Sep 1999	Oct-Dec 1999	Jan-Mar 2000	Apr-Jun 2000
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Bayside Trains	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.9
Connex	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7
V/Line Passenger	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Swanston Trams	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0
Yarra Trams	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Metro buses	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.1	0.1

Source: Victorian Department of Infrastructure, Track Record.

Air

Victoria's major airport, Melbourne Airport, is located at Tullamarine, 22 kilometres northwest of Melbourne's CBD, and is accessed via the Tullamarine Freeway. The airport is privately operated by a majority Australian-owned company with headquarters in Melbourne. The airport is open 24 hours a day for aircraft movements. Melbourne Airport is the only major Australian airport with both domestic and international terminals located 'under the one roof'.

In 1999, passenger and freight movements for domestic and regional traffic decreased from 1998 levels, while international traffic increased over the same period (table 9.13). While the absolute number of domestic passenger movements was lower in 1999 than 1998, the average number of passenger movements per aircraft movement increased from 94 to 119 over this period. In terms of international traffic, the volume of freight moved increased by 21% from 1998 to 1999, with passenger and aircraft movements increasing by 7% and 6% respectively.

The total number of Melbourne airport passenger movements decreased by 1% from 1998 to 1999. In contrast, the combined volume of freight moved increased by 13% over the same period.

9.13 MELBOURNE AIRPORT (TULLAMARINE), Passenger and Freight Movements

	Units	1997	1998	1999
Domestic and regional traffic				
Passenger movements	no.	11 227 713	11 429 141	11 169 679
Aircraft movements	no.	118 482	121 928	93 662
Freight	tonnes	81 161	79 704	76 694
International traffic				
Passenger movements	no.	2 370 948	2 489 132	2 653 705
Aircraft movements	no.	17 392	17 732	18 861
Freight	tonnes	162 500	152 634	184 856

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Services.

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Introduction

This chapter contains information relating to the Victorian criminal justice system. The criminal justice system consists of the State and Commonwealth institutions, agencies, departments and personnel responsible for dealing with the justice aspects of crime, victims of crime, persons accused or convicted of committing a crime, and other related issues and processes. Private companies are also involved with the provision of correctional services.

In Victoria, two systems of criminal justice exist: the Federal criminal justice system, based on offences against Commonwealth laws; and the State system, based on offences against Victorian laws. It is the statute and common law of the State that primarily governs the day-to-day lives of most Victorians.

The data in this chapter are sourced from the national Crime and Safety Survey conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and from administrative by-product collections covering crimes recorded by police, case flow information for criminal courts and information on prisoners dealt with by the corrections agencies. Data are also presented from reports compiled by the Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence and the Legal Aid Commission of Victoria.

Crime and safety

The Crime and Safety Survey was conducted nationally in April 1998 by the ABS, and obtained information on the level of victimisation in the community for selected offences. Information was collected from individuals, and for households, about their experience of selected crimes, whether these crimes were reported to police, and crime related risk factors. The characteristics of these offences refer to the most recent incident experienced by the victim.

For 'personal' crimes, information was collected on individuals who had experienced being physically attacked or threatened with violence when someone stole or tried to steal property from them (robbery), and on individuals whom had force or violence used, attempted, or threatened against them (assault) in the 12 months prior to the survey. For females aged 18 years and over, information was also collected on sexual assaults experienced in the 12 months prior to the survey. Information was also collected for households that had experienced a break-in, those that had found signs of an attempted break-in, and those that had any motor vehicles stolen in the 12 months prior to the survey.

Crime reported to the police

Many factors influence whether or not a crime is reported to police. Rates of reporting to the police vary depending on the type of offence. Over 97% of households that were a victim of motor vehicle theft reported the most recent theft (table 10.1). Some 83% of households that were a victim of break-ins reported the most recent incident to the police. Less than half (46%) of the victims of robbery and about one in five victims of assault reported the most recent incident to the police.

Common reasons for not reporting the most recent incident to police were that it was felt that there was nothing the police could do, or that the victim considered the incident was too trivial.

10.1 REPORTING RATES TO POLICE FOR THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT — 12 Months Prior to April 1998

	Told police	Did not tell police	Total victims	Reporting rates(a)
	'000	'000	'000	%
Break-in(b)	51.3	10.4	61.7	83.1
Attempted break-in(b)	13.7	22.6	36.3	37.7
Motor vehicle theft(b)	26.5	**	27.3	97.1
Robbery(c)	4.4	5.2	9.6	45.8
Assault(c)	32.5	107.4	139.9	23.2
Sexual assault(d)	*2.5	9.2	11.6	*21.5

(a) The number of victims who told police about the most recent incident as a percentage of the total number of victims for each offence. (b) Households. (c) Persons aged 15 years and over. (d) Females aged 18 years and over.

Source: *Crime and Safety, Australia* (Cat. no. 4509.0).

Victims of crime

In the 12 months prior to the 1998 Crime and Safety Survey, there were an estimated 61,700 households in Victoria which had at least one break-in to their home, garage or shed, and a further 36,300 households where signs of an attempted break-in were found (table 10.2). Victoria has a victimisation rate for these offences which was well below the national rate. About 27,300 households experienced at least one motor vehicle theft in the 12 months prior to the survey.

An estimated 139,900 persons aged 15 years and over were victims of assault in the 12 months prior to the survey and an estimated 9,600 persons aged 15 years and over were victims of robbery. An estimated 11,600 females aged 18 years and over were victims of sexual assault during the same period. Sexual assault was one offence where the victimisation rate was higher for Victoria than the national rate.

10.2 VICTIMS OF CRIME — 12 Months Prior to April 1998

	Victims	Relevant populations	Victimisation prevalence rates	
			Victoria	Australia
	'000	'000	%	%
Break-in(a)	61.7	1 734.1	3.6	5.0
Attempted break-in(a)	36.3	1 734.1	2.1	3.2
Motor vehicle theft(a)	27.3	1 734.1	1.6	1.7
Robbery(b)	9.6	3 635.7	0.3	0.5
Assault(b)	139.9	3 635.7	3.8	4.3
Sexual assault(c)	11.6	1 755.3	0.7	0.4

(a) Households. (b) Persons aged 15 years and over. (c) Females aged 18 years and over.

Source: *Crime and Safety, Australia* (Cat. no. 4509.0).

Police recorded crime statistics

Crimes recorded by police relate to offences that have become known to, and are recorded by, police. These offences may have been reported by a victim, a witness or other person, or may have been detected by police. The statistics do not provide a total picture of crime as not all crimes come to the attention of police. In addition, care should be taken in interpreting these crime statistics as fluctuations in recorded crime may be a reflection of changes in community attitudes to reporting crime, changes in police procedures or changes in crime reporting and recording systems, rather than a change in the incidence of specific criminal behaviour.

When compared with 1998 figures, Victorian recorded crime statistics reflected an increase in the victimisation rates for most categories of offence in 1999 (table 10.3). However, despite these increases, victimisation rates for Victoria in 1999 for most offence categories were below the national rate. The victimisation rate for blackmail/extortion is above that of Australia, even though the Victorian rate for that offence has decreased for the past three years.

Property crimes make up the greatest proportion of crimes recorded by police. These include the offences of unlawful entry with intent, motor vehicle theft and other theft. In Victoria during 1999, police recorded 76,275 victims of unlawful entry with intent, 32,075 victims of motor vehicle theft and 133,609 victims of 'other' theft (in total, 91% of all crimes recorded).

In terms of crime against the person, the most commonly recorded offence was assault, with 16,850 cases recorded by police in 1999. More than half (55%) of all victims of robbery were victims of armed robbery.

10.3 VICTIMS(a) OF CRIME RECORDED BY POLICE

	Victoria			Australia	
	1998 r	1999	1999	1999	1999
	rate(b)	rate(b)	no.	o.	rate(b)
Homicide					
Murder	1.01	1.32	62	342	1.52
Attempted murder	1.16	1.21	57	358	2.07
Manslaughter	0.02	0.08	4	39	0.25
Driving causing death	1.03	0.89	42	206	1.47
Assault	383.31	357.58	16 850	133 602	699.00
Sexual assault	64.19	59.19	2 789	14 074	76.55
Kidnapping/abduction	2.49	2.55	120	763	3.76
Robbery					
Armed robbery	33.43	39.90	1 880	9 439	49.77
Unarmed robbery	30.91	32.34	1 524	13 151	69.35
Blackmail/extortion	2.04	1.66	72	256	1.45
Unlawful entry with intent	1 517.66	1 618.68	76 275	415 600	2 319.49
Motor vehicle theft	635.48	680.68	32 075	129 865	702.65
Other theft	2 703.86	2 835.40	133 609	610 276	3 008.90

(a) The type of victim depends on the type of crime committed. Victims can be persons (homicide, assault, kidnapping/abduction, other theft); properties (unlawful entry with intent); motor vehicles (motor vehicle theft); or both persons or organisations (robbery, blackmail/extortion). (b) Reported incidents per 100,000 population.

Source: Recorded Crime, Australia (Cat. no. 4510.0).

Victims of crime recorded by the police were mostly in the younger age groups (table 10.4). Two-thirds of all victims were aged less than 35 years, compared to 2% of victims being aged 65 years and over.

In 1999, 65% of all assault victims were male. The highest number of assaults against males was for those aged 15–24 years while for females those aged 25–34 years were the largest group. Females represented 84% of victims of sexual assault and 64% of these female victims were aged under 25 years.

10.4 VICTIMS OF CRIME RECORDED BY POLICE(a), By Sex and Age Group of Victim — 1999

	Age group (years)								Total no.
	0–14	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65 and over	Not stated	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
MALES									
Homicide									
Murder	3	3	9	8	7	6	1	—	37
Attempted murder	3	8	12	8	5	—	—	1	37
Manslaughter	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3
Driving causing death	1	8	3	5	3	3	2	—	25
Assault	800	3 069	2 954	1 741	876	316	153	723	10 632
Sexual assault	163	124	75	50	15	8	3	12	450
Kidnapping/abduction	16	8	4	—	1	1	—	—	30
Robbery	128	740	354	181	123	77	41	39	1 683
Blackmail/extortion	1	11	14	3	12	4	—	3	48
FEMALES									
Homicide									
Murder	—	7	3	6	3	1	5	—	25
Attempted murder	2	4	5	5	—	1	—	3	20
Manslaughter	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Driving causing death	5	3	4	1	2	—	1	—	16
Assault	468	1 581	1 647	995	438	126	73	346	5 674
Sexual assault	523	954	415	240	90	15	12	58	2 307
Kidnapping/abduction	32	33	13	10	—	—	1	1	90
Robbery	27	284	245	185	134	101	125	43	1 144
Blackmail/extortion	—	7	8	2	2	3	1	1	24
PERSONS									
Homicide									
Murder	3	10	12	14	10	7	6	—	62
Attempted murder	5	12	17	13	5	1	—	4	57
Manslaughter	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	4
Driving causing death	6	11	7	6	5	3	3	1	42
Assault(b)	1 279	4 714	4 637	2 775	1 336	450	229	1 430	16 850
Sexual assault(b)	690	1 084	494	292	105	23	15	86	2 789
Kidnapping/abduction	48	41	17	10	1	1	1	1	120
Robbery(b)	157	1 032	610	371	262	178	170	94	2 874
Blackmail/extortion	1	18	22	5	14	7	1	4	72

(a) For offences (e.g. robbery and blackmail/extortion) where the victim may be a person or organisation, only person victims are included. (b) Includes those victims for whom sex was not stated.

Source: Recorded Crime, Australia (Cat. no. 4510.0).

The relationship of the offender to the victim is known in almost one-quarter of recorded crimes (table 10.5). More offenders for the offences of murder, attempted murder, sexual assault and blackmail/extortion, were known than not known by the victim. However, care should be taken when examining the 'relationship of offender to victim' statistics as for more than half of some categories of recorded crime that relationship is not stated.

10.5 VICTIMS OF CRIME RECORDED BY POLICE(a), By Relationship of Offender to Victim — 1999

	Murder	Attempted murder	Manslaughter	Driving causing death	Assault	Sexual Assault	Kidnapping/abduction	Blackmail/extortion
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Known to victim								
Family member	13	14	—	5	1 133	444	3	2
Non-family member	22	19	2	11	1 919	888	25	45
<i>Total</i>	35	33	2	16	3 052	1 332	28	47
Unknown to victim	27	24	2	26	4 374	554	92	25
Not stated	—	—	—	—	9 424	903	—	—
Total	62	57	4	42	16 850	2 789	120	72

(a) Refers to person victims only. For offences (e.g. armed robbery, unarmed robbery and blackmail/extortion) where the victim may be a person or organisation, only person victims are included.

Source: *Recorded Crime, Australia* (Cat. no. 4510.0).

During 1999, a weapon was used in the majority (74%) of murders and attempted murders (67%) that were committed in Victoria (table 10.6). However, firearms were less likely to be used than other weapons for these offences. In almost all (98%) incidents of sexual assault recorded, no weapon was used.

10.6 VICTIMS OF CRIME RECORDED BY POLICE, By Weapon Use — 1999

	Weapons used				No weapons used	Total
	Firearm	Other weapon	Weapon n.f.d.	Total		
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Homicide						
Murder	21.0	53.2	—	74.2	25.8	100.0
Attempted murder	24.6	42.1	—	66.7	33.3	100.0
Manslaughter	25.0	—	—	25.0	75.0	100.0
Assault	0.9	13.5	—	14.5	85.5	100.0
Sexual assault	0.3	1.9	—	2.1	97.9	100.0
Kidnapping/abduction	4.2	7.5	—	11.7	88.3	100.0
Robbery(a)	6.8	44.1	4.3	55.2	44.8	100.0

(a) Victims of robbery refers to individual persons or organisations. All other offence categories used in this table refer to individual persons.

Source: *Recorded Crime, Australia* (Cat. no. 4510.0).

Illicit drug offences

In general, the traffic in, and abuse of illicit drugs results in significant cost to individuals and the community. In Victoria during the financial year 1998–99, a total of 19,392 arrests for illicit drug-related offences were made (table 10.7). Cannabis (48%) remains the most prevalent category of drug for which arrests were made. However, between 1996–97 and 1998–99 the number of arrests for heroin and cocaine related offences have more than doubled.

10.7 DRUG ARRESTS

Type of drug	1996-97		1997-98		1998-99	
	no.	Proportion	no.	Proportion	no.	Proportion
Cannabis	9 121	65.4	9 034	55.8	9 286	47.9
Cocaine	29	0.2	32	0.2	70	0.4
Heroin etc.	3 396	24.4	5 544	34.3	8 153	42.0
Amphetamine	639	4.6	744	4.6	1 028	5.3
Other drugs	756	5.4	821	5.1	855	4.4
Total	13 941	100.0	16 175	100.0	19 392	100.0

Source: Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence, Australian Illicit Drug Report.

Court system

With respect to the law, the States and Territories have powers to enact their own criminal law. The Commonwealth has similar powers to enact laws, including sanctions for criminal offences in relation to its constitutional responsibilities. In effect, there are nine different systems of criminal law in existence in Australia.

In Victoria cases involving less serious offences are heard by the Magistrates' Court. The County Court hears more serious criminal and civil cases involving larger claims and cases on appeal from the Magistrates' Court. The Supreme Court of Victoria hears the most serious criminal and civil cases, as well as appeals from the County and Magistrates' Courts. A Federal Family Court of Australia hears cases under the Family Law Act. The High Court of Australia acts as the final court of appeal for all criminal, civil and family law matters from courts in Australia.

The Supreme and County Courts in Victoria are also known as the higher courts, and statistics from these courts (only) are dealt with below.

Higher criminal courts

At the start of 1998-99, there were 1,301 defendants involved in cases before these courts which were still being processed (i.e. pending at the start), and a further 2,082 defendants who had cases initiated (table 10.8). Summing these groups represent a total caseload of 3,383 defendants before the higher courts in 1998-99. More than half (56%) had all their charges finalised during that year while the remaining defendants (1,490) had at least one charge not finalised (i.e. pending at the end) by the end of the financial year.

10.8 DEFENDANTS INITIATED(a) — 1998-99

Status	Supreme court	County court	Total higher courts
	no.	no.	no.
Active workload during year			
Pending at start	91	1 210	1 301
Initiated	88	1 994	2 082
Status at year's end			
Finalised	95	1 798	1 893
Pending at end	82	1 408	1 490

(a) Data exclude defendants in appeal cases.

Source: Higher Criminal Courts, Australia (Cat. no. 4513.0).

During 1998–99, almost all (94%) of the 1,893 defendants finalised by the higher criminal courts were finalised as a result of their charges being adjudicated i.e. guilty plea, guilty verdict, or acquittal (table 10.9). Of the 1,777 adjudicated defendants, nearly 90% were proven guilty. Most defendants who were proven guilty by the courts had pleaded guilty, with only 12% going through to trial and a guilty verdict was returned. Of those cases adjudicated, almost the same number of defendants was proven guilty via a guilty verdict (195) as were acquitted (197).

10.9 DEFENDANTS FINALISED(a) — 1998–99

	Supreme court	County court	Total higher courts
Method of finalisation	no.	no.	no.
Adjudicated			
Acquitted	16	181	197
Proven guilty			
Guilty verdict	38	157	195
Guilty plea	40	1 345	1 385
Total proven guilty	78	1 502	1 580
Total adjudicated	94	1 683	1 777
Non-adjudicated			
Bench warrant issued	—	23	23
Withdrawn	1	90	91
Other finalisation(b)	—	2	2
Total non-adjudicated	1	115	116
Total defendants finalised	95	1 798	1 893

(a) Data exclude defendants finalised in appeal cases. (b) Includes defendants who were withdrawn by the prosecution, transferred to another court level or finalised by another non-adjudicated method.

Source: *Higher Criminal Courts, Australia* (Cat. no. 4513.0).

During 1998–99, the median duration from initiation to finalisation of proceedings for defendants in the County Court was 22.3 weeks, and overall, the median duration in the Supreme Court was almost twice as long (40.1 weeks) (table 10.10). The same trend applies to the median duration of those cases finalised with a guilty plea for both courts.

10.10 MEDIAN DURATION FOR DEFENDANTS(a) — 1998–99

	Supreme court	County court	Total higher courts
Method of finalisation	weeks	weeks	weeks
Acquitted	43.0	38.1	38.4
Guilty verdict	47.6	46.3	46.3
Guilty plea	35.1	17.7	18.0
Other finalisation(b)	53.6	30.1	30.2
All defendants finalised	40.1	22.3	23.3

(a) Data exclude defendants finalised in appeal cases. (b) Includes defendants who were withdrawn by the prosecution, transferred to another court level or finalised by another non-adjudicated method.

Source: *Higher Criminal Courts, Australia* (Cat. no. 4513.0).

Legal services

In addition to the courts, there are a number of other agencies involved in the judicial process. These include legal representatives for the prosecution and the defence. For the defendant, legal aid may be available to conduct their defence. The objective of legal aid is to maximise access to justice by all community members. Legal aid services and advice are provided directly by lawyers employed by the legal aid service or by way of subsidies to the private legal profession. Assistance is directed to those persons who are most in need, by way of merit and means tests.

During 1998–99, there were 41,114 applications received for legal aid by the Victorian Legal Aid Commission, of which 40,706 were assessed (table 10.11). Legal aid applications have declined from a peak of more than 48,600 in 1994–95. Approval rates have remained relatively constant since 1993–94, with the highest approval rating (85%) being in 1998–99.

10.11 LEGAL AID APPLICATIONS AND THEIR OUTCOMES

	Total applications received	Total assessed(a)	Number approved	Number refused	Approval rate(b) %
1993–94	42 969	41 955	33 565	8 390	80.0
1994–95	48 669	46 998	39 094	7 904	83.2
1995–96	47 759	46 453	38 361	8 092	82.6
1996–97	39 940	39 586	32 279	7 307	81.5
1997–98 r	41 245	40 778	33 934	6 845	82.7
1998–99	41 114	40 706	34 743	5 603	84.6

(a) Total assessed is less than total applications received, as not all applications were processed. Number approved and number refused do not necessarily equal total assessed as some applications were still pending at the end of June 1999. (b) Approved applications as a percentage of assessed applications, but does not take into account pending or withdrawn applications.

Source: *Legal Aid Commission of Victoria, Annual Report*.

Corrective services

Corrective services are responsible for administering the penalties and orders handed down by the criminal courts, which require some form of supervision or custody of the offender. Most persons for whom corrective services have responsibility have received a sentence from a criminal court, others are persons given orders pending judgement or sentencing (i.e. unsentenced prisoners).

All the States and Territories operate prisons and other types of corrective services. The Commonwealth does not operate any prisons, and federal offenders are supervised by State agencies. In Victoria, a number of privately operated (commercial business ventures) prison facilities have been established. These prisons operate in conjunction with State operated prisons and are monitored by the Corrective Service authority.

Prisoner population

There were 2,744 male prisoners in Victorian prisons on 30 June 1999, comprising 94% of the total prisoner population (table 10.12). The average age of prisoners was 34.7 years for males and 32.0 years for females.

From 1994 to 1999, the net Victorian prisoner population increased by 16% to 2,923 prisoners. The component of sentenced prisoners in the prisoner population increased by 15% and the unsentenced component increased by 25% over that period.

10.12 PRISON POPULATION

30 June	Sentenced			Unsentenced			Prisoners		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1994	2 070	119	2 189	319	14	333	2 389	133	2 522
1995	2 022	96	2 118	329	20	349	2 351	116	2 467
1996	1 958	100	2 058	355	27	382	2 313	127	2 440
1997	2 103	123	2 226	387	30	417	2 490	153	2 643
1998	2 303	119	2 422	402	34	436	2 705	153	2 858
1999	2 362	144	2 506	382	35	417	2 744	179	2 923

Source: *Prisoners in Australia*.

Of all sentenced prisoners, 43% were convicted of offences involving violence or the threat of violence such as sex offences (15%), robbery (10%) or murder and homicide (12%). A higher proportion of female prisoners were convicted of petty theft (including theft of motor vehicle parts or contents) than male prisoners (8%).

10.13 SENTENCED PRISONERS, By Most Serious Offence(a) — 1999

	Males		Females		Persons	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Homicide						
Murder	217	9.2	11	7.6	228	9.1
Other homicide	68	2.9	6	4.2	74	3.0
Assault	125	5.3	6	4.2	131	5.2
Sex offences	371	15.7	2	1.4	373	14.9
Other offences against the person	27	1.1	1	0.7	28	1.1
Robbery	228	9.7	11	7.6	239	9.5
Extortion	1	—	—	—	1	—
Break and enter	292	12.4	18	12.5	310	12.4
Fraud and misappropriation	82	3.5	4	2.8	86	3.4
Receiving	15	0.6	3	2.1	18	0.7
Other theft	192	8.1	27	18.8	219	8.7
Property damage(b)	19	0.8	1	0.7	20	0.8
Government security(c)	292	12.4	19	13.2	311	12.4
Other offences against good order	20	0.8	1	0.7	21	0.8
Possession/use drugs	17	0.7	2	1.4	19	0.8
Deal/traffic drugs	241	10.2	21	14.6	262	10.5
Manufacture/grow drugs	10	0.4	1	0.7	11	0.4
Driving offences	6	0.3	1	0.7	7	0.3
Licence/registration offences	69	2.9	1	0.7	70	2.8
Other traffic offences	1	—	1	0.7	2	0.1
Other offences	69	2.9	7	4.9	76	3.0
Total	2 362	100.0	144	100.0	2506	100.0

(a) The most serious offence is the offence for which the prisoner has received the longest sentence. Where sentences are equal, or the longest sentence cannot be determined, the most serious offence is the offence with the lowest Australian National Classification of Offences code.
 (b) Property damage also includes environmental offences. (c) Government security also includes justice procedures.

Source: *Prisoners in Australia*.

Private prisons

During 1996 and 1997, a major government infrastructure project was undertaken to replace the States' ageing prisons with three facilities developed, owned and operated by the private sector: the Metropolitan Women's Correctional Centre (operated by Corrections Corporation of Australia) located at Deer Park and opened in August 1996; Fulham Correctional Centre (operated by Australasian Correctional Management) located near Sale and opened in April 1997; and Port Phillip Correctional Centre (operated by Group 4 Corrections Services) located at Laverton North and opened in September 1997.

During 1998–99, 45% of the prisoner population were accommodated in private prisons, with the remainder managed through the public prison system. While each prison differs in terms of treatment and supervision required, Port Phillip Correctional Centre had the largest prisoner population (592).

Five public prisons were subsequently closed: Fairlea, Morwell River, Sale, Metropolitan Reception and Pentridge. CORE, the public correctional enterprise, which is a State Government services agency, operates the remaining ten public prisons in Victoria.

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Introduction

This chapter contains information relating to Victoria's tourism, and recreational and cultural activities. Victoria is one of Australia's most diverse States with a variety of natural features, cultural activities and historic sites.

As a tourist attraction for both international and domestic visitors, Victoria continues to make an important contribution to the growth of tourism within Australia. Metropolitan Melbourne attracts most of the State's international and domestic tourists but regional Victoria is also experiencing growth. The emerging and sustained tourism growth surrounding hallmark events (these include major sporting and cultural events) within the State has promoted Victoria to a national and international audience, and has contributed to the development of major infrastructure.

Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, is viewed as a culturally diverse, vibrant and green city where there is always plenty to do and a lot to see. Lifestyle features prominently in Melbourne promotions, with shopping, dining, café culture and sport, topping a list of things to do. Cultural activities such as the performing arts, film, literature, sports, recreation, religious practice and activities based around conservation and enjoying the natural environment, provide a basis for community expression, and all share an interrelationship with tourism.

Data in this chapter is sourced from a wide variety of sources, including the Australian Heritage Commission, the Tasmanian Gaming Commission, the Bureau of Tourism Research (BTR) and surveys conducted by the ABS. The tourism statistics contained in this chapter are based on information from the ABS and BTR. Care should be taken in comparing data from these sources because of differing survey methodologies, such as differences in population age groups.

The BTR International Visitor Survey (IVS) is the major source of information on travel patterns of international visitors to Victoria. It provides a profile of the characteristics, travel behaviour and expenditure of international visitors. The IVS was first conducted in 1969 and then intermittently throughout the 1970s. A survey has been conducted annually since 1981, with the exception of 1982 and 1987. The BTR National Visitor Survey (NVS) began in 1998.

Tourism

Tourism is important to Victoria, both in the economic, and the social sense. Tourism enables others to share Victoria's culture and recreational pursuits, while Victorians who visit other cultures inevitably are changed by their experiences and bring this change back to Victorian society.

Overseas arrivals and departures

The number of short-term overseas visitors to Australia, who specified Victoria as their main destination, increased by 12.4% to over 4.6 million, from 1997–98 to 1999–2000 (table 11.1). Victoria's share of overseas arrivals to Australia remained relatively stable between 1997–98 and 1999–2000.

11.1 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS(a), Victoria as Main State of Intended Stay

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	1999–2000
State	no.	no.	no.	%
Victoria	610 050	651 940	685 950	14.7
Australia(b)	4 220 010	4 288 030	4 651 790	100.0

(a) Short-term arrivals who stayed less than 12 months in Australia. (b) Includes 'not stated'.

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Cat. no. 3401.0); Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures Survey.

In 1999–2000, the major source of international visitors to Australia, who specified Victoria as their main state of intended stay, was New Zealand, which accounted for one in five of the State visitor total (table 11.2).

Between 1997–98 and 1999–2000, the number of international visitors specifying Victoria as their main state of intended stay grew by 12.4%. The largest growth in visitor numbers during this period was from the United States of America, with an increase of 18,030. The largest decline in visitor numbers over the same time period was recorded from Indonesia, with a decrease of 5,320.

11.2 COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE OF INTERNATIONAL VISITORS(a), Victoria Main State of Intended Stay(b)

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	Percent of 1999–2000 total	Percentage change 1997–98 to 1999–2000
Country of residence	no.	no.	no.	%	%
New Zealand	126 240	128 570	136 500	19.9	8.1
UK and Ireland	70 610	76 190	80 255	11.7	13.7
United States of America	59 290	65 010	77 320	11.3	30.4
Singapore	42 690	49 330	51 460	7.5	20.5
Japan	50 980	49 610	46 850	6.8	-8.1
Malaysia	24 900	28 290	29 900	4.4	20.1
China(c)	18 040	18 900	23 460	3.4	30.0
Germany	20 750	20 670	21 890	3.2	5.5
Hong Kong	23 580	21 330	20 520	3.0	-13.0
Indonesia	24 550	22 930	19 230	2.8	-21.7
Thailand	8 910	13 050	13 420	2.0	50.6
Canada	11 000	13 540	12 770	1.9	16.1
Italy	10 350	10 790	12 490	1.8	20.7
Taiwan(d)	13 310	13 470	12 110	1.8	-9.0
Other countries	104 690	120 200	127 720	18.6	22.0
All countries(e)	610 050	651 940	685 950	100.0	12.4

(a) Short-term arrivals who stayed less than 12 months in Australia. (b) Graduated random rounding has been used on all cells in this table. (c) Excludes Hong Kong and Taiwan Province. (d) Province of China. (e) Sum of components may not equal total due to rounding.

Source: Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures Survey.

For those international visitors who intended that Victoria be their main State of stay, the most common reason for their journey was holidaying, with two visitors in five giving this as their reason (table 11.3). This percentage has remained relatively stable over the last three years.

11.3 INTERNATIONAL VISITORS(a), Victoria as Main State of Intended Stay — Reason for Journey(b)

Reason for journey	1997–98		1998–99		1999–2000	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
Convention/conference	15 390	2.5	19 600	3.0	21 050	3.1
Business	99 710	16.3	97 730	15.0	104 030	15.2
Visiting friends/relatives	172 930	28.3	169 300	26.0	183 050	26.7
Holiday	244 740	40.1	255 590	39.2	283 430	41.3
Employment	5 020	0.8	6 680	1.0	6 070	0.9
Education	32 700	5.4	33 900	5.2	37 880	5.5
Other and not stated	39 540	6.5	69 140	10.6	50 450	7.4
Total	610 050	100.0	651 940	100.0	685 950	100.0

(a) Short-term arrivals who stayed less than 12 months in Australia. (b) Graduated random rounding has been used on all cells in this table.

Source: *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Cat. no. 3401.0)*; *Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures Survey*.

During 1999–2000, there were 792,370 short-term departures of Victorian residents overseas, an increase of 9.6% over 1997–98 and 2.7% over 1998–99 (table 11.4). The main destinations for Victorian travellers were New Zealand and the United States of America.

11.4 SHORT-TERM DEPARTURES(a), By Victorian Residents(b)

Country of stay	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	1999–2000	Percentage change 1997–98 to 1999–2000
	no.	no.	no.	%	%
New Zealand	93 080	107 750	111 570	14.1	19.9
United States of America	87 220	83 330	95 910	12.1	10.0
UK and Ireland	79 030	75 850	76 840	9.7	–2.8
Indonesia	73 240	84 800	56 930	7.2	–22.3
Thailand	25 870	34 560	38 930	4.9	50.5
Hong Kong	30 270	31 380	31 000	3.9	2.4
Malaysia	26 520	27 700	29 270	3.7	10.4
Singapore	21 590	26 760	28 860	3.6	33.7
Fiji	19 130	24 700	28 600	3.6	49.5
China(c)	21 820	22 830	24 770	3.1	13.5
Italy	20 940	20 380	19 800	2.5	–5.4
Viet Nam	15 270	20 670	17 770	2.2	16.4
Greece	15 470	15 420	17 370	2.2	12.3
Japan	12 690	14 870	13 650	1.7	7.6
Other	180 740	180 340	201 030	25.4	11.2
Total(d)	723 060	771 360	792 370	100.0	9.6

(a) Short-term departures who intended to stay overseas less than 12 months. (b) Graduated random rounding has been used on all cells in this table. (c) Excludes Hong Kong SAR of China and Taiwan Province. (d) Sum of components may not equal total due to rounding.

Source: *Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures Survey*.

International and domestic tourism

The International Visitor Survey conducted by the Bureau of Tourism Research showed that in 1999, over 1 million international visitors aged 15 years and over came to Victoria, spending over 20 million nights in the State (table 11.5). Although over half of the international visitors who came to Victoria came for holiday/leisure purposes, they comprised just 27% of visitor nights.

Domestic visitors to Victoria (which include inter and intra-state visitors) differed from their international counterparts in that while almost half of them came for holiday/leisure purposes, they represented just over half of the visitor nights. In total, there were almost 17 million domestic visitors, who spent on average, three nights in Victoria.

11.5 INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC TOURISM(a), By Primary Purpose of Visit — 1999

	International visitors		Domestic visitors(b)	
	Visitors	Visitor nights	Visitors	Visitor nights
Purpose of trip	'000	'000	'000	'000
Holiday/leisure	560	5 566	7 912	27 499
Visiting friends/relatives	215	4 360	5 577	17 397
Business	161	1 485	2 703	6 984
Other	124	9 083	820	3 202
Total	1 060	20 494	16 670	52 565

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over. (b) Components do not sum to total as more than one reason could be provided.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research: International Visitor Survey and National Visitor Survey.

Backpacking

'Backpacking' is an important component of international tourism in Australia, one that is characterised by visitors staying for longer periods of time, spending more money, and visiting more regions than other tourists. In 1999, there were over 170,000 backpacker visitors to Victoria compared to 129,500 in 1997, an increase of 32% (table 11.6). The increase in backpacker visitor nights has also been significant, with numbers increasing 21% since 1997.

11.6 BACKPACKER VISITORS(a)(b)

	1997	1998	1999
	'000	'000	'000
Visitors	129.5	146.6	170.7
Visitor nights	3 018	3 589	3 642

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over. (b) A backpacker is defined as an international visitor who spent one or more nights in a backpacker hotel or youth hostel during their stay in Australia.

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitor Survey.

Culture

National Estate

Respect for our cultural heritage involves retaining and managing those places and objects that have importance to us as a community. The preservation and use of historic sites, as part of the natural or cultural environment are important aspects of cultural expression within our community. Many places in Australia have aesthetic, historic, scientific, or social significance, or other special value for the present community and future generations. These include natural environments, historic buildings and sites of significance to Aboriginal people; and are collectively known as the National Estate.

The Australian Heritage Commission is the peak advisory body to the Commonwealth Government regarding identification and conservation of the National Estate, and is responsible for maintaining the Register of the National Estate. The register lists places identified as being of cultural and natural importance which should be conserved for present and future generations.

Perceptions of what is of heritage value change over time. In the past, architecture and buildings were given pre-eminence as cultural icons. Now, Australian heritage is increasingly perceived as a record of our past, in all its facets, which assists us as a nation to understand our identity: where we have come from and where our future lies. At 16 October 2000, there were 2,896 places in Victoria on the Register of the National Estate (table 11.7), an increase of 295 places since 30 June 1999.

11.7 PLACES ON THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE — 16 October 2000

	Indigenous	Historic	Natural	Total	% of Australia
Victoria	106	2 419	371	2 896	22.1

Source: Australian Heritage Commission.

Cultural funding

Government in Victoria provides considerable financial support to organisations, across a diverse range of art and cultural activities.

The Victorian State Government provided funding of \$436.4m for cultural purposes in 1998–99 (table 11.8). Of this amount, almost two-thirds (64.8%) was for cultural facilities and services.

11.8 CULTURAL FUNDING BY VICTORIAN STATE GOVERNMENT — 1998–99

	\$m	\$ per head of population
Cultural facilities and services	282.6	60.3
Culture n.e.c.(a)	146.3	31.2
Broadcasting and film	7.5	1.6
Total	436.4	93.2

(a) 'Culture n.e.c.' includes 'recreational facilities and services'.

Source: Unpublished data, Cultural Funding Survey.

Attendance at cultural venues

The perceived importance of cultural venues for Victorians varies according to the type of venue. In November 1997, libraries were considered to be either very important or important in the community by 95% of Victorian residents (table 11.9). The corresponding figure for performing arts venues was 78%, for museums 75% and for art galleries 73%. These levels of support were irrespective of whether or not the reporting individuals were users of the facilities.

11.9 PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE OF CULTURAL VENUES(a) — November 1997

Type of cultural venue	Very important	Important	Not important	Don't know
	%	%	%	%
Libraries	69.5	25.8	3.3	1.4
Museums	31.9	43.1	21.4	3.6
Performing arts	26.9	51.0	16.8	5.3
Art galleries	21.7	51.4	21.7	5.3

(a) Refers to a person's view about the importance of cultural venues in their community.

Source: *Public Attitudes to the Arts, Australia* (Cat. no. 4157.0).

Cinemas were attended by 2.6 million people (68% of the Victorian population) at least once during the year to April 1999; followed by botanic gardens (41%); libraries (38%); and animal or marine parks (36%) (table 11.10). The number of people who attend by age group at all venues, apart from art galleries, follows the proportion for each age group in the population.

11.10 CULTURAL VENUE ATTENDANCE — May 1998 to April 1999

	Age group (years)			Total	
	15–24	25–44	45 and over	Persons attending	Attendance rate(a)
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%
Cinema	604.3	1 124.1	830.8	2 559.1	68.3
Botanic gardens	273.9	636.9	621.5	1 532.3	40.9
National, state or local library	278.1	584.4	541.3	1 403.8	37.5
Animal or marine parks					
Zoo	183.6	500.8	264.3	948.7	25.3
Other	131.4	379.6	216.3	727.2	19.4
Total animal or marine parks(b)	255.0	691.8	407.4	1 354.1	36.1
Popular music	257.6	437.5	239.0	934.1	24.9
Art gallery	148.0	284.3	353.9	786.2	21.0
Opera or musical					
Both opera and musical	*5.4	26.8	30.7	63.0	1.7
Opera only	*9.8	24.5	41.3	75.5	2.0
Musical only	78.7	218.7	217.3	514.7	13.7
Total	93.9	270.0	289.3	653.2	17.4
Theatre	118.2	274.9	256.4	649.5	17.3
School college or university library	353.0	181.6	83.1	617.7	16.5
Museum	118.1	244.0	238.9	601.0	16.0
Dance	62.8	130.3	127.0	320.0	8.5
Classical music	36.5	106.4	162.2	305.1	8.1
Other performing arts					
Circus	68.0	208.8	95.8	372.6	9.9
Other	61.4	180.1	127.3	368.9	9.8
Total other performing arts(b)	121.8	355.7	207.5	685.1	18.3

(a) Attendance rate is persons attending the venue at least once during the year as a percentage of the civilian population. (b) Total does not equal sum of components as a person can visit more than one of the components.

Source: *Unpublished data, Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues*.

Recreation

Recreation refers to a pastime, diversion, exercise, or other resource affording relaxation and enjoyment. This includes active recreation such as participation in sport, as well as more passive forms of recreation such as reading or watching television. Recreation can be a whole-of-life activity, and is an important part of a well-balanced and healthy lifestyle.

Spending on recreation

In 1998–99, Victorian households reported that they spent an average of \$91 per week on recreation (table 11.11). This represented 13% of total household expenditure on goods and services. The main area of recreational spending was holiday expenses, which represented 32% of the total spent on recreation. This includes holiday travel, accommodation and package tours, in Australia and overseas.

11.11 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON RECREATION — 1998–99

	Victoria	Australia
	\$	\$
Audiovisual equipment and parts	6.01	6.50
Home computer equipment (incl. pre-packaged software)	4.73	3.98
Blank and pre-recorded media	4.64	3.96
Books, newspapers, magazines and other printed material	7.68	7.55
Other recreational and educational equipment	9.84	10.10
Gambling	5.89	5.80
Hire of recreational and educational equipment	1.48	1.60
Sports fees and charges	5.27	5.19
Cultural fees and charges	5.50	4.88
Other recreational and educational services (excl. holiday expenses)	4.37	4.79
Holidays — Australia (selected expenses)	16.93	15.82
Holidays — overseas (selected expenses)	11.88	11.99
Animal expenses	6.16	6.21
Other	0.57	0.44
Total	90.95	88.81

Source: Household Expenditure Survey: Detailed Expenditure Items (Cat. no. 6535.0).

Time spent on recreation

The 1997 Time Use Survey showed that Victorians aged 15 years or more spent, on average, more than four hours (275 minutes) each day on recreation as their main activity (table 11.12). This was an increase of 11% on the time spent in 1992. The rate of change was different for the sexes, with the time males spend on recreation increasing by 13%, while for women it increased by 9% between 1992 and 1997. The amount of time spent on individual recreation activities is similar for males and females, except for audio/visual media. Males spend almost 30 minutes more per day than women on this recreational activity.

11.12 MINUTES SPENT ON RECREATION ACTIVITIES, Participants(a)

	1992			1997		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Sport and outdoor activity	114	94	105	125	97	112
Games/hobbies/arts/crafts	87	94	91	104	102	103
Reading	68	63	65	66	61	64
Audio/visual media	162	138	150	175	148	162
Other	74	86	80	98	95	97
Total	257	237	247	290	259	275

(a) The person's description of the main activity being undertaken, measured as average minutes per day.

Source: Unpublished data, Time Use Survey.

Sport

Sport is an integral part of the Australian and Victorian culture and there are many benefits associated with participating in sport and physical activity, including enjoyment, social interaction, health, personal achievement, national pride and community involvement.

Governments invest in sport because it returns both tangible and intangible benefits. Federal, State and Local governments all play an important role in the development of Victorian sport. The provision of quality facilities, whether they be 'state of the art' stadiums or community cycling paths, encourage physical activity and, importantly, good health.

Sports attendance

Australian Rules football was the most popular sport for Victorians, attended by one-third of the population aged 15 years and over at least once during the year to April 1999 (table 11.13). Other popular sports were horse racing (attendance rate of 13%) and motor sports (11.6%). Overall, attendance rates for males were higher than those for females, notably for Australian Rules football (41.9% for males, 26.1% for females), motor sports (17.0%, 6.4%) and cricket (11.8%, 4.5%). The sports for which the attendance rates for females were higher than that of males were tennis and netball.

11.13 SPORTING EVENT ATTENDANCE(a) — May 1998 to April 1999

	Number			Attendance rate(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Sporting event	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Australian Rules football	768.8	500.2	1 269.0	41.9	26.1	33.9
Horse racing	256.6	232.2	488.8	14.0	12.1	13.0
Motor sports	311.0	123.3	434.3	17.0	6.4	11.6
Cricket	216.4	85.7	302.2	11.8	4.5	8.1
Tennis	124.7	131.6	256.3	6.8	6.9	6.8
Basketball	97.8	78.4	176.2	5.3	4.1	4.7
Harness racing	91.1	72.6	163.8	5.0	3.8	4.4
Soccer	73.4	31.2	104.6	4.0	1.6	2.8
Netball	13.1	52.4	65.5	0.7	2.7	1.7
Rugby league	47.0	15.4	62.5	2.6	0.8	1.7
Dog racing	36.9	20.6	57.5	2.0	1.1	1.5
Golf	39.8	9.3	49.0	2.2	0.5	1.3

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over. (b) Attendance rate is persons attending the sporting event at least once during the year as a percentage of the civilian population of the same sex.

Source: Unpublished data, Sports Attendance Survey.

Australian Football League (AFL) games attract the most spectators of any sport in Victoria. Over 6 million spectators attended AFL football during the 1999 season (table 11.14). The first time that attendances at home and away games topped 6 million was in 1998. Total attendances dropped by 7% in 1999. This decrease is largely attributable to the poor on-field performance of Collingwood (a Melbourne-based club), which affected attendances at the games of one of the AFL's biggest-drawing clubs, and the redevelopment of many stadia throughout Australia.

11.14 AFL ATTENDANCE(a)

	Home and away	Finals	Total
1994	4 723 023	514 375	5 237 398
1995	5 117 774	594 919	5 712 693
1996	5 216 148	478 773	5 694 921
1997	5 842 591	560 406	6 402 997
1998	6 119 164	572 733	6 691 897
1999	5 771 579	472 007	6 243 586

(a) Includes persons who attend more than once.

Source: Australian Football League.

Sports involvement

A total of 1,916,800 Victorians participated in sport or physical activity in 1999–2000, resulting in a participation rate of 55% (table 11.15). This was a significant decline on the participation rate of 58% in 1998–99.

Participation rates were higher for males overall, and in all age groups, than for females. Participation rates declined steadily as age increased. Just over three-quarters of 18–24 year olds participated in sport compared to less than a third of persons aged 65 years and over.

11.15 PARTICIPATION IN SPORT(a) — 1999–2000

Age	Number			Participation rate		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
	no.	no.	no.	%	%	%
18–24 years	206.4	153.9	360.3	86.0	66.6	76.5
25–34 years	257.2	224.2	481.4	71.0	61.2	66.1
35–44 years	224.5	212.1	436.6	63.0	58.2	60.6
45–54 years	162.2	139.2	301.5	52.2	44.4	48.3
55–64 years	91.0	77.5	168.5	43.6	36.6	40.1
65 years and over	87.5	81.1	168.6	36.1	27.4	31.3
Total	1 028.8	888.0	1 916.8	59.8	49.8	54.7

(a) Relates to persons aged 18 years and over who participated in sport or physical activity over a 12-month period prior to interview.

Source: *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia* (Cat. no. 4177.0).

The sports and physical activities that attracted the most participants in Victoria in 1999–2000 were walking and swimming (table 11.16). These were also the most popular for Australians as a whole. Almost one in five persons in the Victorian population participated in walking as a sport in 1999–2000, with more females than males participating. Females also outnumbered males in participation in swimming and aerobics/fitness.

11.16 PARTICIPANTS, Selected Sport and Physical Activities(a) — 1999–2000

	Number			Participation rate		
	Male	Female	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%
Walking	238.6	387.2	625.8	13.9	21.7	17.9
Swimming	234.7	258.9	493.6	13.6	14.5	14.1
Aerobics/fitness	135.5	225.9	361.5	7.9	12.7	10.3
Golf	284.5	56.4	340.9	16.5	3.2	9.7
Tennis	145.4	139.7	285.1	8.5	7.8	8.1
Cycling	142.8	74.2	217.0	8.3	4.2	6.2
Running	119.6	71.4	191.0	7.0	4.0	5.5

(a) Relates to persons aged 18 years and over who participated in sport or physical activity over a 12 month period prior to interview.

Source: *Participation in Sport and Physical Activities, Australia* (Cat. no. 4177.0).

Spending on gambling

Gambling refers to the *lawful* placement of a wager or bet on the outcome of a future uncertain event, and has been a part of Australian society and its economy since the arrival of the First Fleet. The motivations for gambling vary according to the type of gambling. The average recreational gambler gambles for entertainment (as a way of spending leisure time), as a means of social interaction, or is motivated by the dream of winning. The monetary cost of gambling is not always apparent as there are two distinct measures. The first of these is the initial outlay in placing a bet, known as the turnover. The second is the net outlay which takes winnings into account, this is known as expenditure. The expenditure spending is generally less than the turnover spending (table 11.17).

Spending on total gambling increased significantly between 1996–97 and 1998–99, with turnover increasing by 29% and expenditure increasing by 25%. This increase was most significant for sportsbetting for which turnover increased by 77% and expenditure by 64% over the same period.

Gaming accounts for more spending by both turnover and expenditure measures than racing and sportsbetting, accounting for around 90% of total per capita spending. Gaming machines account for more than half of this total gaming spend, with casinos accounting for a further quarter of the gaming spend.

11.17 SPENDING ON GAMBLING(a)

Gambling form	1996–97		1997–98		1998–99		Per capita 1998–99(b)	
	Turnover	Expenditure	Turnover	Expenditure	Turnover	Expenditure	Turnover	Expenditure
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Racing								
TAB	2 292.7	366.8	2 371.9	379.5	2 537.7	406.0	721.77	115.48
On-course totalisator	223.4	35.7	224.5	35.9	206.6	33.1	58.77	9.40
On-course bookmakers	366.3	22.3	384.2	17.3	301.8	15.7	85.83	4.46
Total	2 882.4	424.8	2 980.6	433.2	3 046.1	454.8	866.37	129.35
Gaming								
Lottery	12.3	4.9	13.0	5.2	13.6	5.4	3.86	1.54
Tattslotto, lotto	643.9	257.6	672.0	268.8	705.2	282.1	200.56	80.23
Instant lottery	60.4	24.2	59.2	23.7	59.6	23.8	16.93	6.77
Casino	6 534.0	579.0	6 048.2	742.3	9 098.2	721.9	2 587.71	205.31
Keno	29.7	7.2	28.5	7.1	28.7	7.2	8.16	2.05
Gaming machines(c)	15 894.0	1 455.8	18 097.8	1 711.3	20 543.6	1 954.2	5 842.99	555.81
Pools, Bingo and minor gaming	22.5	3.3	2.5	1.2	2.5	1.3	0.71	0.36
Total	23 196.8	2 331.9	26 921.2	2 759.6	30 451.2	2 995.8	8 660.92	852.06
Sportsbetting								
Sportsbetting(d)	28.6	3.6	43.5	6.2	50.6	5.9	14.40	1.68
Total gambling	26 079.2	2 756.7	30 936.5	3 199.0	33 548.0	3 456.5	9 541.69	983.09

(a) Sum of components may not equal totals due to rounding. (b) Annual average dollar spend per Victorian, excluding persons under the age of 18 years, based on estimated mid year population. (c) Excludes gaming machines located in casinos. (d) Due to changes in methodology, estimates for sportsbetting in 1996–97 and 1997–98 have become available. However, not all of those estimates have been removed from the racing and gaming estimates, resulting in some double counting.

Source: Tasmanian Gaming Commission, Australian Gambling Statistics 1973–74 to 1998–99.

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Introduction

This chapter contains information about the Victorian environment and natural resources, and the impact that society may have on them. It includes information about peoples' concern for environmental problems, natural resources (such as, air, water and land), and action taken by households to help preserve the environment.

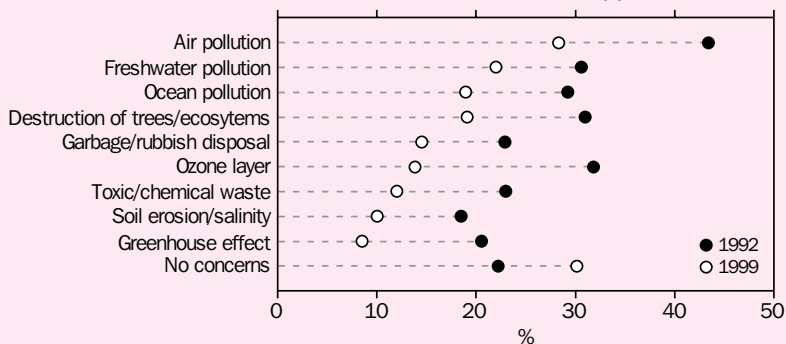
The data in this chapter is sourced from the Victorian Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Environment Protection Authority, Melbourne Water Corporation, Beverage Industry Environment Council, Bureau of Resource Sciences, Water Services Association of Australia, and from surveys conducted by the ABS.

The health of the environment not only affects the quality of life experienced by people, it also determines the availability of the basic resources; air, water and land, which are essential for life.

Concern for environmental problems

One-third (32%) of Victorians indicated that they had no concerns about environmental problems in 1999, this was an increase over the proportion in 1992 (22%) (graph 12.1). Air pollution remains the environmental problem of greatest concern (28.3%). There have been some shifts since the 1992 survey in the order of importance for issues of concern, the most notable of which is the ozone layer. In 1992, the ozone layer was the environmental issue of second most concern, but this had slipped to sixth position in 1999.

12.1 SELECTED ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS(a)



(a) Proportions are of all adults aged 18 years and over.

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices* (Cat. no. 4602.0).

Natural environment

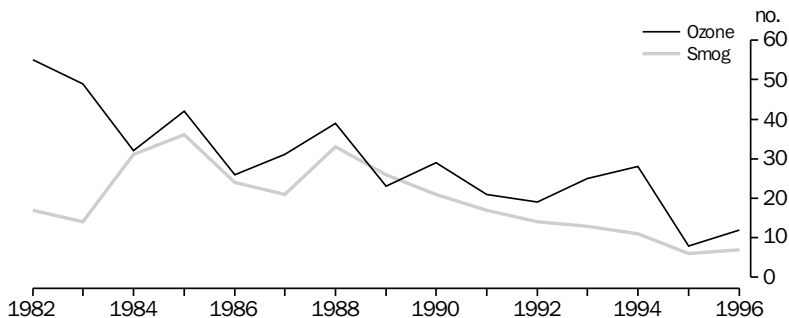
Air pollution

Air pollution has been the greatest environmental concern to Victorians for nearly a decade (graph 12.1). Polluted air not only brings unpleasant odours and decreased visibility, but it can also cause adverse health effects. Air pollution can also cause damage to our natural environment through, for example, acid rain. The most common air pollutants are emitted directly into the air from human activities (both residential and commercial) and, to a certain extent, from natural sources.

Air quality in capital cities can be measured by the amount of smog and ozone in the air. Ozone — the main component of photochemical smog — is formed in the lower atmosphere wherever emissions of nitrogen oxides and other compounds are present to react in sunlight. Smog is one of the most serious air pollutants in terms of its adverse impact on human health. Motor vehicle emissions are a major contributor to smog.

The number of days per year which have 'high' ozone and smog levels has tended to decrease over recent years in Melbourne (graph 12.2).

12.2 DAYS PER YEAR WITH HIGH OZONE AND SMOG LEVELS(a), Melbourne



(a) High ozone defined as an hourly average value greater than 6 particles per hundred million. High smog defined as an hourly average value greater than 10 particles per hundred million.

Source: *Anthropogenic Influences in Australian Urban Air-sheds* (Kates Scientific, 1997).

Motor vehicles are a significant contributor to air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. Nearly 8 out of 10 Victorians drove a car, truck or van to work or study in March 2000 (table 12.3). Only about 13% used the public transport system as their main form of transport to work or study. Figures reported for March 2000 have decreased across all modes of transport when compared to those in 1996, although the change may be partially due to a modification to the questions asked of respondents. In March 2000, households were asked for the main form of transport to work or study, whereas in 1996, they were asked for the usual forms of transport.

12.3 PERSONS WHO TRAVEL TO WORK/STUDY, Transport(a)

	April 1996	March 2000
	%	%
Train	9.4	8.4
Bus	4.4	2.1
Tram/Light rail	n.c.	2.2
Car/truck/van as driver	80.4	76.9
Car/truck/van as passenger	5.5	3.7
Motorbike or motor scooter	0.9	*0.5
Bicycle	2.9	*0.9
Walk	6.2	4.9
Other	4.1	*0.3

(a) Proportions are of all adults aged 18 years and over.

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices* (Cat. no. 4602.0).

Greenhouse gases

The major greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and the perfluorocarbons CF₄ and C₂F₆, which act to trap the heat from the sun in the atmosphere. Over the past 100 years, human activities, particularly the burning of fossil fuels (coal, oil and natural gas) and land clearing, have increased the concentrations of these gases, creating the prospect of global warming. Potential impacts of global warming include: effect on the distribution of plants and animals; frequency of floods and storms; and the spread of weeds, pests and diseases, which in turn may influence agriculture and human health. Global warming may also affect the growth of coral reefs and the circulation of ocean currents.

Greenhouse gas inventories present data on emissions of a range of greenhouse gases, and on removal of these gases from the atmosphere by 'carbon sinks' (growing plants absorb CO₂ during photosynthesis, resulting in its removal from the atmosphere. Human activities that contribute to carbon sinks include tree planting and pasture improvement in agriculture). These inventories can assist in identifying priorities for emission reduction actions and in assessing the effectiveness of those actions. Victorian inventories are currently prepared every five years. In 1995, Victoria contributed 26% of Australia's total emissions excluding emissions from land clearing, and 22% including emissions from land clearing.

Victoria's total greenhouse emissions (excluding emissions from land clearing) increased by 4.1% from 1990 to 1995 (table 12.4). Stationary energy is the largest single source of Victoria's greenhouse gas emissions, comprising 61% of net emissions in 1995. It also was a significant contributor to growth of emissions in Victoria between 1990 and 1995 — with emissions increasing by 6.3% over this period. The transport and agricultural sectors also constitute significant sources of Victoria's greenhouse gas emissions, contributing 16% and 15% respectively to the State's net emissions. These sectors also contributed to the total growth in emissions between 1990 and 1995, increasing by 4.5% and 5.3% respectively.

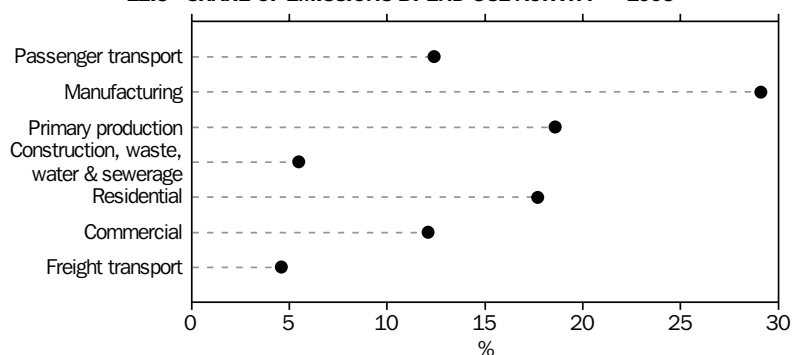
12.4 NET GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS BY SECTOR(a)

	1990	1995	Change
	Mt	Mt	Mt
Energy			
Stationary(b)	60.5	64.3	3.8
Transport(c)	15.7	16.4	0.7
Fugitive(d)	3.1	2.2	-0.9
<i>Total</i>	79.3	82.9	3.6
Industrial processes(e)	3.5	1.8	-1.7
Agriculture(f)	15.0	15.8	0.8
Forestry and other(g)	-0.4	0.8	1.2
Waste(h)	3.9	4.2	0.3
Total	101.3	105.5	4.2

(a) Excludes land clearing. (b) Electricity generation, petroleum refining, and direct use of fuels (e.g. gas). (c) Motor vehicles, rail, aviation, and shipping. (d) Coal mining, exploration, processing and distribution of oil and natural gas. (e) Production of iron and steel, aluminium, non-metallic mineral products, and food and beverages. (f) Emissions from livestock, the application of nitrogenous fertilisers, and the burning of grasslands and agricultural residues. (g) Emissions of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases due to forest harvesting, prescribed burning and wildfires, and removal of CO₂ from the atmosphere due to forest growth and pasture improvement. (h) Emissions from landfills and wastewater treatment.

Source: Victorian Greenhouse Strategy discussion paper, 2000, Victorian Department of Natural Resources and Environment.

An alternative method for considering greenhouse gas emissions is to look at the amount contributed by the end use activity. When considered this way, electricity emissions and the emissions associated with the production and distribution of petroleum fuels and natural gas are allocated to end users. The manufacturing sector accounted for the greatest proportion of Victoria's greenhouse gas emissions in 1995, contributing 29.1% (graph 12.5). This was followed by primary production (agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining) with 18.6% and households producing 17.7%. The transport sector accounted for 17% of emissions, the bulk of which (73%) is from passenger transport.

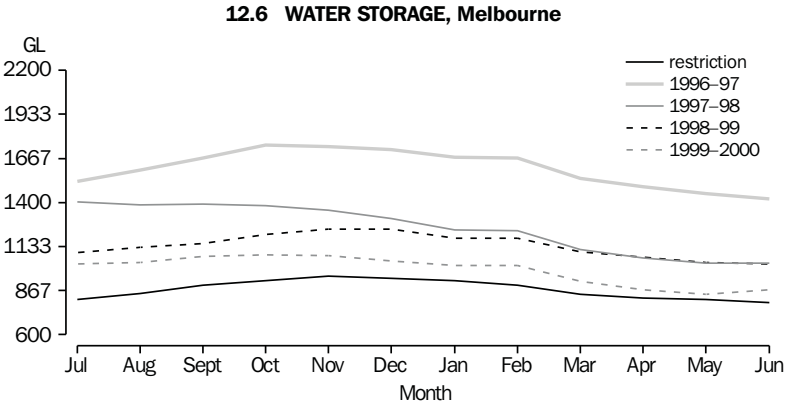
12.5 SHARE OF EMISSIONS BY END USE ACTIVITY — 1995

Source: Victorian Greenhouse Strategy discussion paper, 2000, Victorian Department of Natural Resources and Environment.

Inland water

Fresh water resources are of major environmental and biological importance because water is a basic life support system for man and ecosystems. Wise and efficient management of water resources is vital in terms of the quantity and quality of available water.

Melbourne’s water storage system, managed by Melbourne Water, was in June 2000, only 48.3% full (holding 863,272 megalitres or 863.2 GL). This compares unfavourably with 57.4% full at the same time in 1999. The level of Melbourne’s water storage has been steadily decreasing since 1996–97 (graph 12.6), and in May 2000 fell to a level that almost necessitated the imposition of Melbourne-wide restrictions on water use (the imposition of water restrictions is based on existing levels of water in the catchments, the amount of rainfall, weather conditions and customer demand).



Source: Melbourne Water Corporation.

Changes in levels of compliance to bacteriological and physico-chemical quality standards over time is one way of measuring the quality of mains water. Bacteriological standards are concerned with the concentration of potentially harmful bacteria found in the water and provide an indication of the risk posed to human health. Physico-chemical properties of water are more concerned with quality as measured by properties such as turbidity (cloudiness), colour and pH. Melbourne Water’s level of compliance with bacteriological quality standards increased by 0.6% between 1993–94 and 1997–98 (table 12.7). Their level of compliance with physico-chemical quality standards rose 0.7% over the same period. This is indicative of an increase in the already high quality of water (as measured by the indicators presented) delivered to Melbourne homes.

12.7 COMPLIANCE WITH SELECTED WATER QUALITY STANDARDS, Melbourne Water

	Bacteriological quality	Physico-chemical quality
	%	%
1993–94	98.8	—
1997–98	99.4	—

Source: Water Services Association of Australia 1998.

Victorians used 6,687 GL of water, accounting for just under one-third of Australia's net water consumption in 1996–97 (table 12.8). Compared to net water use in 1993–94 (5,036 GL), this amounts to a 32.8 % increase in use. The agriculture sector was the largest net user of water in Victoria, accounting for 61% of net water use, and over a quarter of all water used by that sector in Australia. In comparison, Victorian households used approximately one-tenth of the volume of water used by agriculture in the same period.

12.8 NET WATER CONSUMPTION BY SECTOR — 1996–97

	Victoria		Australia	
	GL	% of total	GL	Victoria as % of Australia
Agriculture and forestry	4 054	60.6	15 522	26.1
Mining	35	0.5	570	6.1
Manufacturing	153	2.3	728	21.0
Electricity and gas(a)	1 193	17.8	1 308	91.2
Water supply, sewerage and drainage(b)	770	11.5	1 707	45.1
Other business services	62	0.9	523	11.9
Household	419	6.3	1 829	22.9
Total(c)	6 687	100	22 186	30.1

(a) Victoria appears to have a higher net use of water for this sector than elsewhere in Australia because data on the power sector was more comprehensive than in other states. (b) Includes losses due to environmental flows and seepages, as well as water used by the water supply, sewerage and drainage services industry. (c) Sum of components may not equal total due to rounding.

Source: *Water Account for Australia, 1993–94 to 1996–97* (Cat. no. 4610.0).

Despite a decline of 6.9% in the amount of water used per household between 1994–95 and 1995–96, average water use by households has increased by 5.8% between 1994–95 and 1996–97 (table 12.9).

12.9 HOUSEHOLD WATER USE

	Total water use	Water use
	ML	kl/household(a)
1994–95	385 295	231.1
1995–96	360 742	215.1
1996–97	419 203	244.6

(a) Based on estimated resident households at end of period.

Source: *Water Account for Australia* (Cat. no. 4610.0); *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0).

Biodiversity

Biodiversity (biological diversity) refers to the variety of life forms on earth — the different plants, animals, and micro-organisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part. Biodiversity underpins human well-being in many ways. Biological resources provide all of our foods, many of our medicines and many of our industrial products. Moreover, they provide us with recreation, inspiration and a cultural identity, and create economic opportunities, such as tourism and agriculture.

One measure of biodiversity is the number of species in an area, but the range of different life forms is also important. Australia is one of the world's 12 'megadiverse' regions, with a high proportion of endemic species (those that are found nowhere else in the world). Victoria's land area supports a wider range of broad ecosystems than any area of similar size in Australia, and includes a variety of ecosystems such as the alps, mallee, grasslands, grassy woodlands, forests, inland waters, wetlands and coasts. It's marine environment is also diverse, including intertidal rocky shores, seagrass beds and beaches. Approximately 15% of Australia's vascular plant species (plants containing water and food conducting tissues), 70% of bird species, and 35% of terrestrial mammals have been recorded in Victoria. Victoria has over 300 species of native orchids (about 25% of the total Australian orchid flora).

Victoria's biodiversity is characterised by 3,140 native species of vascular plant, 111 mammals, 477 birds, 46 freshwater and 600 marine fish, 133 reptiles and 33 amphibians (table 12.10). In addition, 900 lichens, 750 mosses and liverworts, and an untold number of invertebrates, fungi and algae occur within hundreds of ecological communities.

The arrival of Europeans in the 19th century and the subsequent urban development, and the extensive clearing for agriculture and forestry, has decreased and/or altered the area of habitat available for native species in Victoria. For example, 37% of the natural wetlands have been either totally or partially drained. Other processes which threaten biodiversity include the effects of past (and possible future) introduced species such as rabbits, foxes and blackberries, and inappropriate fire or drainage/watering regimes.

Biodiversity in Victoria has declined since European settlement, with 56 species (59% of which are vascular plants) recorded as being extinct by 1997. A further 759 (nearly 17%) of native species of vascular plants and vertebrates have been identified as being threatened with extinction in Victoria. Nearly one-third of native amphibian species are considered endangered, one-fifth critically. Around 20% of mammals, reptiles and vascular plants are also endangered. Over half (61%) of these mammals are critically endangered.

12.10 NATIVE SPECIES — 1997

	Extinct(a)	Threatened			Native species
		Critically endangered	Vulnerable	Total threatened	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Vascular plants	33	204	403	607	3 140
Mammals	20	14	9	23	111
Birds	1	42	32	74	477
Reptiles	1	16	11	27	133
Amphibians	—	7	3	10	33
Fish	1	9	9	18	646
Total	56	292	467	759	4 510

(a) Known extinct species since records were kept.

Source: Victorian Department of Natural Resources and Environment.

Land use

Land is a vital element of the environment. It provides the base for food production, homes, industrial and commercial developments, and a range of other social and recreational activities. Land-use practices are important in maintaining and improving the quality of the environment whilst also meeting the economic and social needs of the community. Deforestation and agricultural practices can have a significant impact on the environment, contributing to soil salinity, erosion, and turbidity (cloudiness) in our waterways.

Agriculture and horticulture comprise approximately 56% of total land use. The clearing of native vegetation, whether for agriculture or forestry, is a significant environmental issue because the loss of trees can lead to declines in the abundance of wildlife, and increased levels of land degradation. The growth of agriculture has been a key reason for tree clearing. In 1788, Victoria was estimated to have 18,513 million hectares of forest, by 1997, there were just 7,285 million hectares. This amounts to a 61% reduction in just over 200 years.

Agricultural land is generally divided into cropped land, land sown to pastures and grasses, and a broad balance comprising grazing land and land lying idle or under fallow. In 1999, a total of 12.8 million hectares was devoted to agriculture in Victoria, a slight increase (0.8%) on the 1998 figure (table 12.11). This represented 56.2% of Victoria's land mass, yet Victoria contributes just 2.8% of all Australia's agricultural land. The proportion of agricultural land devoted to crops increased from 20% to 22% between 1993 and 1996, and that devoted to sown pasture and grasses from 31% to 37%.

12.11 LAND MANAGEMENT — Year ended 31 March

	1997	1998	1999
	'000 ha	'000 ha	'000 ha
Agricultural land(a)			
Crops(b)	2 552	2 565	2 749
Sown pastures and grasses	3 945	4 639	4 739
Other(c)	6 248	5 487	5 302
Total	12 745	12 691	12 790
Non-agricultural land(d)	9 997	10 051	9 952

(a) Total area of establishments with an EVAO of \$5,000 or more. (b) Excludes crops harvested for hay and seed. (c) Grazing land, land lying idle or under fallow. (d) Comprises conserved land, forestry, urban, unused land, and establishments not included in the Agricultural Census/Commodity Survey.

Source: *Agriculture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0).

Irrigated pasture land use occurs mainly in the North of the State in the Torrumbarry, Campaspe and Shepparton irrigation areas. Horticulture (fruit and vegetable growing) occurs in an number of localised areas across the state that have suitable climate, soils and access to irrigation water.

National and State Parks account for 14% of Victorian land. Major parks include the Sunset Country and Big Desert Parks in the northwest of the state and the Alpine National Park in the east of the State. Forestry plantations are a significant land use in localised areas in the southwest, northeast and in the Strzelecki Ranges. Conservation and wood production are just two of a variety of purposes for which forests are managed. The amount of forests in conservation reserves varies greatly between State and Territories. The area of forests in conservation reserves in Victoria is approximately 37% of the total forest estate. This compares with the national average of just over 11%.

Forests

Forests are an important sustainable natural resource, providing a wide range of essential products and benefits to the community. Farm forestry is becoming increasingly important as a commercial source of timber, with a broad range of programs operated by government and private agencies to promote landcare and reforestation on Australian farms. In June 1998, there were 269,500 hectares of plantation in Victoria. This comprised 40,870 hectares of hardwood plantation, and 228,680 hectares of softwood plantation. The area used for new plantations in Victoria has increased since 1994–95, when there was 2,040 hectares planted, compared to 10,554 hectares in 1997–98. At June 1997, almost 94% of Victoria’s 7.3 million hectares of native forest comprised eucalypt species (table 12.12).

12.12 NATIVE FOREST AREAS, By Forest Type — 30 June 1997

	Victoria
Dominant canopy species	'000 ha
Eucalypt	6 845
Acacia	17
Melaleuca	18
Rainforest	3
Mangrove	5
Callitiris	37
Other	360
Total	7 285

Source: Bureau of Resource Sciences.

Environment protection activity

Government

Local government plays an important part in managing Victoria’s environment and natural resources. Expenditure and revenue related to environment protection and natural resource management activities is one way of measuring the level of activity carried out by various governments.

Environment protection expenditures and revenues cover activities that prevent, reduce or eliminate pressures on the environment arising from social and economic activities, as well as activities aimed at repairing or restoring damage after it has occurred. The dominant environmental protection activities undertaken by local government in Victoria in 1988–99 were those related to solid waste management, representing 75% of current environmental protection expenses and 83% of revenue (table 12.13). Solid waste management refers to landfill and solid operations by local government and the implementation of programs to reduce the amount of materials entering the solid waste stream. Waste water management expenditure and revenue by local government represent only a fraction of that for solid waste management as other agencies are responsible for sewage infrastructure, treatment and water protection.

Natural resource management activities include the management of natural assets (trees, land, water, minerals, biodiversity) and activities aimed at making more efficient use of these resources, as well as activities associated with the recreational use of the environment, such as management of parks, beaches and reserves. The majority of natural resource management revenue came from land management and development activities (93.5%) in 1998–99 (table 12.13). The largest expenditure also occurred on land management and development activities which accounted for 95.4% of all current expenses and 90.2% of all capital expenses. Land management and development activities include zoning of land, management of recreational parks and sporting fields, management of crown land not reserved for native biodiversity and processing of development applications and associated costs.

12.13 ENVIRONMENTAL EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE, Local Government — 1998–99

	Revenue		Current expenses		Capital expenditure	
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
	\$m	\$	\$m	\$	\$m	\$
Environment protection category						
Waste water management	*9.0	2.0	33.5	7.0	*15.8	3.0
Solid waste management	126.2	27.0	200.9	43.0	18.4	4.0
Protection of biodiversity & landscape	4.6	1.0	14.5	3.0	2.5	1.0
Protection of soil & groundwater	0.9	—	1.3	—	**	—
Other(a)	*12.3	3.0	19.5	4.0	*6.4	1.0
<i>Total</i>	152.9	33.0	269.7	57.0	44.3	9.0
Natural resource management category						
Inland water use & management	*0.9	—	*3.9	1.0	*1.0	—
Land management & development	30.1	6.0	122.3	26.0	23.9	5.0
Other(b)	*1.2	—	*2.0	—	*1.6	—
<i>Total</i>	32.2	6.0	128.2	27.0	26.5	5.0

(a) Includes any environmental protection activity not broken down in the above categories, ambient air and climate protection, protection of cultural heritage, noise and vibration control, education on environmental protection and measures to protect the environment from radiation. (b) Includes the quarrying to provide raw materials for council works, activities or programs aimed at developing alternative energy resources and measures to reduce energy consumption.

Source: *Environmental Expenditure, Local Government* (Cat. no. 4611.0).

Households and the environment

Households can reduce their impact on the environment through efforts such as using environmentally friendly products and recycling, by reducing water, energy and vehicle use, and by reducing the amount of waste produced.

Almost two-thirds of households in Victoria in 1998 used refillable containers, while half used recycled paper (table 12.14). Overall, the least used environmentally friendly product was organically grown fruit and vegetables. For those households who only sometimes used environmentally friendly products, the main products used were recycled paper and/or organically grown fruit and vegetables (approximately 23% of households).

12.14 HOUSEHOLD USE OF ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY PRODUCTS — March 1998(a)

	Yes	Sometimes/ depends	No	Don't know
	%	%	%	%
Unbleached paper	31.2	21.8	42.3	4.6
Recycled paper	49.9	23.4	23.7	3.1
Phosphate-free cleaning products	28.1	12.0	39.4	20.5
Refillable containers	61.1	11.7	25.7	1.5
Organically grown fruit & vegetables	19.4	22.8	54.9	3.0

(a) Proportions are of all households.

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices* (Cat. no. 4602.0).

The principle reason given by households for not using environmentally friendly products in 1998 was because they were considered to be too expensive (35.4%), followed by the products not being readily available or of inferior quality (table 12.15). Only 4.1% of households not using environmentally friendly products stated that they were not convinced that the environmental claims made about the products were correct.

12.15 HOUSEHOLDS NOT USING PRODUCTS, Reasons Products Are Not Used(a)

	May 1992	March 1998
	%	%
More expensive	22.4	35.4
Always buy the same brand	27.9	14.3
Inferior quality	23.7	16.8
Not convinced about environment claims	6.4	4.1
Not interested/too much effort	17.7	15.7
Grows own fruit and vegetables	n.c.	8.3
Not readily available	n.c.	17.0
Other	16.0	11.1
No reason	n.c.	17.1

(a) Proportions are of all households.

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices* (Cat. no. 4602.0).

Recycling

In March 2000, approximately 90% of Victorian households recycled glass, plastic bottles and paper, and approximately 85% of households recycled old clothing or rags, plastic bags and cans (table 12.16). These have remained the most common items recycled by Victorian households since 1992. A comparison of results since 1992 indicate an increase in recycling activity, as more households become involved.

12.16 ITEMS RECYCLED BY HOUSEHOLDS(a)

	May 1992	March 1996	March 2000
	%	%	%
Paper	67.1	76.8	89.1
Glass	70.0	74.9	90.4
Cans	53.7	61.8	84.8
Plastic	47.9	67.8	n.c.
Plastic bottles	n.c.	n.c.	89.5
Plastic bags	n.c.	n.c.	84.8
Kitchen or food waste	40.6	46.9	56.3
Garden waste	52.1	52.5	64.4
Old clothing or rags	66.8	67.4	85.3
No recycling	10.5	8.7	1.4
All items recycled	n.c.	5.7	6.6

(a) Proportions are of all households.

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices* (Cat. no. 4602.0).

The primary reason reported by households who gave a reason for not recycling all surveyed items in March 2000 was a lack of recyclable materials (79.4%) (table 12.17). The proportion of households stating this reason has also substantially increased over time. Other reasons given in March 2000 were a lack of interest by the household (12.5%) and because there were no services or facilities available (8.2%).

12.17 HOUSEHOLDS NOT RECYCLING ALL MATERIALS, Reasons For Not Recycling(a)(b)

	May 1992	March 1996	March 2000
	%	%	%
Not enough recyclable materials	23.7	55.1	79.4
No services or facilities provided	11.3	17.1	8.2
Not interested/too much effort	n.c.	n.c.	12.5
No storage area in dwelling/yard	3.2	7.2	6.5
Uncertain of services or facilities provided	4.7	7.5	7.0
Inadequate services or facilities	5.9	5.6	1.9
Other	12.0	24.8	5.9
No reason	n.c.	n.c.	3.6

(a) Proportions are of all households. (b) Totals do not equal the sum of items in each column because more than one reason may be specified.

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices* (Cat. no. 4602.0).

Energy

Greenpower uses various forms of energy from solar, wind, biomass (such as gas generated in landfills), and hydro sources, to generate electrical power. All of these sources of energy are renewable, and avoid the use of coal in power stations (an important contributor to green house gases). In March 1999, less than half of one per cent of households stated that they were connected to a greenpower electricity scheme. Of those households that were not connected, the majority (85.7%) were not aware that these schemes existed or were available to them (table 12.18). The majority of households (56.7%) stated that they were not willing to pay more for electricity generated from greenpower schemes.

12.18 HOUSEHOLDS NOT CONNECTED TO GREENPOWER — March 1999

	'000	%(a)
Awareness		
Aware of greenpower schemes	209.1	13.1
Not aware of greenpower schemes	1 364.7	85.7
Don't know	18.0	1.1
Willingness to pay		
Willing to pay more for greenpower schemes	359.9	22.6
Not willing to pay more for greenpower schemes	902.7	56.7
Should not have to pay more for greenpower	67.5	4.2
Don't know	261.7	16.5

(a) Proportions are of all households.

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices* (Cat. no. 4602.0).

Insulation creates a thermal barrier which reduces the rate of transfer of heat from, and into, a house. The use of insulation can reduce the amount of energy used to heat or cool a dwelling, as well as reducing power costs. Over two-thirds of Victorian households reported that their dwellings had some form of insulation (table 12.19). There was a slight increase in the proportion of dwellings which had insulation, between 1994 and 1999.

12.19 HOUSEHOLD INSULATION INSTALLED(a)

	June 1994	March 1999
	%	%
Roof/ceiling	68.5	70.4
Walls	19.1	22.5
Floor	0.5	*0.3
Other	0.1	—
Dwelling not insulated	30.5	28.7

(a) Proportions are of all households.

Source: *Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices* (Cat. no. 4602.0).

Waste management

The generation and disposal of waste is an environmental issue of increasing importance. Some wastes can impact directly on human health if not dealt with appropriately, while all waste must be managed carefully to minimise environmental and aesthetic impacts. In Victoria, a strong emphasis is placed on avoiding the generation of, and promoting the recycling of, wastes. Local government is responsible for provision of domestic waste management services such as garbage collection, and also provides local recycling programs. Programs sponsored by the EPA, EcoRecycle Victoria, Business Victoria and Energy Efficiency Victoria are aimed at demonstrating the environmental and economic benefits of waste avoidance and recycling to industry.

The majority of solid waste is disposed at landfill sites. Solid waste is generally classified by household (municipal), commercial, industrial, building, demolition and hazardous wastes. The Landfill Levy was introduced in 1992 under the Environment Protection Act. Collection of the levy provides information about the amount of waste disposed of at landfills. The total waste disposed to landfill in Victoria in 1998–99 was 4,185 thousand tonnes, a 24% decrease on the amount disposed in 1997–98 (table 12.20). This amounts to an annual reduction of 64kg per capita of waste.

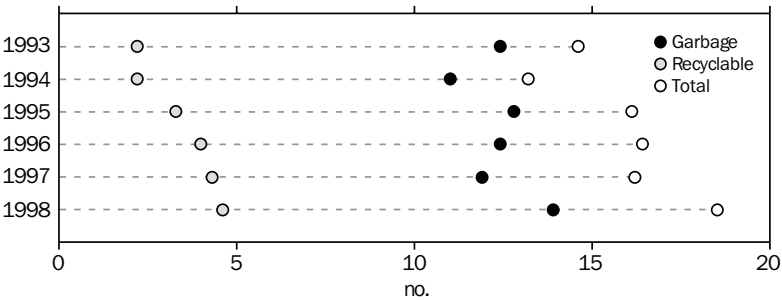
12.20 SOLID WASTE DISPOSED OF AT LANDFILL

	'000 tonnes	Kg per capita
Metropolitan Melbourne and major provincial centres(a)		
1992–93	3 558	799
1993–94	3 620	809
1994–95	3 589	800
1995–96	3 508	777
1996–97	3 504	765
Victoria		
1997–98	5 532	963
1998–99	4 185	899

(a) Major provincial centres are Mornington Peninsula, Ballarat, Bendigo and Geelong.
Source: Environment Protection Authority.

In 1998, the average Victorian household generated 18.5kg of waste for collection each week, 75% of which went to landfill (graph 12.21). The average household 'put out' of waste for recycling has increased 109% between 1993 and 1998. The average garbage 'put out' (going to landfill) has shown an increase of 12% over the same period. The proportion of total waste 'put out' occupied by recyclable materials has increased from 15% in 1993 to 25% in 1998.

12.21 HOUSEHOLD WASTE(a)



(a) Data are for average 'put out' per presentation. Data is calculated per presentation, as garbage collection methods vary across municipalities, making weekly and fortnightly calculations of 'put out' difficult.

Source: Beverage Industry Environment Council.

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Introduction

This chapter contains data relating to information technology and communication. The information technology data concentrates on use of selected technologies by households, business and the government. The communications section looks at mail volumes in Victoria, and expenditure on postal and telephone charges.

Data in this chapter is sourced from surveys conducted by the ABS, and from the Australian Postal Corporation.

Information Technology

Information technology including telecommunications refers to the services and technologies that enable information to be transformed and disseminated, including the transmission or communications of voice and/or data over a variety of transmission media.

Over recent years, information technology such as computers and the Internet, has brought about many changes to the Australian way of life and of doing business. Many Victorians now do things with information technology which would have been unimaginable a decade ago. The new technologies have also brought about significant change to the way business is done.

Household use of computers and the Internet

In 1999, over half (51%) of Victorian households had access to a home computer (table 13.1). This was more than double the number with home Internet access (23%). During 1999, growth in Internet access was greater than growth in home computer access (10.2% and 8.5% respectively).

Households with children under 18 years of age were almost twice as likely to have access to a home computer than those without children under 18. Households with higher incomes were more likely to have access to a home computer or the Internet. Access to a home computer or the Internet was more likely in metropolitan Melbourne than in regional Victoria.

13.1 HOUSEHOLDS WITH HOME COMPUTER OR INTERNET ACCESS(a)

	Computer access		Internet access	
	1998	1999	1998	1999
	%	%	%	%
Family type				
Married/defacto couple	30	40	12	18
Married/defacto couple with dependants	69	73	20	36
Single parent	50	51	12	16
Single person	22	23	9	8
Other	53	57	21	29
Households				
Without children under 18	35	40	13	18
With children under 18	68	71	18	32
Household income				
\$0-\$24,999	20	21	4	5
\$25,000-\$49,999	49	46	11	16
\$50,000-\$74,999	60	66	19	33
\$75,000 or more	77	84	37	49
Region				
Metropolitan Melbourne	49	53	17	25
Rest of Victoria	42	44	10	16
Total	47	51	15	23

(a) Proportions are of all households in each category.

Source: Unpublished data, Household Use of Information Technology Survey.

There was a large increase in the number of adults who accessed the Internet during 1999 compared to the number who accessed the Internet during 1998 (table 13.2). The rate of growth in the number of adults who accessed the Internet was similar for each of the sites of access. Three times as many employed adults accessed the Internet than those that were unemployed. Eight percent more adults in metropolitan Melbourne accessed the Internet from home when compared with adults in the rest of the Victoria who had accessed the Internet from home. Overall, two-thirds of adults outside metropolitan Melbourne had not accessed the Internet from any site.

13.2 ADULTS INTERNET ACCESS(a)

	Home		Work		Other sites		Any site	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Age group (years)								
18–24	20	32	11	22	55	61	64	74
25–39	15	22	22	29	23	30	42	52
40–54	14	21	14	29	11	15	27	44
55 and over	4	7	*3	*4	*2	4	6	11
Sex								
Male	16	22	16	26	20	26	34	47
Female	9	16	11	17	17	20	29	36
Personal income								
\$0–\$39,999	10	15	8	12	19	22	28	34
\$40,000–\$79,000	20	35	38	52	16	29	51	68
\$80,000 and over	*31	38	43	54	*14	*27	61	68
Employment status								
Not employed	4	5	n.a.	n.a.	10	13	15	16
Employed	17	26	20	32	23	28	42	55
Region								
Metropolitan Melbourne	14	21	15	23	19	24	34	45
Rest of Victoria	8	13	8	17	16	19	26	32
Total	12	19	13	21	18	23	32	42

(a) Proportions are of all adults in each category. Adults can nominate more than one site if applicable.

Source: Unpublished data, Household Use of Information Technology Survey.

In 1999, approximately two-thirds of all adults in Victoria used Electronic Funds Transfer at Point of Sale (EFTPOS) or Automatic Teller Machines (ATM's) to pay bills, withdraw funds or transfer funds (table 13.3). Approximately one-third paid bills or transferred funds via the telephone. Of those adults 55 years of age or higher, over two-thirds had not paid bills, transferred or withdrew funds via the phone, EFTPOS or ATM's.

In 1999, 5% of adults had shopped via the Internet. Of those adults that shopped via the Internet, males were more than twice as likely as females to have done so.

13.3 ADULTS UNDERTAKING INTERNET AND SELECTED ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS(a)

	Paid bills or transferred funds via phone		Paid bills or withdrew funds via EFTPOS		Transferred or withdrew funds via ATM		Internet shoppers 1999
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Age group (years)							
18–24	27	33	83	75	94	87	7
25–39	38	52	77	79	82	89	8
40–54	34	42	54	62	69	70	5
55 and over	17	23	29	30	29	33	*1
Sex							
Male	28	38	60	61	66	68	8
Female	31	39	58	60	66	68	3
Region							
Metropolitan Melbourne	32	42	59	62	66	71	6
Rest of Victoria	24	29	58	56	64	62	*3
Total	30	39	59	61	66	68	5

(a) Proportions are of all households in each category.

Source: Unpublished data, Household Use of Information Technology Survey.

During 1999, 185,000 (5%) Victorian adults used the Internet to purchase or order goods or services for their private use. Of those adults making these purchases or orders, 29% did so on more than 5 occasions and more than half purchased books/magazines (table 13.4).

13.4 INTERNET PURCHASES — 1999(a)

	%
Type of good or service purchased/ordered	
Music	19
Books/Magazines	51
Computer software/equipment	26
Clothing, shoes etc.	12
Sporting equipment	**
Holidays	*6
Entertainment/tickets to entertainment events	*9
Other	31
Number of occasions on which purchases/orders made	
1	36
2–4	33
5 or more	29

(a) Proportions are of all adults making purchases or orders via the internet for private use in Victoria.

Source: Unpublished data, Household Use of Information Technology Survey.

Business use of computers and the Internet

In 1999, more than three-quarters of Victorian employing businesses used computers, while over half had Internet access (table 13.5). As might be expected, the larger the business, either in terms of employment or sales, the larger the proportion of those businesses that used the selected technologies. The proportion of businesses in metropolitan Melbourne had similar, although slightly higher prevalence of use for the selected technologies than for the rest of the State.

13.5 BUSINESS USE OF SELECTED TECHNOLOGIES, Selected Characteristics — 1999(a)

	Number of businesses no.	Computers	Internet access	Web site or home page	Internet commerce active
	'000	%	%	%	%
Employment size					
0–4 persons	110.9	71	51	8	6
5–19 persons	45.9	85	65	23	5
20–99 persons	10.3	97	85	46	*13
100 or more persons	2.0	100	90	60	*15
Value of sales orders					
Less than \$100,000	42.3	64	42	5	*2
\$100,000–\$999,999	96.2	76	58	14	7
\$1m–\$4.9m	23.5	93	77	25	9
\$5m or more	7.0	99	87	53	13
Region					
Metropolitan Melbourne	126.1	77	59	16	6
Rest of Victoria	43.0	74	54	12	6
Total(b)	169.1	77	58	15	6

(a) Proportions are of all businesses in each category. (b) Sum of components may not equal total due to rounding.

Source: Unpublished data, Business Use of Information Technology Survey.

The extent of use of selected technologies by businesses in Victoria varied considerably across industries. In 1999, computer use was lowest in the industries of accommodation, cafes and restaurants; transport and storage; and personal and other services (table 13.6). These industries also had low Internet access rates. In contrast, the manufacturing, and property and business services industries had high levels of access to computers and the Internet.

13.6 BUSINESS USE OF SELECTED TECHNOLOGIES, By Industry — 1999 (a)

	Number of businesses no.	Computers	Internet access	Web site or home page	Internet commerce active
	'000	%	%	%	%
Mining	0.2	78	68	24	**
Manufacturing	15.8	87	65	22	*9
Electricity, gas and water	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	24.0	68	43	*4	*2
Wholesale trade	11.7	85	68	20	*13
Retail trade	28.6	69	44	14	*4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	7.5	60	34	20	9
Transport and storage	8.7	60	42	10	*6
Communication services	1.5	76	43	15	*6
Finance and insurance	5.9	79	66	17	*3
Property and business services	40.8	88	79	16	*9
Health and community services	12.7	80	58	10	**
Cultural and recreational services	4.3	84	65	24	*8
Personal and other services	7.3	60	39	19	*4
Total(b)	169.1	77	58	15	6

(a) Proportions are of all businesses in each category. (b) Sum of components may not equal total due to rounding.

Source: Unpublished data, Business Use of Information Technology Survey.

Government use of computers and the Internet

Government use of personal computers (PC's) and Local Area Network/ Wide Area Network (LAN/WAN) was high for State and local governments, with 100% of these organisations using PC's and LAN/WAN at the end of June 1998 (table 13.7). In 1997-98, access to the Internet for State and local government authorities and agencies was higher than for any industry in 1999 (95% and 97% respectively). Over half of local government authorities have a web site or home page while more than four-fifths of State Government departments and agencies have a web site or home page.

13.7 GOVERNMENT USE OF SELECTED TECHNOLOGIES 1997-98(a)

	State Government(b)	Local Government(c)
	%	%
PC's	100	100
LAN/WAN	100	100
Internet access	95	97
Email access	95	96
Web browser access	91	97
Restricted Web browser access	*48	15
Web site or Home page	81	52

(a) Proportions are of all agencies in each category. (b) Includes State departments and State Authorities; this includes organisations providing services such as police, ambulance and fire services, Legislature, Courts etc., State museums and libraries, with employment greater than or equal to 20 persons. (c) Includes Local Government Authorities and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community Councils.

Source: Unpublished data, Government Use of Information Technology Survey.

Farm use of computers and the Internet

Almost half (49%) of Victorian farms owned or used a computer at March 1999 (table 13.8). The proportion of farms with computer access increased by more than 30% between 1998 and 1999. Over the same period, the proportion of farms with Internet access increased by 70%.

The proportion of farms having access to computers or the Internet generally increased with size as measured by the level of Estimated Value of Operations (EVAO). In 1999, poultry farming had the largest proportion of farms using both a computer and the Internet (73% and 36% respectively).

13.8 FARMS USING A COMPUTER AND THE INTERNET(a)

	Computer access %		Internet access %	
	1998	1999	1998	1999
Broad farm industry				
Horticulture and fruit growing	46	65	14	31
Grain, sheep and beef cattle farming	34	43	9	14
Dairy cattle farming	41	52	9	12
Poultry farming	58	73	26	36
Other livestock farming	60	54	24	31
Other	42	*53	11	*18
Farm size (b)				
Less than \$50,000	28	41	9	16
\$50,000–\$99,999	29	40	7	15
\$100,000–\$149,999	32	45	7	11
\$150,000–\$199,999	43	52	9	17
\$200,000–\$249,000	49	67	12	14
\$250,000–\$299,999	54	63	14	20
\$300,000 or more	65	71	21	29
Total	37	49	10	17

(a) Farms with an estimated value of agricultural operations of \$5,000 or more. Proportions are of all farms in each category. (b) An estimation of agricultural activity undertaken by an agricultural establishment, this measure is an indicator of the extent of agricultural activity rather than an indicator of the value of receipts of individual farms.

Source: Unpublished data, Agricultural Commodity Survey.

Communications

Australian Postal Corporation

The Australian Postal Corporation (trading as Australia Post) is a government business enterprise owned by the Commonwealth of Australia. Australia Post offers letter and parcel delivery services within Australia and internationally. Most (90%) mail delivered in Victoria is delivered to private delivery points (table 13.9). The volume of mail delivered in Victoria between 1998 and 2000 has increased by 10%.

13.9 AUSTRALIAN POSTAL CORPORATION, Delivery points and retail outlets.

	June 1998	June 1999	June 2000
	no.	no.	no.
Delivery points			
Private	1 711 265	1 817 211	1 893 390
Business	202 144	200 107	214 886
Total	1 913 409	2 017 318	2 108 276
Retail outlets			
Post Offices (Corporate)	234	213	214
Licensed Post Offices	833	851	848
Total	1 067	1 064	1 062

Source: Australian Postal Corporation.

The volume of mail posted in Victoria for delivery overseas increased by 12% between 1997–98 and 1999–2000 (table 13.10). The volume of mail posted overseas for delivery in Victoria increased by 5% over the same period.

13.10 AUSTRALIAN POSTAL CORPORATION, Mail Volumes

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
	million	million	million
Posted in Victoria for delivery in Victoria	1 208.1	1 300.9	1 342.2
Posted overseas for delivery in Victoria	44.0	44.9	46.1
Posted in Victoria for delivery overseas	40.6	39.4	45.5
Total posted in Victoria(a)	1 485.4	1 554.8	1 637.2

(a) Includes articles posted in Victoria and Tasmania.

Source: Australian Postal Corporation.

Expenditure on communication

Average weekly household expenditure on communication is similar in Victoria to that spent by Australians as a whole (table 13.11). Expenditure on postal charges has varied little between 1993–94 and 1998–99. In contrast, expenditure on telephone charges has increased by 50% over the same time period, this increase is largely attributable to the increase in mobile phone use.

13.11 AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON COMMUNICATION

	1993–94		1998–99	
	Victoria	Australia	Victoria	Australia
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Postal charges	1.19	1.19	1.10	1.09
Telephone charges(a)	12.51	12.47	18.24	18.83

(a) Includes facsimile and telegram charges.

Source: Household Expenditure Survey: Detailed expenditure items (Cat. no. 6535.0).

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Australian Postal Corporation.

Introduction

This chapter presents an overview of the current structure and performance of the main industrial sectors of the Victorian economy. The relative contributions of selected industrial sectors to overall Victorian economic activity in terms of production, employment and trade is presented. The industries selected represent the significant contributors to the Victorian economy, as well as emerging industries.

Data in this chapter is sourced from the Victorian Department of Natural Resources and Environment, the Australasian Railway Association and surveys conducted by the ABS.

Overview of industry

Over the period from 1990–91 to 1999–2000 the average annual compound growth in Gross State Product (GSP), was 3.6% for Victoria. For the third consecutive year, Victoria's GSP growth percentage was higher than Australia's growth as measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (table 14.1).

14.1 GROSS STATE PRODUCT, Chain Volume Measures(a)

	Victoria			Australia (GDP)		
	\$m	%(b)	Index Number(c)	\$m	%(b)	Index Number(c)
1994–95	126 141	3.1	111.9	498 550	4.5	112.8
1995–96	130 734	3.6	115.9	520 261	4.4	117.7
1996–97	134 463	2.9	119.2	539 088	3.6	122.0
1997–98	141 084	4.9	125.1	565 126	4.8	127.9
1998–99	151 006	7.0	133.9	595 417	5.4	134.7
1999–2000	157 915	4.6	140.0	620 963	4.3	140.5

(a) Experimental series. Users are cautioned that these estimates are derived indirectly by calculating a deflator from the expenditure components of the state series. (b) Percentage change from previous year. (c) Base year 1991–92 = 100.0.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (Cat. no. 5220.0).

Total factor income is one means of measuring an industry's contribution to the economy. Factor income is compensation of employees, gross operating surplus and gross mixed income, plus taxes, less subsidies on production and imports.

The largest contributor to total factor income in Victoria in 1999–2000 was manufacturing (16%) followed by property and business services (14%) (table 14.2). Manufacturing was the largest employing industry, providing employment for 370,100 persons. Retail trade provided employment for 316,400 persons, while the number of people employed in property and business services was 287,100.

14.2 STATE SUMMARY OF INDUSTRY

	Contribution to total factor income at current prices — 1999–2000		Employment — August 2000	
	\$m	%	'000	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4 257	3	92.3	4.1
Mining	2 925	2	7.4	0.3
Manufacturing	23 025	16	370.1	16.3
Electricity, gas and water	2 463	2	13.9	0.6
Construction	7 703	5	159.7	7.0
Wholesale trade	8 654	6	107.6	4.7
Retail trade	7 523	5	316.4	14.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	2 376	2	96.5	4.3
Transport and storage	7 212	5	98.5	4.3
Communication	5 238	4	56.0	2.5
Finance and insurance	10 096	7	90.8	4.0
Property and business services	19 565	14	287.1	12.7
Government administration and defence	3 489	2	71.0	3.1
Education	6 883	5	155.8	6.9
Health and community services	8 498	6	212.0	9.4
Cultural and recreational services	2 740	2	63.5	2.8
Personal and other services	3 469	2	68.6	3.0
Other	14 453	11	..	..
Total(a)	140 569	100	2 267.2	100.0

(a) Sum of components may not equal total due to rounding.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (Cat. no. 5220.0); Labour Force, Victoria (Cat. no. 6202.2).

Agriculture

The majority of agricultural statistics in this section are derived from the Agricultural Census or Agricultural Commodity Survey conducted at 31 March each year. Prior to 1997–98, data was collected in an annual Agricultural Census. Readers should bear in mind when comparing results between years, that data for 1997–98 and 1998–99 is based on a sample of agricultural producers. Establishments which make only a small contribution to overall agricultural production are excluded from the scope of the census/survey. Information is collected from those establishments which have an Estimated Value of Agricultural Operations (EVAO) of \$5,000 or over.

The 1998–99 Agricultural Commodity Survey included 36,701 establishments with agricultural activity in Victoria (table 14.3). The dairy cattle farming industry was the largest in terms of numbers of establishments, accounting for 22%, closely followed by the beef cattle farming industry with 21.5% of total establishments with agricultural activity. Overall, the total number of agricultural establishments increased marginally between 1997–98 and 1998–99.

14.3 ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY, EVAO \$5,000 and Over

	1997	1998	1999
	no.	no.	no.
Vegetable growing	1 001	993	1 045
Grape growing	1 901	1 933	2 086
Fruit growing(a)	1 066	1 093	1 025
Grain growing	3 014	2 657	2 763
Grain-sheep/beef cattle farming	3 308	3 400	3 472
Sheep-beef cattle farming	2 795	2 302	2 357
Sheep farming	4 749	5 107	5 136
Beef cattle farming	7 766	7 371	7 890
Dairy cattle farming	8 064	8 088	8 066
Poultry farming (meat and eggs)	285	338	306
Other livestock farming(b)	1 120	852	1 058
Other agriculture(c)	927	991	1 120
Other industries	660	1 563	379
Total all industries	36 656	36 687	36 701

(a) Comprises apple and pear growing, stone fruit growing, kiwi fruit growing and fruit growing n.e.c. (b) Comprises pig farming, horse farming, deer farming, livestock farming n.e.c. (c) Comprises those industries in ANZSIC subdivision 01 not specified elsewhere in the table.

Source: Agriculture Commodities (Cat. no. 7121.0).

During the last pay period in June 1999, the number of people working in farm businesses in Victoria was estimated to be 86,291 (table 14.4). Of these, 32.5% were paid employees and 58.5% were working proprietors and partners. The agricultural industries with the largest employment were the dairy cattle industry (27% of total), sheep farming (14% of total), and fruit growing (12% of total).

14.4 AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY, Workers

	Proprietors and partners	Employees	Unpaid workers	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.
1996–97	48 348	20 453	4 353	73 154
1997–98	48 661	24 106	4 534	77 301
1998–99	50 434	28 017	7 840	86 291

Source: Unpublished data, Agricultural Finance Survey.

Aggregate turnover for all agricultural industries in 1998–99 was almost \$5.5b, slightly higher than the 1997–98 figure of \$5.1b (table 14.5). Average turnover was \$202,500 per farm business, lower than the Australian average of \$269,300.

14.5 FARM BUSINESS FINANCES, Aggregates

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Sales from crops	1 887.9	1 800.2	1 978.5
Sales from livestock	994.4	936.3	962.8
Sales from livestock products	2 058.0	2 010.6	2 006.8
Rent and leasing revenue	24.1	51.5	56.4
Other miscellaneous revenue	281.4	327.6	458.7
Turnover	5 245.9	5 126.2	5 463.2

Source: Agriculture, Australia (Cat. no. 7113.0).

Agricultural production

Gross value of production is the value placed on production at the wholesale price realised in the market place and it provides a measure of the output from farming. In 1998–99, the gross value of agricultural production increased by 2.9% over the previous year (table 14.6). The gross value of crops increased by 4.3%, the gross value of livestock slaughtering and other disposals increased by 8.4%, and the gross value of livestock products fell by 2.7%.

14.6 GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED(a)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Victoria as a percentage of Australia 1998
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	%
Crops (incl.pastures and grasses)	2 172.9	1 770.6	2 764.2	2 527.4	2 450.9	2 556.7	15.8
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals	1 485.8	1 375.4	1 370.6	1 419.6	1 554.1	1 684.5	23.2
Livestock products	1 877.8	2 001.4	2 196.1	2 115.5	2 128.2	2 070.2	38.3
Total	5 536.5	5 147.4	6 330.9	6 062.5	6 133.2	6 311.4	21.9

(a) Reference period for crops is year ended 31 March; reference period for livestock slaughterings and other disposals, and livestock products is year ended 30 June.

Source: Agriculture, Australia (Cat. no. 7113.0).

Wheat is Victoria's largest crop in terms of area and production. In 1998–99, despite the area sown increasing by 10.7%, production declined to 1,462,000 tonnes (table 14.7). The production of barley in Victoria for 1998–1999 decreased by 6.3% over the previous year.

Oats are sown for grain production, winter grazing, and hay production. A significant portion of the total production of oats is held on farms for future use, with the balance being used for compound/urban feed markets, milling, and export. Production of oats increased by 24.1% between 1997–98 and 1998–1999, the average yield per hectare was the highest recorded over the last six years.

14.7 CROPS FOR GRAIN

	Wheat			Barley			Oats		
	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare	Area	Production	Average yield per hectare
	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	tonnes	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	per hectare	'000 ha	'000 tonnes	per hectare
1993–94	780	2 022	2.6	639	1 386	2.2	186	362	2.0
1994–95	822	944	1.1	492	448	0.9	148	201	1.4
1995–96	853	1 921	2.3	628	1 342	2.1	187	392	2.1
1996–97	963	2 262	2.4	585	1 189	2.0	175	304	1.7
1997–98	857	1 503	1.8	618	928	1.5	172	369	2.1
1998–99	949	1 462	1.5	568	870	1.5	188	458	2.4

Source: *Agricultural Commodities, Australia*, (Cat. no.7121.0).

The most significant fruit crops in Victoria in terms of production in 1998–99, were pears (excluding nashi), and apples and oranges (table 14.8). Pear production increased by 4% to 136,681 tonnes in 1998–99, apple production increased by 13.8% to 107,291 tonnes and orange production decreased by 12.8% to 72,069 tonnes.

Grape growing, particularly for winemaking, is extensive throughout Victoria, with most vines being grown under irrigation. Grape production for winemaking increased by 29.6% in 1998–99 to 277,869 tonnes, while grape production for drying and table use decreased by 23.8%.

The more significant vegetables, in terms of production, are potatoes and tomatoes (table 14.8). Victorian potato production in 1998–99 was 319,228 tonnes, an increase of 8.2% on 1997–98. Production of tomatoes increased by 17.1% and cabbage production continued to fall, experiencing a 15.2% decline between 1997–98 and 1998–99.

14.8 HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTION, Selected Items

	1997	1998	1999
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Fruit			
Pears (excluding Nashi)	146 060	131 442	136 681
Apples	118 968	94 312	107 291
Oranges	88 963	82 614	72 069
Peaches	43 487	41 025	39 837
Apricots	8 935	6 183	*9 624
Nectarines	7 033	6 982	8 801
Mandarins	5 320	4 726	*7 096
Plums and prunes	4 618	4 711	5 753
Strawberries	3 376	5 476	5 210
Grapes			
Drying and table(a)	147 915	182 534	139 179
Winemaking	181 772	214 462	277 869
Vegetables			
Potatoes	315 727	295 102	319 228
Tomatoes	167 563	192 388	225 233
Carrots	99 274	95 607	96 492
Lettuces	36 557	42 845	40 247
Broccoli	19 198	22 448	21 410
Celery	22 403	21 497	21 787
Cabbages	23 221	21 242	18 019
Onions, white and brown	15 615	18 100	15 600
Cauliflowers	17 409	16 515	16 306
Mushrooms	14 237	15 071	15 047

(a) Production for drying is estimated as fresh weight equivalent of dried weight.

Source: *Agricultural Commodities, Australia (Cat. no. 7121.0)*

Milk cattle numbers in Victoria increased by 6% between 1998 and 1999 (table 14.9). For the fourth consecutive year, meat cattle stock declined, and sheep and lambs reached a six year low.

14.9 SELECTED LIVESTOCK NUMBERS

Year ended 31 March	Cattle		Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Chickens for meat	Chickens for egg production
	Milk Cattle	Meat cattle				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1994	1 585	2 604	23 439	460	12 307	2 253
1995	1 622	2 663	21 361	439	12 406	2 617
1996	1 682	2 714	21 974	459	12 804	3 009
1997	1 784	2 627	22 325	485	13 374	3 419
1998	1 836	2 306	21 122	518	16 531	3 937
1999	1 945	2 180	20 994	521	15 732	4 028

Source: *Agriculture Australia (Cat. no. 7113.0); Agriculture, Victoria (Cat. no. 7113.2).*

The Victorian environment is very favourable for beef production with cattle able to graze on pasture throughout the year. In 1999–2000, there were 351,372 tonnes of beef and 13,370 tonnes of veal produced (table 14.10).

Mutton is mainly produced from adult sheep which are surplus to the wool industry, consequently production patterns correspond closely to expansions and contractions in that industry. In 1999–2000, mutton production was 76,713 tonnes, an increase of 24.4% on the previous year's figure of 61,646 tonnes.

Prime lamb producers are found throughout the State. However, early to mid-season producers are distributed in a broad band across northern Victoria, including some irrigated areas. In addition, a considerable number of early lambs are brought from southern New South Wales for slaughter in Victoria. Victoria produced 140,205 tonnes of lamb in 1999–2000.

Whole milk intake by Victorian milk manufacturers accounted for 63% of the Australian total for 1999–2000.

14.10 MEAT PRODUCED

	Beef	Veal	Mutton	Lamb	Pig meat	Chicken meat	Whole milk intake by factories	Wool
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes	ML	tonnes
1994–95	335 059	14 428	64 440	111 202	84 728	109 515	5 114	124 535
1995–96	348 649	12 009	50 910	110 172	83 052	127 736	5 482	128 529
1996–97	373 818	14 293	55 545	111 403	99 225	121 445	5 622	145 206
1997–98	389 086	15 579	63 470	119 973	112 504	148 288	5 866	167 253
1998–99	398 815	14 225	61 646	128 380	114 582	153 601	6 414	170 844
1999–2000	351 372	13 370	76 713	140 205	106 690	168 139	6 870	n.a.

Source: *Livestock Products, Australia* (Cat. no. 7215.0); *Agriculture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0).

A wide range of agricultural products are exported from Victoria. In terms of value, the most significant of these in 1999 were greasy wool and wheat (table 14.11).

14.11 EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES — 1999

	Quantity	Value
Year ended 30 June	'000 tonnes	\$m
Barley	324	60
Canola	302	129
Cotton lint	3	8
Rice	19	11
Wheat	1 096	229
Grapes (fresh or dried)	35	86
Pears (excluding Nashi)	12	14
Oranges	30	34
Potatoes	7	3
Live cattle (000's)	51	28
Live sheep (000's)	435	19
Greasy wool	124	480

Source: *Agriculture, Australia* (Cat. no. 7113.0)

Aquaculture and fisheries

In Victoria, the aquaculture industry's annual production totalled 2,069 tonnes in 1997–98, worth approximately \$18.7m. This exceeds the value of all scalefish landed from Victorian commercial fisheries, and is only exceeded by commercial abalone (\$50m) fisheries.

The three main sectors of commercial aquaculture activity in the State are: inland (mainly salmonids, eels, warm water native fish and yabbies); marine (mainly mussels); and ornamental fish (goldfish and tropical fish). By far the biggest sector, salmonid farming, produces mainly rainbow trout with a small amount of Atlantic salmon. This sector produces about two-thirds of the total Australian trout production and, with eel farming, features the highest degree of vertical integration and value adding in the Victorian aquaculture industry.

In 1997–98, just over 9 million tonnes of fish were landed commercially in Victoria, a decrease of 7.5% on the previous year (table 14.12). In terms of weight, the most important species landed commercially in 1997–98 was abalone, accounting for 15.5% of the total.

14.12 ANNUAL FISHERIES CATCH, Landed Commercially(a)

	Catch landings, live weight		Value	
	1996–97	1997–98	1996–97(b)	1997–98
	tonnes	tonnes	\$'000	\$'000
Finfish				
Anchovy, southern	868	326	1 390	485
Australian salmon	308	717	431	717
Carp, European	625	775	476	718
Eel	201	157	852	629
Flathead	204	219	466	527
Mullet	181	119	224	149
Pilchard	773	791	1 005	926
Whiting	305	283	1 710	1 617
Other finfish	1 153	925	4 579	4 218
<i>Total</i>	<i>4 618</i>	<i>4 312</i>	<i>11 133</i>	<i>9 986</i>
Crustaceans				
Rock lobster, southern	459	522	14 582	17 083
Other crustaceans	127	140	2 097	1 990
<i>Total</i>	<i>586</i>	<i>662</i>	<i>16 679</i>	<i>19 078</i>
Molluscs				
Abalone	1 453	1 396	42 011	49 964
Scallop, commercial	106	416	1 146	829
Other molluscs	142	90	483	308
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 701</i>	<i>1 902</i>	<i>43 640</i>	<i>51 101</i>
Other classes	55	76	97	131
Aquaculture	2 790	2 069	n.a.	18 651
Total	9 750	9 021	71 549	98 947

(a) This information is based on mandatory fishing returns submitted by commercial fishers. The figures do not take into account returns not received or processed. (b) Total value for 1996–97 does not include aquaculture.

Source: Department of Natural Resources and Environment, Marine and Freshwater Resources Institute.

Construction

Value of construction work done refers to the estimated value of construction work actually carried out during the period on building jobs. The total value of construction work done in 1999–2000 was slightly under \$13.9b, an 8.7% increase on the 1998–99 figure (table 14.13). Work done on residential building increased by 32.6%, while non-residential and engineering construction work done fell by 5.3% and 11.2% respectively. Residential building was the largest component of the construction industry, comprising 50.8% of the value of work done.

14.13 VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98r	1998–99r	1999–2000p
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Residential building	3 581.5	3 261.2	3 385.5	4 480.1	5 312.2	7 044.8
Non-residential building	2 322.0	2 870.0	3 252.4	2 960.4	3 571.1	3 381.7
Engineering construction	2 409.1	2 352.6	2 472.2	3 136.8	3 884.9	3 450.0
Total	8 312.6	8 483.8	9 110.1	10 577.3	12 768.2	13 876.5

Source: *Building Activity, Victoria* (Cat. no. 8752.2); *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (Cat. no. 8762.0).

During 1999–2000, the value of non-residential building work done in Victoria was \$3,381.7m (table 14.14), accounting for 24.4% of all construction work done in the State.

14.14 VALUE OF NON-RESIDENTIAL BUILDING WORK DONE

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99r	1999–2000p
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Hotels, guest houses, etc.	51.8	158.2	249.8	201.0	239.0	221.5
Shops	464.0	487.0	438.1	440.1	632.1	586.5
Factories	245.4	240.4	363.2	299.0	270.0	325.7
Offices	393.1	456.4	470.9	423.2	513.4	468.5
Other business premises	354.9	383.8	423.2	526.8	565.6	486.7
Educational	263.2	341.3	296.6	351.5	470.9	437.5
Religious	16.3	11.2	12.6	19.4	16.9	31.6
Health	209.5	138.2	202.6	290.3	275.0	292.6
Entertainment and recreational	219.7	515.2	570.7	207.6	389.8	398.9
Miscellaneous	104.2	138.2	224.6	201.7	198.3	132.2
Total(a)	2 322.0	2 870.0	3 252.4	2 960.4	3 571.1	3 381.7

(a) Sum of components may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: *Building Activity, Victoria* (Cat. no. 8752.2).

Engineering construction

In 1999–2000, engineering construction work worth \$3,450m was completed in Victoria (table 14.15). Private sector involvement has increased steadily since 1994–95, when 47.6% of the value of work done was completed by the private sector, to a high of 76.1% in 1999–2000. The largest engineering construction sectors were roads, highways and subdivisions (25.5% of the total) and telecommunications (22.0%). The value of electricity generation, transmission and distribution work done rose 66.4% to \$663.3m. At August 2000, the Construction industry employed 159,700 persons, representing 7.0% of Victoria's employed persons (table 14.2).

14.15 VALUE OF ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION WORK DONE

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98r	1998-99r	1999-2000
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Roads, highways and subdivisions	754.7	770.9	831.6	1 261.1	1 514.7	881.1
Bridges	38.2	31.2	24.8	18.3	77.5	151.8
Railways	130.4	86.1	87.8	151.4	93.8	83.8
Harbours	0.9	3.5	31.4	15.5	14.2	9.4
Water storage and supply	142.2	59.0	86.2	76.2	94.5	163.6
Sewerage and drainage	157.7	98.5	78.1	88.2	81.0	232.0
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	359.4	295.6	270.5	371.9	496.2	663.3
Pipelines	86.6	88.0	39.2	82.4	189.4	151.9
Recreation	74.9	82.8	119.8	143.3	160.1	179.6
Telecommunications	514.9	656.4	707.2	676.5	764.1	759.0
Oil, gas, coal and other minerals	106.8	64.7	78.3	160.4	262.1	67.0
Other heavy industry	41.8	114.2	102.0	69.3	126.1	72.2
Other	0.6	1.7	15.2	22.5	11.1	35.4
Total(a)	2 409.1	2 352.6	2 472.2	3 136.8	3 884.9	3 450.0
Total of all construction						
Private sector	1 148.4	1 242.0	1 551.3	2 242.7	2 906.5	2 627.0
Public sector	1 260.7	1 110.6	920.9	894.2	978.4	823.1

(a) Sum of components may not equal total due to rounding.

Source: Unpublished data, *Engineering Construction Survey*.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing broadly relates to the physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand. Manufacturing in Victoria, accounted for 16% (\$23,025m) of total factor income in 1999-2000 (table 14.2).

Turnover can be seen as a key performance measure of an industry. It covers the sales of goods and services by an establishment (together with transfer of goods to other parts of the same business), and includes all other operating revenue generated by the business.

Turnover for the manufacturing industry in Victoria was just under \$71,984m for 1998-99, representing almost one-third of total Australian manufacturing turnover (table 14.16). Victorian industry subdivisions which made a significant contribution to national manufacturing turnover in 1998-99 were textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (51%), machinery and equipment manufacturing (41.2%), and petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing (33.1%).

14.16 TURNOVER, By Manufacturing Industry Subdivision — 1998–99

	Australia \$m	Victoria \$m	Victoria as a percentage of Australia
Food, beverage and tobacco	50 283.5	15 558.8	30.9
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	9 788.2	4 992.0	51.0
Wood and paper product	12 200.6	3 488.3	28.6
Printing, publishing and recorded media	15 997.7	5 102.1	31.9
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	33 732.7	11 180.1	33.1
Non-metallic mineral product	9 861.6	2 520.4	25.6
Metal product	38 923.3	8 972.2	23.1
Machinery and equipment	43 362.6	17 843.2	41.2
Other manufacturing	6 697.7	2 326.7	34.7
Total(a)	220 847.9	71 983.9	32.6

(a) Sum of components may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry* (Cat. no. 8221.0).

The Victorian manufacturing industry employed 298,700 persons at the end of June 1999 (table 14.17) and paid \$11,588m in wages and salaries in 1998–99. This represents an average of \$38,794 paid in annual wages and salaries per person employed at the end of June 1999, an increase of 7.3% on the \$36,157 recorded 12 months earlier. Employment in the Victorian manufacturing industry decreased by 4.8% or 15,200 persons between June 1998 (313,900 persons) and June 1999 (298,700 persons). Over the five years from June 1994 to June 1999, employment fell by 0.4% or 1,200 persons.

Between June 1998 and June 1999 employment decreased in six of the nine manufacturing industry subdivisions. The industry subdivisions with the largest decreases were machinery and equipment manufacturing (decreasing by 11.5% or 8,700 persons), textile, clothing, footwear and leather manufacturing (9.6% or 3,600 persons), and metal product manufacturing (4.8% or 1,900 persons).

14.17 EMPLOYMENT(a), By Manufacturing Industry Subdivision

	1993–94	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Food, beverage and tobacco	45.3	46.4	44.0	46.3	48.4	47.0
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	38.6	36.8	37.5	36.2	37.6	34.0
Wood and paper product	17.4	17.8	19.9	17.3	17.5	17.6
Printing, publishing and recorded media	27.3	29.3	28.2	29.2	31.0	31.3
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	34.9	36.3	35.7	36.0	35.9	35.5
Non-metallic mineral product	10.0	9.6	9.7	9.2	8.9	9.8
Metal product	37.6	37.3	38.7	38.8	40.0	38.1
Machinery and equipment	71.7	70.4	73.8	73.0	75.8	67.1
Other manufacturing	17.2	17.3	16.6	17.9	18.7	18.3
Total(b)	299.9	301.2	303.9	303.9	313.9	298.7

(a) Includes working proprietors. Data for the period 1993–94 to 1995–96 have been adjusted to allow for lags in processing new businesses to, and the omission of some businesses from, the ABS Business Register. (b) Sum of components may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Victoria* (Cat. no. 8221.2).

Manufacturing exports

In 1998–99, Victorian manufacturers directly exported \$8,452m of the goods that they produced (table 14.18). This represented a 10.5% decrease on the \$9,427m recorded for 1997–98. Manufacturers’ direct exports decreased in six of the nine industry subdivisions between 1997–98 and 1998–1999. The industry subdivisions to record the largest decreases in direct exports between 1997–98 and 1998–99 were machinery and equipment manufacturing (decreasing by \$598m or 17.6%), and food, beverage and tobacco (\$255m or 9.6%). The industry subdivision to record the largest increase in direct exports was petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product manufacturing, which increased 13.1%.

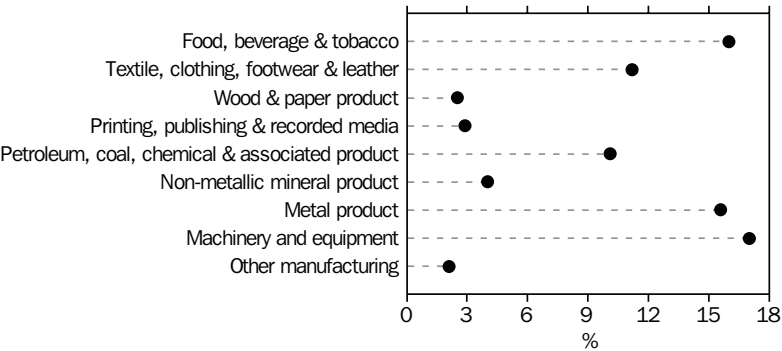
14.18 EXPORTS, By Manufacturing Industry Subdivision(a)

	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
	'000	'000	'000
Food, beverage and tobacco	2 613.3	2 666.7	2 408.1
Textile, clothing, footwear and leather	492.1	590.4	508.7
Wood and paper product	117.5	141.3	85.4
Printing, publishing and recorded media	74.3	98.6	116.3
Petroleum, coal, chemical and associated product	921.5	946.6	1 069.9
Non-metallic mineral product	81.8	57.4	95.4
Metal product	1 282.2	1 462.3	1 315.8
Machinery and equipment	3 221.1	3 400.1	2 806.9
Other manufacturing	40.3	63.4	45.3
Total(b)	8 844.0	9 426.8	8 451.9

(a) Exported by this business or its agent. (b) Sum of components may not add to total due to rounding.
Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Victoria* (Cat. no. 8221.2).

Of the goods produced by the machinery and equipment industry in Victoria, 17% are exported (table 14.19). This contrasts with wood and paper product manufactured, of which 2.5% are exported.

14.19 EXPORTED GOODS PRODUCED, Manufacturing Establishments — 1998/99



Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Victoria* (Cat. no. 8221.2)

Mining

Mining broadly relates to the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids such as coal and ores, liquids such as crude petroleum, or gases such as natural gas, by such processes as underground mining, open-cut extraction methods, quarrying, operation of wells or evaporation pans, dredging or recovering from ore dumps or tailings. Activities such as dressing or beneficiating ores or other minerals by crushing, milling, screening, washing, flotation or other processes (including chemical beneficiation) or briquetting, are included because they are generally carried out at or near mine sites as an integral part of mining operations. Natural gas absorption and purifying plants are also included.

Total turnover for 1998–99 was \$2,493m (table 14.20), a decrease of 25% from 1997–98.

Data gathered in the 1998–99 Mining Collection (a combination of censuses and surveys) for employment may exclude activities other than the operation of the mine site. Employment fell in all States except Victoria, where the oil and gas extraction industry increased the number of employees. Total employment in Victoria increased by 14% to 2,281 persons in 1998–99. Mining employment comprised 2,033 male and 248 female employees. Wages and salaries paid were \$170.0m, an increase of 32% on the figure recorded for 1997–98.

14.20 MINING, Summary of Operations

	Establish- ments at June 30	Employ- ment(a)	Turnover	Wages and salaries(b)
	no.	no.	\$m	\$m
1993–94(c)(d)	29	2 225	4 082.6	139.6
1994–95(c)(d)	25	2 036	3 434.6	139.5
1995–96(c)(d)	22	1 900	3 275.6	115.3
1996–97	25	1 971	3 307.6	122.2
1997–98	26	1 995	3 332.7	128.8
1998–99	29	2 281	2 493.0	170.0

(a) At 30 June, including working proprietors. (b) Excludes drawings of working proprietors. (c) The 1993–94 and 1994–95 (truncated) censuses differ from previous mining censuses in that the construction materials and other non-metallic minerals industries have been excluded. (d) Includes brown coal mining operations of the former State Electricity Commission of Victoria.

Source: *Mining Operations, Australia* (Cat. no. 8415.0); *Mining Industry* (Cat. no. 8414.0).

Overall, Australia is estimated to be the third largest producer of minerals and metals in the world (excluding coal and petroleum). Its mineral wealth makes it virtually self-sufficient in most mineral commodities. Victoria contributed 7.2% to the Australian total value of minerals produced in the coal mining, oil and gas extraction, and metal ore mining industries in 1998–99. The value of Victoria's mineral production fell by \$901m (27%) as a direct result of the reduction in crude oil production from Bass Strait. A significant contributor to Victorian mineral production in 1998–99 was brown coal, with a value of over \$500m (table 14.21).

14.21 MINERAL PRODUCTION, Selected items

			Value
	Unit	1998–99	\$'000
Oil and gas			
Crude oil-stabilised (includes condensate)	megalitres	9 481	n.a.
Natural gas	gigalitres	5 733	n.a.
Brown coal	kt	66 648	533 184
Gold	kilograms	4 948	72 436
Construction materials			
Gravel	kt	3 939	26 283
Sand for concrete	kt	4 368	30 998
Basalt(a)	kt	9 918	82 503
Granite	kt	3 968	36 055

(a) Not broken down by end use.

Source: *Australian Mining Industry* (Cat. no. 8414.0).

Service industries

The service industries sector is a fast growing component of the Victorian economy. The service industries sector is defined as all industries other than the goods producing industries (agriculture, mining, manufacturing, electricity, construction, and gas and water supply). In terms of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), the service industries cover wholesale and retail trade; accommodation, cafes and restaurants; transport and storage; communication services; finance and insurance; property and business services; government administration and defence; education; health and community services; cultural and recreational services; and personal and other services.

Combined, the service industries sector is the largest component of the Victorian economy in terms of number of businesses, employment and total contribution to total factor income (see table 14.2). The service industries sector constituted approximately 70% of Victoria's \$140.6b total factor income in 1999–2000.

Employment growth over the three years from 1996–97 to 1998–99, has occurred in the accommodation, cafes and restaurants; personal services; and property and business services sectors (table 14.22).

14.22 SERVICE INDUSTRIES, Employment and Businesses(a)

	1996–97		1997–98		1998–99	
	Persons employed	Businesses	Persons employed	Businesses	Persons employed	Businesses
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Wholesale trade	100.2	14.4	104.8	15.0	119.7	15.2
Retail trade	245.5	40.0	237.8	37.0	240.4	35.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	70.3	7.0	77.2	7.5	79.2	6.8
Transport and storage	70.4	12.7	64.2	13.3	63.6	13.3
Finance and insurance	68.4	4.5	68.2	3.9	73.4	5.2
Property and business services	172.7	40.2	188.2	46.5	221.9	44.4
Education	58.5	4.6	48.6	4.6	52.8	5.3
Health and community services	140.7	18.1	108.3	17.4	106.3	15.6
Cultural and recreational services	35.3	7.6	57.4	8.8	57.2	8.7
Personal and other services	36.4	15.5	41.6	18.8	42.1	20.0

(a) Includes non-agricultural private sector small businesses and employment.

Source: *Small Business Australia* (Cat. no. 1321.0).

Retail Trade

The retail industry is a major contributor to the Victorian economy, providing employment for 240,400 persons in 1998–99. Small business (those businesses with less than 20 employees) represented 97% of all Victorian retail businesses and employed 41% of all employees.

Retail turnover in Victoria increased by 8.1% from 1998–99 to 1999–2000, accounting for over \$35.8b turnover (table 14.23). All Industry Groups increased turnover with the exception of recreational goods, which recorded a decrease of 6.2%.

14.23 ANNUAL TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS(a) AT CURRENT PRICES, By Industry

	1994–95	1995–96	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food	10 785.5	11 780.7	12 453.6	12 933.8	13 932.6	14 648.8
Department stores	2 554.4	2 680.4	2 724.0	2 913.6	3 084.7	3 297.1
Clothing and soft goods	1 873.7	1 808.9	1 773.1	1 979.2	2 399.3	2 841.4
Household goods	3 515.9	3 753.2	4 062.4	4 036.7	4 012.1	4 394.3
Recreational goods	1 448.3	1 573.0	1 623.1	1 702.9	1 831.3	1 717.3
Other retailing	2 640.2	2 647.8	2 835.7	3 162.1	3 568.2	3 803.8
Hospitality and services	3 575.4	3 566.3	3 524.9	3 688.1	4 346.1	5 169.6
Total(b)	26 393.1	27 810.4	28 996.2	30 416.0	33 174.4	35 872.4

(a) Excludes establishments which retail motor vehicles, parts, petrol etc. but includes non-petrol sales of identified convenience stores of petrol stations. (b) Sum of components may not equal totals due to rounding.

Source: *Retail Trade, Australia* (Cat. no. 8501.0).

Tourist accommodation

At June 1999, Victoria had 705 licensed hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments. Total takings from accommodation for the year 1999–2000 was \$774m, compared to \$718m in 1998–99 (table 14.24). Motels and guest houses comprised 71% of all accommodation establishments in June, and accounted for 33% of total takings. Licensed hotels with facilities provided 18% of the accommodation establishments and accounted for \$379m in takings, or 49% of total takings.

14.24 TOURIST ACCOMMODATION(a)

	Unit	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
LICENSED HOTELS WITH FACILITIES				
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	115	121	125
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	9 856	10 766	10 906
Room nights occupied	'000	2 259	2 477	2 638
Room occupancy rate	%	65.5	65.6	66.3
Persons employed (June quarter)	no.	13 856	14 406	13 957
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	331 256	356 050	378 545
MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES				
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	504	507	504
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	16 391	16 214	16 306
Room nights occupied	'000	3 053	2 983	2 995
Room occupancy rate	%	50.9	50.5	50.4
Persons employed (June quarter)	no.	5 893	5 822	5 879
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	252 769	252 577	257 993
SERVICED APARTMENTS				
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	50	70	76
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	2 603	3 786	4 172
Room nights occupied	'000	532	834	1 031
Room occupancy rate	%	67.4	67.3	68.9
Persons employed (June quarter)	no.	1 005	1 497	1 750
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	69 151	109 249	137 531
TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS				
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	669	698	705
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	28 850	30 766	31 384
Room nights occupied	'000	5 844	6 293	6 664
Room occupancy rate	%	57.1	57.6	58.4
Persons employed (June quarter)	no.	20 754	21 725	21 586
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	653 176	717 876	774 068

(a) Comprising establishments with 15 or more rooms or units.

Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Victoria* (Cat. no. 8635.2.40.001).

Transport

Between 1997–98 and 1998–99 revenue from urban passengers decreased despite the increase in rail passengers (table 14.25). Estimated non-urban revenue increased 10% while non-urban passenger numbers declined 4.4%. The amount of rail freighted in 1997–98 in Victoria was 5,452,000 tonnes, earning \$99,964,000.

14.25 RAIL PASSENGER OPERATIONS(a)

	Passengers		Revenue	
	1997–98	1998–99	1997–98	1998–99
Urban	229 789	233 000	257 000	203 421
Non-urban(b)	6 694	6 400	30 000	33 000
Total	236 483	239 400	287 000	236 421

(a) Includes tram operations. (b) 1998–99 non-urban revenue is an estimate.

Source: Australasian Railway Association Inc.

Victoria has major ports handling cargo at Melbourne, Geelong, Portland and Westernport. Melbourne is Victoria's busiest port, loading 7.9 million tonnes and discharging 8.2 million tonnes in 1999–2000 (table 14.26). In total, 15.7 million tonnes were loaded in Victorian sea ports in 1999–2000, a 16% increase on the 1998–99 figure. The amount of cargo discharged from Victorian ports showed a small decrease, from 13.7 million tonnes in 1997–98 to 13.6 million tonnes in 1998–99.

14.26 TONNAGE LOADED AND DISCHARGED, By Port

	1997–98		1998–99		1999–2000	
	Loaded	Discharged	Loaded	Discharged	Loaded	Discharged
	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes	'000 tonnes
Melbourne	6 907	6 467	7 106	8 426	7 950	8 239
Geelong	2 829	4 172	3 108	4 816	3 925	4 901
Portland	1 989	406	2 320	404	2 611	316
Westernport	975	36	944	124	1 198	204
Welshpool	3	1	—	—	—	—
Total	12 703	11 082	13 478	13 770	15 684	13 660

Source: Unpublished data, International Trade statistics.

International trade in goods and services

The level of export trade fundamentally influences a nation's prosperity. In general, the more a country exports, the more prosperous it becomes, as exports bring external income into the country which otherwise would not be available. Under the Australian Constitution, the Commonwealth Government is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries. The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade is in turn responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a world trading nation through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, developing export markets, and formulating proposals for Government on Australia's international trade policy and trading objectives. It is also responsible for matters relating to the commercial development, marketing, and export of minerals and fuels.

Merchandise trade

The trade statistics in this section are compiled by the ABS from documentation submitted by exporters and importers, or their agents, to the Australian Customs Service, as required by the Customs Act. These are recorded on a general trade basis, i.e. total exports include both Australian produce and re-exports; total imports comprise goods entered directly for domestic consumption, together with goods imported into customs warehouses. State statistics for exports comprise those reported as State of origin. 'State of origin' is defined as the State in which the final stage of production or manufacture occurs. For imports, the State recorded is that in which the import entry was lodged with the Australian Customs Service.

Imports to Victoria increased by 8.7% in 1999–2000 to \$33,717m, continuing the upward trend since 1994–95 (table 14.27). Imports over the six year period 1994–95 to 1999–2000 increased by 37%. The value of exports increased 15.5%, from \$16,484m in 1998–99, to \$19,033m in 1999–2000. Victorian exports comprised 19.6% of the Australian total (\$97,275m) in 1999–2000, an increase of 19.2% over 1998–99. Victoria received 30.1% of Australia's imports (\$110,132m) in 1999–2000, a slight fall from 32% in 1998–99.

14.27 OVERSEAS TRADE, Recorded Values of Imports and Exports

	Imports	Exports
	\$m	\$m
1994–95	23 967	13 008
1995–96	24 663	15 410
1996–97	25 093	16 306
1997–98	28 851	15 931
1998–99	31 014	16 484
1999–2000	33 717	19 033

Source: Unpublished data, International Trade Statistics.

In 1999–2000, more than 50% of Victoria's imports came from four countries (table 14.28). The major import sources were the United States of America (USA) (\$7,701m), Japan (\$4,416m), and China (\$3,030m). The largest percentage increase in imports from 1998–99 to 1999–2000 were sourced in Malaysia (28.1%), followed by China (19.4%).

14.28 IMPORTS(a), Countries of Origin and Consignment

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
	\$m	\$m	\$m
United States of America	7 027	6 891	7 701
Japan	3 847	4 133	4 416
China	2 154	2 537	3 030
Germany	2 116	2 341	2 402
United Kingdom	1 694	1 839	1 793
New Zealand	1 311	1 333	1 491
Malaysia	668	873	1 118
Italy	963	1 038	1 036
Taiwan	852	905	922
Indonesia	637	1 078	894
Other	7 582	8 046	8 915
Total	28 851	31 014	33 717

(a) Customs value.

Source: Unpublished data, International Trade statistics.

Victoria's major imports in 1999–2000 were machinery and equipment (\$13,768m); manufacturing goods classified chiefly by material (\$4,648m); and chemicals and related products (\$3,352m) (table 14.29). Minerals fuels, lubricants, and related materials imports increased by 53.3% over the value recorded in 1998–99.

14.29 IMPORTS, By sections of the Australian Import Classification(a)

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000
Description	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food and live animals chiefly for food	1 171	1 313	1 357
Beverages and tobacco	127	134	141
Crude materials, inedible (except fuels)	566	585	625
Minerals fuels, lubricants, and related materials	783	1 150	1 764
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	92	108	93
Chemicals and related products, n.e.c.	2 958	3 247	3 352
Manufacturing goods classified chiefly by material	4 311	4 470	4 648
Machinery and transport equipment	12 438	13 489	13 768
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5 008	5 343	5 835
Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.c.	1 397	1 175	1 133
Total(b)	28 851	31 014	33 717

Source: Unpublished data, International Trade statistics.

In 1999–2000, more than half of Victoria's exports went to six countries. The major export destinations were New Zealand (\$2,297m) and Japan (\$1,860m) (table 14.30). New Zealand replaced Japan as the largest export destination, despite an increase in exports to Japan of \$184m to \$1,860m in 1999–2000. The value of exports to China almost doubled in 1999–2000.

14.30 EXPORTS(a), Country of Destination

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
	\$m	\$m	\$m
New Zealand	1 552	1 635	2 297
Japan	1 686	1 676	1 860
United States of America	1 603	1 469	1 630
Singapore	989	1 080	1 475
Republic of Korea	1 039	862	1 236
China	624	669	1 124
Hong Kong	1 073	900	945
Taiwan	657	920	835
Saudi Arabia	268	511	704
United Kingdom	453	1 169	694
Other	5 987	5 593	6 233
Total	15 931	16 484	19 033

(a) Free on board.

Source: Unpublished data, International Trade statistics.

Victoria's main exports in 1999-2000 were food and live animals chiefly for food (\$4,426m), followed by machinery and transport equipment (\$3,963m) and manufacturing goods classified chiefly by material (\$2,681m)(table 14.31). Between 1998-99 and 1999-2000, exports of machinery and transport equipment; and minerals fuels, lubricants, and related materials rose by 37% and 53% respectively.

14.31 EXPORTS, By sections of the Australian Export Classification(a)

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food and live animals chiefly for food	3 665	3 972	4 426
Beverages and tobacco	159	166	187
Crude materials, inedible (except fuels)	1 860	1 403	1 580
Minerals fuels, lubricants, and related materials	938	798	1 221
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	111	108	113
Chemicals and related products, n.e.c.	915	977	1 024
Manufacturing goods classified chiefly by material	2 369	2 422	2 681
Machinery and transport equipment	2 969	2 892	3 963
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	978	1 039	1 162
Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.c.	1 968	2 707	2 677
Total(b)	15 931	16 484	19 033

(a) Export commodities subject to a confidentiality restriction are included in "Commodities and transactions of merchandise trade, n.e.c." (b) Sum of components may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: Unpublished data, International Trade statistics.

Trade in services

In 1999, Victoria recorded services credits of \$6.0b, which accounted for 22.3% of the Australian total (table 14.32). Victoria recorded services debits in excess of \$7.24b, or 25.4% of the Australian total, resulting in a net trade in services of negative \$1.24b.

The largest component of the Victorian \$619m 'other business services' credit, is architectural, engineering and other technical services (\$193m). Included in these services are transactions related to architectural design of urban and other development projects; planning and project design and supervision of dams, bridges, airports, turnkey projects, etc.; and surveying, cartography, product testing and certification, and technical inspection services.

14.32 INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES

	Credits (\$m)		Debits (\$m)	
	Victoria(a)	Australia	Victoria(a)	Australia
Transportation	1 936	6 660	-2 516	-9 358
Travel	2 239	12 440	-2 285	-9 368
Communication(b)	292	1 275	-428	-1 562
Construction	1	21	—	—
Financial	315	732	-158	-498
Insurance	297	873	-37	-929
Computer and information	83	652	-70	-530
Royalties & licence fees	92	533	-452	-1 741
Other business services	619	2 722	-1 144	-3 172
Personal, cultural, & recreational services	112	412	-136	-747
Government services n.e.c.	13	558	—	-607
Total	5 999	26 878	-7 242	-28 512

(a) The State trade in services statistics have been compiled by splitting the Australia-wide totals using a number of assumptions and approximations. The State allocation methods for transportation, travel and communication services are considered reasonable, especially for the analysis of movements in the services. The allocation for other business services, however, is primarily based on the location of the business reporting the information as a proxy for State of origin/consumption of that service. Care should be exercised in interpreting the State data because of the unknown impact of the use of the location of the business as a proxy for State of origin/consumption. (b) Includes Other Services, n.e.c.

Source: *Australian Economic Indicators*, October 2000 (Cat. no. 1350.0).

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Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the public and private finance sectors in Victoria. Areas for which analysis is presented include State and Local government finance, Commonwealth and State financial relations, the Australian financial system, banks and non-bank financial institutions.

Public Finance

The collection and expenditure of public monies in Victoria are undertaken by three levels of government:

- the government of the Commonwealth of Australia;
- the government of the State of Victoria, including statutory bodies authorised by State Acts; and
- Local government.

In addition to these three levels, Victorian universities are classified to the 'multi-jurisdictional' general government sector, because of the combined roles of the Commonwealth and State governments in their financing and control.

The Government Finance Statistics (GFS) in this chapter measure the financial operations and financial position of State and Local governments, as well as the relationship between State and Commonwealth governments, classified according to the International Monetary Fund's, *A Manual of Government Finance Statistics* and, the United Nations, *A System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA93)*.

To assist users in understanding government finance statistics, the publication *Government Finance Statistics — Concepts, Sources and Methods*, 1994 (Cat. no. 5514.0) outlines the major concepts, definitions of statistical units, and the main classifications employed.

Accrual - based Government Finance Statistics

The Australian system for producing GFS was changed for 1998–99 because of the adoption of accrual accounting by governments, and the revision of international statistical standards. As a result, a new conceptual framework was introduced, in the form of an integrated statement of stocks and flows, in place of the cash-based framework. This new framework allows a more comprehensive assessment of the economic impact of government activity and the sustainability of fiscal policy. It also provides an improved basis for monitoring efficiency in the allocation and use of government resources.

The new framework is divided into a number of separate statements (Operating Statement, Statement of Stocks and Flows, Balance Sheet, and Cash Flow Statement), each of which focuses on analytical aggregates or balances of particular interest to decision makers. These financial statements are presented in this chapter for general government at the State and Local government levels. Statements of stocks and flows have not been implemented in this publication. Tables showing details of taxation revenue and expenditure by source and purpose are also included.

Prior to 1998–99, GFS were compiled on a cash basis. Users should note that the move to an accrual basis of recording has required a change in data sources and methodologies for some jurisdictions from 1998–99 onwards. Therefore, the surplus/deficit data for 1998–99 are not directly comparable to the 'deficit' series for earlier years.

Government Finance Statistics measures

The analytical GFS measures are defined as follows:

Net Operating Balance (NOB)

The GFS NOB is calculated as transactions in GFS revenues less transactions in GFS expenses. It measures (in accrual terms) the full cost of providing government services, including unfunded superannuation and non-cash items such as depreciation. The NOB is not affected by revaluations of existing assets, by acquisition or disposal of assets or by assets recognised in the balance sheet for the first time. This measure is conceptually equivalent to the concept of 'Net savings plus capital transfers' in the Australian System of National Accounts (ASNA).

When a government's NOB is positive, it indicates that surplus funds have been generated from current operations and these have resulted in an increase in that government's net worth. These surplus funds may be used to acquire assets and/or decrease liabilities. When a NOB is negative, it indicates that a shortfall has occurred on current operations and it has been necessary to incur liabilities and/or liquidate assets, but it does not necessarily indicate that a government is a net borrower. It can therefore be said that a government's NOB, which is in an overall positive balance over a number of periods, such as an economic cycle, is indicative of the on-going sustainability of that government's operations. However, it should not be necessarily taken as an indicator of sustainability or otherwise of a government's future operations.

GFS Net Lending(+)/Borrowing(-) (NLB)

GFS NLB is calculated as the NOB less net acquisition of non-financial assets (gross fixed capital formation less depreciation plus change in inventories plus other transactions in non-financial assets). It measures in accrual terms the gap between government savings plus net capital transfers and investment in non-financial assets. The GFS NLB is conceptually equivalent to the ASNA concept of 'Net lending/borrowing'. As such, it measures the contribution of the sector to the balance on current and capital accounts in the balance of payments.

When NLB is positive, a government is placing financial resources at the disposal of other sectors in the domestic economy or overseas (i.e. it is lending). When NLB is negative, a government is utilising the financial resources of other sectors in the domestic economy or overseas (i.e. it is borrowing). In this way, NLB can be viewed as a macro or global indicator of the financial impact of government operations on the rest of the economy.

GFS Net Worth (NW) GFS NW is defined as assets less liabilities, less shares and other contributed capital. For the general government sector, NW is assets less liabilities.

The NW at two points in time can be compared to obtain the change in NW, which is attributable to transaction flows (i.e. the NOB) and other flows (i.e. revaluations and other changes in the volume of assets).

The NW is an economic measure of wealth. It reflects the contribution of governments to the wealth of Australia.

GFS Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) The Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) is a cash-based measure and is calculated as:

Net cash flows from operating activities

plus Net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets

less Distributions paid

less Acquisitions of assets acquired under finance leases and similar arrangements

equals Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)

The Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) measure described here is conceptually the same as the Deficit(+)/Surplus(-) used in the former cash-based GFS system; in practice, however, the Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) in the accrual-based GFS system has been derived using a different methodology, which results in a break in the time series across the two systems. The Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) is the cash-based equivalent of the GFS Net Lending/Borrowing described above.

The Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) is a broad indicator of a sector's cash flow requirements. When this measure is positive (i.e. a surplus), it reflects the extent to which cash is available to government to either increase its financial assets or decrease its liabilities (assuming no revaluations and other changes occur). When this measure is negative (i.e. a deficit), it is a measure of the extent to which a government requires cash, by drawing on the cash reserves of the domestic economy, or by running down its financial assets, or by borrowing from overseas.

Further information on accrual reporting by governments may be obtained from the ABS publications Government Financial Estimates, Australia (Cat. no. 5501.0) - latest issue 2000-01 - issued November 2000 and Information Paper: Accruals-based Government Finance Statistics (Cat. no. 5517.0) — issued March 2000.

State and Local Government finance

In 1998–99, the overall financial outcome of Victorian State and Local government was reflected in a combined net operating balance of \$3,264m and net lending of \$2,922m, indicating an increase in the government's net worth (table 15.1). Total expenses were \$21,613m, while total revenue was \$24,877m. Taxation revenue of \$10,523m made up 42.3% of total revenue. Around half of the 'Other revenue' total of \$4,310m was raised from the privatisation of public corporations.

15.1 GENERAL GOVERNMENT, Operating Statement — 1998–99

	State \$m	Local \$m	State and Local \$m
GFS Revenue			
Taxation revenue	9 192	1 330	10 523
Current grants and subsidies	6 993	549	7 079
Sales of goods and services	2 066	651	2 717
Interest income	200	48	248
Other	4 039	330	4 310
<i>Total</i>	22 491	2 908	24 877
less	—	—	—
GFS Expenses			
Gross operating expenses			
Depreciation	804	573	1 377
Employee expenses	7 764	612	8 375
Other operating expenses	5 701	1 792	7 493
<i>Total</i>	14 269	2 976	17 245
Nominal superannuation interest expenses	580	0	580
Other interest expenses	666	47	713
Current transfers			
Grant expenses	1 708	0	1 316
Subsidy expenses	759	0	759
Other current transfers	196	0	196
Capital transfers			
Grant expenses	16	0	586
Other capital transfers	804	0	218
<i>Total</i>	18 998	3 023	21 613
equals	—	—	—
GFS Net Operating Balance	3 492	-115	3 264
less	—	—	—
Net acquisition of non-financial assets			
Gross fixed capital formation	1 277	517	1 794
less Depreciation	804	573	1 377
plus Change in inventories	5	0	5
plus Other transactions in non-financial assets	-58	-22	-80
<i>Total</i>	421	-78	342
equals	—	—	—
GFS Net Lending(+)/Borrowing(-)	3 072	-36	2 922

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0).

The cash flow statement for 1998–99 (table 15.2) reveals cash deficits for State and local government of \$216m and \$37m respectively. For the State Government, the main contributing factors to that result was \$1,383m of investment in new non-financial assets, which was partially offset by net cash flows from operating activities. Net cash flows from operating activities were \$1,018m and \$457m, respectively.

15.2 GENERAL GOVERNMENT, Cash Flow Statement — 1998–99

	State \$m	Local \$m	State and Local \$m
Cash receipts from operating activities			
Taxes received	9 234	1 330	10 564
Receipts from sales of goods and services	2 028	653	2 679
Grants and subsidies received	7 419	598	7 516
Other receipts	3 484	327	3 793
<i>Total</i>	22 166	2 908	24 552
Cash payments for operating activities			
Payments for goods and services	-17 096	-2 403	-19 500
Grants and subsidies paid	-3 029	-1	-2 622
Interest paid	-694	-47	-741
Other payments	-329	0	-329
<i>Total</i>	-21 148	-2 452	-23 191
<i>Net cash flows from operating activities</i>	1 018	457	1 361
Net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets			
Sales of non-financial assets	159	112	271
Purchases of new non-financial assets	-1 383	-606	-1 989
Purchases of secondhand non-financial assets	-10	0	-10
<i>Total</i>	-1 234	-494	-1 728
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for policy purposes	4 350	0	4 350
Net cash flows from investments in financial assets for liquidity purposes	387	0	387
Net cash flows from financing activities			
Advances received (net)	-958	-21	-979
Borrowing (net)	-3 634	94	-3 540
Deposits received (net)	-32	0	-32
Other financing (net)	-111	-35	-34
<i>Total</i>	-4 735	37	-4 585
Net Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in Cash Held	-214	0	-214
Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)			
Net cash flows from operating activities and net cash flows from investments in non-financial assets	-216	-37	-367
Acquisitions of assets under finance leases and similar arrangements	0	0	0
Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	-216	-37	-367

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0).

The consolidated GFS Net Worth for State and local government was \$58,685m at 30 June 1999 (table 15.3). The major factor contributing to the result was \$54,130m in land and fixed assets.

15.3 GENERAL GOVERNMENT, Balance Sheet — 30 June 1999

	State \$m	Local \$m	State and Local \$m
Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and deposits	620	423	1 042
Advances paid	494	4	498
Investments, loans and placements	1 253	524	1 773
Other non-equity assets	765	324	1 089
Equity	22 809	56	22 866
<i>Total</i>	25 941	1 332	27 267
Non-financial assets			
Land and fixed assets	31 790	22 339	54 130
Other non-financial assets	696	0	696
<i>Total</i>	32 486	22 339	54 826
<i>Total</i>	58 427	23 671	82 093
	—	—	—
Liabilities			
Deposits held	188	50	236
Advances received	41	8	50
Borrowing	6 966	630	7 592
Unfunded superannuation liability and other employee entitlements	13 645	287	13 932
Other provisions	103	0	103
Other non-equity liabilities	1 205	289	1 494
<i>Total</i>	22 150	1 264	23 408
GFS Net Worth	36 278	22 407	58 685
Net Debt(a)	4 828	-263	4 565
Net Financial Worth(b)	3 792	68	3 860

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0).

State and Local Government expenditure

Total State government expenses were \$18,998m in 1998–99 (table 15.4). Reflecting the different roles of each level of government, education (\$5,050m) and health (\$4,656m) together comprised 51% of total State government expenses. Total Local government expenses were \$3,023m. Transport and communications (\$825m), and housing and community amenities (\$544m) together comprised 45% of total local government expenses.

15.4 GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENSES–1998–99

	State \$m	Local \$m	State and Local \$m
General public services	1 387	278	1 659
Public order and safety	1 613	52	1 664
Education	5 050	32	5 082
Health	4 656	88	4 744
Social security and welfare	1 516	410	1 875
Housing and community amenities	511	544	1 046
Recreation and culture	364	530	849
Fuel and energy	114	0	114
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	486	1	487
Mining, manufacturing and construction	50	29	76
Transport and communications	1 424	825	2 249
Other economic affairs	273	107	379
Public debt transactions	1 251	47	1 298
Other purposes	303	80	91
Total	18 998	3 023	21 613

Source: Government Finance Statistics, Australia (Cat. no. 5512.0).

Taxation revenue

Revenue from taxes on property (\$4,020m) and employers' payroll taxes (\$2,211m) together comprised 59% of total taxation revenue in 1998–99 (table 15.5). The proportion of taxation revenue from taxes on gambling is almost 14%.

15.5 GENERAL GOVERNMENT TAXATION REVENUE–1998–99

	State and Local \$m
Employers' payroll taxes	2 211
Taxes on property	4 020
Taxes on provision of goods and services	
Taxes on gambling	1 447
Taxes on insurance	532
Total	1 979
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities	
Motor vehicle taxes	847
Franchise taxes	1 339
Other taxes on use of goods etc.	128
Total	2 314
Total	10 524

Source: Taxation Revenue, Australia (Cat. no. 5506.0).

Commonwealth financial assistance

In 1999–2000, Commonwealth payments to Victoria totalled \$7,705m, a 4.6% increase on 1998–99 (table 15.6). General purpose funds totalled \$3,638m, a 1.5% increase on 1998–99. Specific purpose grants totalled \$3,769m, a 5.7% increase on 1998–99. State Fiscal Contributions were abolished with the introduction of The New Tax System (TNTS) in 1999–2000.

15.6 COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
General Revenue Assistance	3 113	3 328	3 553	3 634	3 586	3 638
General Purpose Capital Assistance	40	35	11	—	—	—
Specific Purpose Payments	3 784	3 869	4 602	2 964	3 567	3 769
Financial Assistance Local Government	260	276	287	284	289	298
State Fiscal Contributions	n.a.	n.a.	-154	-159	-75	—
Total Commonwealth payments	7 197	7 508	8 299	6 723	7 367	7 705

Source: Commonwealth Final Budget Outcome.

Reform of Commonwealth- State financial relations

On 13 August 1998, the Commonwealth Government announced its plan to reform the Australian taxation system. A key element of TNTS package is the reform of Commonwealth-State financial relations. At the Premier's Conference held on 9 April 1999, Heads of Governments signed an *Intergovernmental Agreement on the Reform of Commonwealth-State Financial Relations* which agreed on the key aspects of the reforms. In June 1999, Heads of Governments endorsed a revised *Intergovernmental Agreement. The Intergovernmental Agreement on the Reform of Commonwealth-State Financial Relations* commenced on 1 July 1999, with most reform measures taking effect from 1 July 2000.

It was agreed by Heads of Government that a range of measures would be implemented. Examples of some of these measures are provided below.

From 1 July 2000, the Commonwealth appropriates all of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) revenues to the States so that no State is worse off than under current arrangements. After 2001-02, the GST revenues will be distributed amongst the States on a horizontal fiscal equalisation basis.

Financial Assistance Grants and payments of revenue associated with the safety net surcharge arrangements for alcohol, petroleum and tobacco products will cease from 1 July 2000.

The States have adjusted their gambling tax revenues to the extent of the impact of the GST from 1 July 2000. Progressively the States will abolish bed taxes, Financial Institutions Duty, debit taxes, a number of business-related stamp duties and stamp duty on non-residential conveyances on real property.

The States have funded and administered a First Home Owners Scheme from 1 July 2000 to offset the impact of the GST on house prices for first home buyers.

The States will pay the Commonwealth the cost of administering the GST.

As the GST revenues will not be sufficient initially to fund the States' current expenditure and the new responsibilities they are assuming, the Commonwealth has guaranteed that in each of the transitional years following the introduction of the GST, each State's budgetary position will be no worse off under the new arrangements.

Any proposal to vary the 10% GST rate will require the unanimous support of the State and Territory governments, the endorsement by the Commonwealth Government of the day, and the passage of relevant legislation by both houses of the Commonwealth Parliament.

Financial system

The financial system in Australia has three overlapping components. The first component consists of financial enterprises (such as banks) and regulatory authorities, the Reserve Bank and the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority. The second consists of financial markets (for example, the bond market) and their participants (issuers such as governments, and investors such as superannuation funds). The third is the payments system - that is, the cash, cheque and electronic means by which payments are effected - and its participants (for example, banks). The interaction of these components enables funds for investment or consumption to be made available from savings in other parts of the national or international economy.

In response to the recommendations of the Financial System Inquiry (the Wallis Committee), from 1 July 1998, a changed financial regulatory framework came into effect. Under the new structure a single prudential supervisor, the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) was established to assume responsibility for the supervision of banks, life and general insurance companies, and superannuation funds. The Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) assumed responsibility for market integrity and consumer protection across the financial system. The Reserve Bank retained responsibility for monetary policy and the maintenance of financial stability, including stability of the payments system. From 1 July 1999 building societies and credit unions have also been supervised by APRA.

Banks

At 30 June 2000, there were 32 banks, with 1,217 branches and 1,262 agencies in Victoria (table 15.7). The number of bank branches in Victoria decreased by 4.5% between 1999 and 2000. This coincided with a 10.7% increase in the number of agencies, indicating a changing emphasis for delivering banking services within Victoria.

The GiroPost Network, which is available through Australia Post retail outlets and agencies, recorded a 35.7% decrease in 1999–2000, mainly due to rationalisation of operations. The number of Automated Teller Machines (ATM's) increased by 16%.

15.7 BANK BRANCHES AND AGENCIES — At 30 June

	1998		1999		2000	
	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies	Branches	Agencies
Commonwealth Bank of Australia(a)	385	1 026	362	999	381	1013
National Australia Bank	295	41	299	42	294	42
ANZ Banking Group	204	18	219	8	221	9
Westpac Banking Corporation	325	102	218	4	176	26
Bendigo Bank	69	74	73	81	80	116
St. George Bank	32	6	32	6	30	10
Colonial State Bank(a)	38	1	39	—	—	—
Suncorp-Metway Bank	4	—	1	—	5	—
Citibank	3	—	2	—	2	—
Other banks	33	2	29	—	28	46
Total	1 388	1 270	1 274	1 140	1 217	1 262
GiroPost Network	n.a.	1 092	n.a.	1 089	n.a.	700
Automated Teller Machines	n.a.	2 036	n.a.	2 082	n.a.	2 416

(a) Colonial State Bank merged with Commonwealth Bank of Australia in 1999–2000.

Source: Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.

Deposits

At 30 June 2000, there was a total of \$99,977m in deposits in Victorian customers' accounts, a 10.7% increase on the June 1999 figure of \$90,282m (table 15.8). Term and at call deposits totalled \$58,905m, or 59% of total deposits.

15.8 BANK DEPOSITS, Repayable in Australia(a)

	Current bearing interest	Current not bearing interest	Term and at call	Other	Total
As at June(a)	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1998	17 132	3 922	47 076	15 972	84 102
1999	18 685	3 952	50 714	16 930	90 282
2000	19 997	4 537	58 905	16 538	99 977

(a) Average of weekly figures for month of June.

Source: Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.

Credit cooperatives

There were fifty-one credit cooperatives in Victoria at the end of 1998–99, down from 68 in 1996–97 (table 15.9). The value of assets held by credit cooperatives increased by 10% from 1997–98 to \$3,299.6m in 1998–99.

15.9 CREDIT COOPERATIVES

	Unit	1996–97	1997–98	1998–99
Cooperatives	no.	68	59	51
Income and expenditure				
Total income	\$m	262.8	245.9	265.9
Total expenditure	\$m	239.3	219.1	231.5
Assets and liabilities				
Total assets	\$m	2 839.5	3 005.8	3 299.6
Total liabilities	\$m	2 839.5	3 005.8	3 299.6

Source: Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.

Lending activity of financial institutions

Housing finance for owner occupation increased 14.2% from 1997–98 to \$14,376m in 1998–99, and a further 20.4% to \$17,310m in 1999–2000 (table 15.10). From 1997–98 to 1999–2000, personal finance increased by 30.8%, commercial finance decreased by 6.0%, and lease finance decreased by 2.3%.

Banks increased their housing finance for owner occupation commitments by 42.6% from 1997–98 to 1999–2000. In 1999–2000, lenders other than banks accounted for 10% of housing finance for owner occupation.

Borrowers moved away from finance companies as a source for their personal finance, moving towards banks in 1999–2000. Banks were the dominant lender in all finance lending categories except lease finance.

15.10 TYPE OF FINANCIAL COMMITMENT — At 30 June

	1998	1999	2000
	\$m	\$m	\$m
Housing finance for owner occupation			
Banks	10 816.0	12 770.7	15 421.4
Permanent building societies	240.0	239.6	124.6
Other lenders	1 535.0	1 365.8	1 763.9
Total	12 591.0	14 376.1	17 309.9
Personal finance			
Banks	7 748.3	8 327.1	10 898.6
Finance companies	1 704.9	1 846.1	1 660.0
Credit cooperatives	487.9	425.6	389.4
Other lenders	424.0	463.9	607.8
Total	10 365.1	11 062.7	13 555.8
Commercial finance			
Banks	35 718.0	37 155.0	37 037.0
Finance companies	1 197.0	1 089.0	1 119.0
Other lenders	7 013.0	6 384.0	3 125.0
Total	43 928.0	44 628.0	41 281.0
Lease finance			
Banks	596.0	808.0	753.0
Finance companies	650.0	724.0	533.0
Other lenders	678.0	595.0	593.0
Total	1 924.0	2 127.0	1 879.0

Source: *Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Australia* (Cat. no. 5609.0); *Personal Finance, Australia* (Cat. no. 5642.0); *Commercial Finance, Australia* (Cat. no. 5643.0); *Lease Finance, Australia* (Cat. no. 5644.0) (AusStats).

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Introduction

This chapter contains tables which provide a historical summary of selected statistics relating to Victoria. The tables should be studied taking into account the issues discussed in the relevant chapters of this publication to ensure that data is understood fully.

Demography

16.1 POPULATION

	Population at 31 December(a)(b)				Population of Melbourne at 30 June(b)(d)(e)
	Males	Females	Persons	Sex ratio(c)	
	no.	no.	no.		
1841	14 391	6 025	20 416	238.9	4 479
1851	58 235	39 254	97 489	148.4	23 143
1861	320 888	218 876	539 764	146.6	139 916
1871	407 628	338 822	746 450	120.3	215 991
1881	457 782	416 183	873 965	110.0	288 169
1891	606 395	551 977	1 158 372	109.9	486 620
1901	608 436	601 464	1 209 900	101.2	501 580
1911	668 818	671 075	1 339 893	99.7	612 190
1921	765 306	785 421	1 550 727	97.4	800 520
1931	896 429	907 141	1 803 570	98.8	995 600
1941	964 619	981 806	1 946 425	98.3	1 114 900
1951	1 150 009	1 149 529	2 299 538	100.0	1 330 800
1961	1 485 348	1 469 951	2 955 299	101.1	1 984 936
1971(f)	1 815 332	1 818 511	3 633 843	99.8	2 575 000
1981	1 969 349	1 999 049	3 968 398	98.5	2 834 200
1991	2 199 400	2 238 100	4 437 500	98.3	3 155 700
1992	2 211 492	2 253 923	4 465 415	98.1	3 182 441
1993	2 216 210	2 262 625	4 478 835	97.9	3 197 927
1994	2 225 627	2 274 727	4 500 354	97.8	3 213 021
1995	2 243 276	2 296 520	4 539 796	97.7	3 243 707
1996	2 263 984	2 319 461	4 583 445	97.6	3 283 278
1997	2 286 347	2 341 052	4 627 399	97.7	3 321 788
1998 r	2 315 603	2 368 479	4 684 082	97.8	3 367 005
1999	2 343 204	2 393 513	4 736 717	97.9	3 413 894

(a) All estimates are corrected for discrepancies disclosed by various censuses up to the 1996 census. (b) Full-blood Aboriginals were included in figures from 1962 onwards. (c) Number of males per 100 females. (d) Figures shown for the population of Melbourne from 1921 to 1960 relate to the population of City of Melbourne and adjoining municipal areas within boundaries defined for census purposes at the respective censuses of 1921, 1933, 1947 and 1954. From 1961 onwards, the figures relate to population within the Melbourne Statistical Division. (e) The Melbourne Statistical Division boundary was extended in 1991, and a further slight change occurred in 1995. Figures from 1991 onwards have been amended to reflect that change. (f) From 1971 onwards, figures are estimated resident population.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0).

16.2 MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS(a)

	Marriages		Divorces(b)		Births		Deaths		Infant mortality	
	no.	Crude rate(c)	Decrees granted	Crude rate(c)	no.	Crude rate(c)	no.	Crude rate(c)	no.	Crude rate(d)
1841	406	26.4	—	—	618	40.3	319	20.8	—	—
1851	1 023	11.8	—	—	3 049	35.1	1 165	13.4	—	—
1861	4 434	8.2	1	—	23 461	43.5	10 522	19.5	—	—
1871	4 693	6.4	7	—	27 382	37.2	9 918	13.5	3 114	113.7
1881	5 896	6.8	9	—	27 145	31.3	12 302	14.2	3 119	114.9
1891	8 780	7.7	99	0.1	38 505	33.6	18 631	16.3	4 861	126.2
1901	8 406	7.0	83	0.1	31 008	25.8	15 904	13.2	3 192	102.9
1911	11 088	8.4	214	0.2	33 026	25.0	15 216	11.5	2 269	68.7
1921	13 676	8.9	389	0.3	35 591	23.2	16 165	10.5	2 582	72.6
1931	10 182	5.7	425	0.2	30 332	16.9	17 033	9.5	1 349	44.5
1941	20 898	10.8	842	0.4	34 406	17.8	20 522	10.6	1 246	36.2
1951	21 117	9.3	1 730	0.8	50 553	22.2	23 446	10.3	1 143	22.6
1961	21 264	7.3	1 257	0.4	65 886	22.5	24 500	8.4	1 173	17.8
1971	32 386	9.2	3 079	0.9	75 498	21.5	30 598	8.7	1 107	14.7
1981	28 648	7.3	9 769	2.5	59 284	15.0	29 088	7.4	562	9.4
1991	28 535	6.5	11 134	2.5	65 438	14.8	31 216	7.1	428	6.5
1992	28 429	6.4	10 533	2.4	65 766	14.8	31 951	7.2	366	5.6
1993	27 418	6.1	10 935	2.4	64 049	14.3	31 197	7.0	347	5.4
1994	26 974	6.0	11 228	2.5	63 974	14.3	32 353	7.2	327	5.1
1995	26 607	5.9	11 838	2.6	62 591	13.9	32 425	7.2	308	4.9
1996	26 074	5.7	12 491	2.8	61 143	13.5	32 726	7.2	308	5.0
1997	25 456	5.5	12 463	2.7	60 732	13.2	33 261	7.2	300	4.9
1998	26 372	5.7	12 307	2.6	60 492	13.0	32 007	6.9	283	4.7
1999	27 252	5.8	12 742	2.7	58 875	12.5	31 918	6.8	331	5.6

(a) The legal registration of births, deaths and marriages in Victoria was passed in 1853. Prior to this, statistics were obtained from parish and church records regarded as incomplete for statistical purposes. As such, figures prior to 1853 should be treated with caution. From 1972 onwards, figures for births and deaths are compiled on a State of usual residence basis. (b) The Commonwealth Family Law Act 1975 came into operation on 5 January 1976, repealing the Matrimonial Causes Act 1959. (c) Crude rate per 1,000 population. (d) Crude rate per 1,000 of the estimated mid-year population. (e) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 registered live births.

Source: *Demography, Victoria* (Cat. no. 3311.2).

16.3 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE

	Natural increase(a)(b)(c)	Apparent net migration	Total increase(b)(d)	Rate of natural increase(e)	Rate of apparent migration(f)	Rate of population growth(d)
1841	299	9 826	10 125	19.5	640.0	98.4
1851	1 884	19 443	21 327	21.7	223.9	28.0
1861	12 939	-11 409	1 530	24.0	-21.2	0.3
1871	17 464	5 061	22 525	23.8	6.9	3.1
1881	14 843	517	15 360	17.1	0.6	1.8
1891	19 874	4 770	24 644	17.3	4.2	2.2
1901	15 104	-1 417	13 687	12.6	-1.2	1.1
1911	17 810	20 675	38 485	13.5	15.7	3.0
1921	19 426	3 392	22 818	12.6	2.2	1.5
1931	13 299	-2 334	10 965	7.4	-1.3	0.6
1941(g)	13 884	18 995	31 507	7.2	9.8	1.7
1951	27 107	35 249	62 356	11.9	15.5	2.8
1961	41 386	15 310	56 696	14.1	5.2	2.0
1971	44 900	9 479	54 379	12.8	2.7	1.6
1981	30 196	7 779	37 975	7.7	2.0	1.0
1991	34 100	3 023	37 123	7.7	0.7	1.0
1992	33 817	-7 023	26 794	7.6	-1.6	0.6
1993	33 015	-20 721	12 294	7.4	-4.6	0.3
1994	31 784	-11 417	20 367	7.1	-2.5	0.5
1995	30 191	7 971	38 162	6.7	1.8	0.9
1996	28 735	14 220	r 43 649	6.3	3.1	1.0
1997 r	27 850	16 104	43 954	6.0	3.5	1.0
1998 r	27 192	29 491	56 683	5.8	6.3	1.2
1999	26 617	26 018	52 635	5.7	5.5	1.1

(a) Excess of live births over deaths. (b) Figures for 1971 and subsequent years include Indigenous persons. (c) The legal registration of births, deaths and marriages in Victoria was passed in 1853. Prior to this, statistics were obtained from parish and church records regarded as incomplete for statistical purposes. As such, figures prior to 1853 should be treated with caution. (d) Differences between the total growth rate and the sum of natural increase and net migration rates arise from retrospective adjustments to compensate for any intercensal discrepancy. (e) Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of the estimated mid-year population. (f) Apparent net migration per 1,000 of the estimated mid-year population. (g) For the period September 1939 to June 1947, troop movements were excluded, and deaths of defence personnel, whether in Australia or overseas, included. As such, the figures for natural increase and net migration do not equal the total increase figure.

Source: *Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0)*.

Industrial conditions

16.4 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES DURING YEAR(a)

	Disputes	Workers involved(b)	Working days lost
	no.	no.	'000
1921	20	6 280	213
1931	10	4 643	28
1941	22	20 117	139
1951	41	27 219	42
1961	91	52 747	72
1971	362	380 100	689
1981	376	404 900	1 236
1991	155	135 500	209
1992	114	598 800	586
1993	114	200 900	257
1994	109	52 200	87
1995	110	79 000	126
1996	98	121 100	218
1997	112	129 100	212
1998	137	122 900	200
1999	237	168 100	218

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 staff days or more in establishments where the stoppage occurred. Disputes not settled at end of year are included as new disputes in figures for the following year. (b) Includes persons stood down from work at establishments where stoppages occurred but were not themselves parties to the dispute.

Source: *Industrial Disputes, Australia* (Cat. no. 6322.0).

Education

16.5 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION(a)

	Schools	Students			Teachers		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons(b)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS							
1861	671	28 120	23 225	51 345	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1871	988	71 247	59 898	131 145	1 194	1 123	2 317
1881	1 757	118 996	112 427	231 423	1 894	2 420	4 314
1891	2 233	131 282	122 187	253 469	1 898	2 964	4 862
1901	1 967	110 481	104 631	215 112	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1911	2 059	121 275	113 491	234 766	2 218	3 354	5 572
1921	2 455	136 127	127 391	263 518	2 438	4 845	7 283
1931	2 747	155 046	141 444	296 490	3 906	5 476	9 382
1941	2 697	134 822	122 488	257 270	4 421	4 921	9 342
1951	2 119	130 704	118 045	248 749	4 672	4 616	9 288
1961	2 222	233 153	206 587	439 740	7 665	8 811	16 476
1971	2 197	312 203	281 730	593 933	13 847	16 365	30 212
1981	2 149	306 510	288 532	595 042	18 206	23 563	41 769
1991	2 029	274 646	258 740	533 386	16 023	24 497	40 520
1994	1 731	266 621	253 707	520 328	13 172	21 462	34 634
1995	1 711	263 854	250 951	514 805	12 636	21 471	34 106
1996	1 700	265 204	251 858	517 062	12 414	21 630	34 045
1997	1 661	266 052	252 424	518 476	12 084	22 070	34 154
1998	1 644	267 282	254 131	521 413	11 786	21 976	33 762
1999	1 631	268 904	255 945	524 849	11 903	23 253	35 156
NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS							
1861	211	1 968	3 160	5 128	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1871	1 062	15 421	18 710	34 131	677	1 435	2 112
1881	645	16 665	17 397	34 062	430	1 123	1 553
1891	759	17 941	19 262	37 203	466	1 529	1 995
1901	862	21 289	24 251	45 540	385	2 017	2 402
1911	587	25 936	29 957	55 893	337	1 638	1 975
1921	486	31 615	36 433	68 048	402	1 661	2 063
1931	505	31 682	38 660	73 342	n.a.	n.a.	2 286
1941	518	38 410	42 898	31 308	n.a.	n.a.	2 744
1951	479	49 414	52 900	102 314	n.a.	n.a.	3 272
1961	548	81 462	84 403	165 865	1 195	3 665	4 860
1971	571	93 546	97 669	191 215	2 332	6 473	8 805
1981	632	108 734	112 877	221 611	4 606	9 209	13 815
1991	696	127 132	128 995	256 127	6 034	12 423	18 457
1994	679	126 128	126 738	252 866	5 710	10 950	16 661
1995	675	127 571	127 901	255 472	5 846	11 113	16 959
1996	679	129 555	129 838	259 393	5 941	11 355	17 295
1997	684	131 243	131 705	262 948	5 977	11 451	17 428
1998	685	132 504	133 483	265 987	6 054	11 576	17 631
1999	688	134 035	135 670	269 705	6 181	12 022	18 203

(a) Comparability between years and government and non-government schools is affected by differences in the organisation of grades policy, on student advancement flows from secondary to vocational education, and the recruitment and employment of teachers. In addition, the census date has differed in some years. From 1980 the census has been at 1 July or the first school day thereafter. (b) Sum of components may not equal total due to rounding.

Source: *Schools, Australia* (Cat. no. 4221.0).

16.6 UNIVERSITY EDUCATION(a)

	Enrolments(b)				
	Males	Females	Full-time	Part-time(c)	Total(d)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1861	100	—	100	—	100
1871	122	—	122	—	122
1881	368	2	370	—	370
1891	582	70	652	—	652
1901	425	159	584	—	584
1911	944	276	1 139	81	1 220
1921	2 003	651	2 423	231	2 654
1931	2 419	900	2 278	1 041	3 319
1941	3 288	1 335	2 987	1 636	4 623
1951	6 340	1 894	4 973	3 261	8 234
1961	8 707	3 107	7 554	4 260	11 814
1971	19 363	9 633	21 149	7 847	28 996
1981	24 370	19 849	27 946	16 273	44 219
1991	46 954	56 834	65 927	37 861	103 788
1992	52 313	66 889	73 757	45 445	119 202
1993	72 385	85 527	94 224	63 688	157 912
1994	75 436	88 418	96 641	67 213	163 854
1995	76 992	90 606	99 061	68 467	167 528
1996	79 593	95 445	104 713	70 325	175 038
1997	82 133	96 897	109 411	69 619	179 030
1998	83 674	98 480	112 735	69 419	182 154
1999	84 022	99 860	114 571	50 160	183 882

(a) 1855 to 1956 — gross enrolments in courses; 1957 to 1971 — net enrolments (students in two courses counted once). (b) Data do not include students attending Australian Catholic University in Victoria. (c) Includes external students. (d) From 1991 onwards, total enrolments include full-time, part-time and external enrolments.

Source: Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs.

Prices

16.7 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Melbourne(a)

All groups							
	Index number	Percentage change from previous year	Food Index number	Alcohol and tobacco Index number	Clothing and footwear Index number	Housing Index number	Household furnishings, supplies and services Index number
1950–51	8.5	..	—	—	—	—	—
1960–61	14.2	..	—	—	—	—	—
1970–71	18.0	..	—	—	—	—	—
1980–81	49.1	..	50.4	45.1	53.6	41.7	51.6
1981–82	54.2	—	54.8	48.8	57.2	46.4	57.2
1982–83	60.3	—	60.2	54.7	60.7	51.6	63.5
1983–84	64.9	—	65.0	62.9	64.2	56.8	68.3
1984–85	67.8	—	68.3	68.1	68.2	62.4	71.7
1985–86	73.6	—	73.8	73.5	74.1	68.1	77.5
1986–87	80.5	—	80.2	80.6	81.2	73.3	83.7
1987–88	86.4	—	84.6	87.0	87.9	77.5	89.7
1988–89	92.3	—	92.9	92.2	94.7	86.0	93.8
1989–90	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1990–91	105.8	5.8	102.5	111.3	104.6	104.2	105.7
1991–92	108.1	2.2	104.9	116.8	106.8	98.9	108.3
1992–93	108.9	0.7	106.3	122.7	107.8	93.1	108.3
1993–94	111.1	2.0	107.9	132.1	107.3	92.7	110.0
1994–95	114.1	2.7	110.1	137.3	107.4	97.5	111.1
1995–96	118.4	3.8	114.1	154.2	108.0	101.4	113.0
1996–97	119.9	1.3	118.6	158.5	108.4	95.0	114.7
1997–98	119.8	–0.1	120.5	161.4	108.9	86.5	115.1
1998–99	120.9	0.9	125.1	166.9	108.1	86.7	115.1
1999–00	124.1	2.6	128.7	174.2	107.1	90.7	114.7

(a) Base of each index: 1989–90 = 100.0.

continued

16.7 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, Melbourne(a) — continued

	Health	Transportation	Communication	Recreation	Education	Miscellaneous
	Index number	Index number	Index number	Index number	Index number	Index number
1950–51	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960–61	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970–71	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980–81	—	50.8	63.9	—	—	—
1981–82	—	55.2	68.4	—	41.8	—
1982–83	—	61.2	75.2	—	44.5	—
1983–84	—	66.6	81.5	—	50.1	—
1984–85	—	70.2	85.2	—	55.3	—
1985–86	—	75.9	89.4	—	61.1	—
1986–87	—	84.1	92.0	—	68.8	—
1987–88	—	91.0	99.3	—	77.3	—
1988–89	—	93.5	101.0	—	87.2	—
1989–90	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1990–91	113.6	107.2	102.8	105.0	112.9	104.5
1991–92	132.5	109.8	107.2	107.3	122.2	107.0
1992–93	136.6	112.7	107.1	108.7	128.3	109.8
1993–94	143.2	115.8	106.3	110.9	132.5	112.1
1994–95	152.2	118.8	107.4	113.3	137.3	115.3
1995–96	159.9	122.6	107.0	116.0	143.8	118.9
1996–97	171.4	124.0	106.1	117.6	151.8	125.8
1997–98	178.1	123.3	106.3	120.9	160.1	131.7
1998–99	174.2	120.8	102.8	121.7	167.9	135.6
1999–00	168.3	127.9	97.6	122.5	175.5	146.1

(a) Base of each index: 1989–90 = 100.0.

Source: *Consumer Price Index, Australia* (Cat. no. 6401.0).

Agriculture

The scope of the Agricultural Census has changed over time. In recent years, the Australian Bureau of Statistics began to gradually exclude from statistics establishments which made only a small contribution to overall agricultural production. Commencing in 1976–77, only establishments with an EVAO of \$1,500 or more were included, increasing to \$2,500 in 1981–82. During 1991–92 and 1992–93 the EVAO was \$22,500; reducing to \$5,000 for 1993–94 to 1996–97. In 1997–98, an Agricultural Commodity Survey replaced the Agricultural Census.

16.8 ESTABLISHMENTS WITH AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY AND LAND UTILISATION

Year ended 31 March	Establishments with agricultural activity	Area utilised for			Balance of agricultural land	Total area occupied
		Crops(a)	Sown pasture(b)	Native pasture		
		no.	ha	ha	ha	ha
1840–41	—	1 299	—	—	—	—
1850–51	—	21 182	—	—	—	—
1860–61	13 653	156 728	4 711	—	—	1 423 294
1870–71	31 842	280 383	59 482	—	—	3 856 916
1880–81	49 637	626 781	103 193	—	—	7 341 459
1890–91	36 013	822 304	95 199	—	—	—
1900–01	39 381	1 260 246	84 133	—	—	—
1910–11	66 651	1 599 347	401 123	11 752 267	936 809	15 269 937
1920–21	77 148	1 816 839	425 442	11 586 595	971 653	15 583 899
1930–31	74 537	2 717 734	499 630	9 511 034	1 522 777	15 299 565
1940–41	72 382	1 807 810	1 464 694	10 851 711	1 839 426	16 727 453
1950–51	69 698	1 760 878	2 890 658	8 332 936	1 565 948	15 421 956
1960–61	69 623	1 823 002	4 065 886	6 435 670	2 129 421	15 351 488
1970–71	68 555	1 698 536	8 679 487	3 590 595	860 777	15 760 305
1980–81	49 399	2 183 811	6 194 508	2 615 994	3 671 517	14 665 830
1990–91	(c)32 620	2 063 031	5 545 873	2 339 559	2 756 364	12 704 827
1991–92	39 170	2 039 208	5 661 520	2 208 042	2 465 631	12 374 401
1992–93	37 773	2 257 666	5 434 605	2 280 141	2 298 007	12 270 419
1993–94	37 330	2 317 245	6 122 470	2 123 571	2 454 047	13 017 333
1994–95	37 070	2 296 299	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	12 719 427
1995–96	36 905	2 350 422	5 237 439	1 301 558	3 878 856	12 768 275
1996–97	36 656	2 552 119	3 944 622	1 576 051	4 672 640	12 745 431
1997–98	36 687	2 565 427	4 638 806	1 652 934	3 833 765	12 690 932
1998–99	36 701	2 748 883	4 739 234	1 616 040	3 685 425	12 789 582

(a) Commencing with the 1960–61 season, the area of pasture cut for hay seed has been excluded from area of crops. (b) Includes oats, barley, and lucerne sown for grazing. (c) Not adjusted.

Source: Unpublished data, Agricultural Commodity Survey; Agriculture, Australia (Cat no. 7113.0); AgStats on Floppy Disk (Cat. no. 7117.0).

16.9 LIVESTOCK AND PASTORAL PRODUCTION

Year ended 31 March	Livestock				Greasy wool production(a) '000 tonnes	Milk production for all purposes million litres
	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs		
	no.	no.	no.	no.		
1840-41	2 372	50 837	782 283	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
1850-51	21 219	378 806	6 032 783	9 260	n.c.	n.c.
1860-61	76 536	722 332	5 780 896	61 259	11	n.c.
1870-71	167 220	721 096	10 761 887	130 946	23	n.c.
1880-81	275 516	1 286 267	10 360 285	241 936	34	n.c.
1890-91	436 469	1 782 881	12 692 843	282 457	29	n.c.
1900-01	392 237	1 602 384	10 841 790	350 370	41	721
1910-11	472 080	1 547 569	12 882 665	333 281	58	894
1920-21	487 503	1 575 159	12 171 084	175 275	52	930
1930-31	379 872	1 429 920	16 477 995	281 245	67	1 427
1940-41	318 441	1 922 336	20 412 362	397 945	85	2 036
1950-51	186 415	2 216 253	20 011 933	237 127	99	2 026
1960-61	64 462	2 863 799	26 619 849	318 523	146	2 713
1970-71	n.c.	5 060 711	33 761 487	519 779	195	4 087
1980-81	66 748	4 312 123	25 486 993	400 179	146	3 065
1990-91	39 558	3 631 353	27 493 905	403 171	161	r 3 907
1991-92	36 897	3 574 182	24 781 940	430 665	145	r 4 119
1992-93	36 061	3 689 211	23 552 217	424 546	145	4 456
1993-94	39 814	4 189 709	23 438 704	459 661	125	4 967
1994-95	(b)14 121	4 284 627	21 360 840	438 613	138	5 113
1995-96	n.c.	4 395 911	21 974 000	458 482	129	r 5 482
1996-97	31 605	4 410 575	22 324 654	485 186	145	5 622
1997-98	31 988	4 141 632	21 121 744	517 858	167	5 866
1998-99	30 217	4 125 005	20 993 567	520 625	98	6 414

(a) Includes dead and fellmongered wool and wool exported on skins. (b) Horses used for breeding only.

Source: Unpublished data, Agricultural Commodity Survey, Agriculture, Australia (Cat. no. 7113.0); AgStats on Floppy Disk (Cat. no. 7117.0); Victorian Dairy Industry Authority.

16.10 WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY FOR GRAIN

Year ended 31 March	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare	Area	Production	Yield per hectare
	ha	tonnes	tonnes	ha	tonnes	tonnes	ha	tonnes	tonnes
1840-41	785	1 372	1.75	332	489	1.47	121	204	1.69
1850-51	11 538	15 136	1.31	2 027	1 806	0.89	851	910	1.07
1860-61	65 256	94 163	1.44	34 939	47 785	1.37	1 669	1 902	1.14
1870-71	114 998	78 120	0.68	60 423	40 588	0.67	7 950	5 462	0.69
1880-81	395 494	264 736	0.67	54 264	42 863	0.79	27 774	24 241	0.87
1890-91	463 431	347 034	0.75	89 455	89 255	1.00	35 512	35 643	1.00
1900-01	816 382	485 725	0.59	146 775	173 859	1.18	23 817	27 567	1.16
1910-11	970 473	947 455	0.98	158 913	175 978	1.11	21 322	30 399	1.43
1920-21	929 104	1 074 160	1.16	179 533	197 897	1.10	38 022	56 603	1.49
1930-31	1 861 637	1 464 588	0.79	150 148	125 079	0.83	35 417	44 977	1.27
1940-41	1 081 616	367 993	0.34	226 300	47 614	0.21	75 939	26 920	0.35
1950-51	1 107 008	1 394 414	1.26	213 357	163 910	0.77	87 856	102 287	1.16
1960-61	1 081 160	1 839 413	1.70	337 880	374 954	1.11	125 167	175 050	1.40
1970-71	760 423	1 004 288	1.32	399 227	466 603	1.17	269 087	318 368	1.18
1980-81	1 431 042	2 538 004	1.77	218 682	321 664	1.47	302 777	418 049	1.38
1990-91	911 483	1 492 998	1.60	177 059	301 141	1.70	463 004	650 607	1.41
1991-92	664 097	1 150 396	1.73	182 833	300 423	1.64	533 939	897 941	1.68
1992-93	821 219	2 015 137	2.50	222 867	403 765	1.81	551 458	1 116 306	2.00
1993-94	779 895	2 021 886	2.60	185 840	362 006	1.95	639 493	1 386 229	2.20
1994-95	821 755	944 200	1.15	147 738	200 605	1.36	492 251	448 147	0.91
1995-96	853 432	1 921 268	2.25	186 972	391 651	2.09	627 519	1 341 658	2.14
1996-97	962 562	2 262 273	2.35	174 556	304 045	1.74	584 680	1 189 370	2.03
1997-98	856 779	1 502 784	1.80	172 331	369 076	2.10	618 109	928 254	1.50
1998-99	948 566	1 462 315	1.54	187 985	458 016	2.44	568 142	869 835	1.53

Source: Unpublished data, Agricultural Commodity Survey; Agriculture, Australia (Cat. no. 7113.0), AgStats on Floppy Disk (Cat. no. 7117.0).

Manufacturing

16.11 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

Year	Manufacturing establishments(a) no.	Employment no.	Wages and salaries paid \$m	Output \$m	Production \$m	Land, buildings plant and machinery \$m	Turnover \$m
1851	83	—	—	—	—	—	..
1861	531	4 395	—	—	—	—	..
1871	1 740	19 569	—	—	—	9	..
1881	2 488	43 208	—	—	—	16	..
1891	3 141	52 225	—	—	—	30	..
1901	3 249	66 529	—	—	—	25	..
1911	5 126	111 948	18	83	—	37	..
1920–21	6 532	140 743	43	212	74	71	..
1930–31	8 199	126 016	43	187	79	142	..
1940–41	9 121	237 636	100	419	178	184	..
1950–51	13 504	316 792	326	1 350	551	415	..
1960–61	17 173	387 430	776	3 332	1 418	1 642	..
1970–71	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.	n.c.
1980–81	8 726	391 801	5 032	..	..	..	23 856
1990–91	12 573	317 600	9 511	..	..	..	54 613
1991–92	12 668	310 700	9 242	..	..	..	54 709
1992–93	11 692	303 500	9 367	..	..	..	56 961
1993–94	14 501	299 900	9 298	..	..	..	60 260
1994–95	14 638	301 200	9 786	..	..	..	62 057
1995–96	16 379	303 900	9 858	..	..	..	65 144
1996–97	16 304	303 900	10 607	..	..	..	68 114
1997–98	15 963	313 900	11 350	..	..	..	69 755
1998–99	14 121	298 700	11 588	..	..	..	71 984

(a) The ABS cautions against the use of numbers of establishments as an analytical indicator of industry performance. Primarily, this is because 'establishment' is a statistical data collection unit and does not necessarily represent a separate physical unit.

Source: *Manufacturing Industry, Victoria* (Cat. no. 8221.2).

Building

16.12 BUILDING APPROVALS AND WORK DONE(a)(b)

	Dwelling units approved		Building work done		
	no.	Value	Residential building	Non-residential building	Engineering construction
		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1960–61	23 588	166.4	182.8	144.0	—
1970–71	34 350	366.0	360.6	316.9	—
1980–81	27 335	977.6	1 158.3	987.4	—
1990–91	23 251	1 936.9	2 903.6	3 643.4	2 314.0
1991–92	26 013	2 171.0	2 724.7	2 404.2	1 915.7
1992–93	29 571	2 494.0	3 062.5	1 970.7	2 098.2
1993–94	31 750	2 817.0	3 450.1	1 902.2	2 329.1
1994–95	29 916	2 873.6	3 581.5	2 322.0	2 409.1
1995–96	23 044	2 279.7	3 261.2	2 870.0	2 352.6
1996–97	26 610	2 840.1	3 385.5	3 252.4	2 472.2
1997–98	35 349	3 899.7	4 480.1	2 960.4	2 313.6
1998–99 r	38 088	4 550.0	5 312.2	3 571.1	3 884.9
1999–00	48 184	6 377.9	7 044.8	3 381.7	3 450.0

(a) The value of dwelling units approved refers to new work only, whereas the value of building work completed includes new work, as well as alterations and additions. (b) There have been changes to the scope and coverage of the building approvals collection over time. Prior to July 1988, the collection covered all approved building of new dwellings irrespective of value and all other building projects valued at \$10,000 or more, the value of alterations and additions to dwellings valued from \$2,000 to \$9,999 were collected but included only in the footnotes, and the value of other building (new and alterations and additions) valued from \$2,000 to \$9,999 were also collected but included only in the footnotes. After July 1998, the collection changed to include all approved new residential building jobs valued at \$5,000 or more; approved alterations and additions to residential buildings valued at \$10,000 or more, and all approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$30,000 or more. A further change in July 1990 altered the collection to include all approved new residential building jobs valued at \$10,000 or more, approved alterations and additions to residential buildings valued at \$10,000 or more, and all approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$50,000 or more.

Source: *Building Approvals, Victoria* (Cat. no. 8731.2); *Building Activity, Victoria* (Cat. no. 8752.2); *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (Cat. no. 8762.0).

Transport

16.13 NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED(a)

	Cars and station wagons(b)	Other(c)	Total	Motor cycles
	no.	no.	no.	no.
1940–41	5 529	3 304	8 833	735
1950–51	36 692	19 432	56 124	5 442
1960–61	67 001	14 803	81 804	1 356
1970–71	109 829	18 703	128 532	8 218
1980–81	114 699	23 921	138 620	14 450
1990–91	108 444	13 068	126 014	4 502
1991–92	98 766	10 274	112 918	3 878
1992–93	106 215	17 675	123 890	4 528
1993–94	113 248	19 206	143 454	4 400
1994–95	127 644	22 467	150 111	5 348
1995–96	129 867	21 128	150 995	5 921
1996–97	140 137	22 123	162 260	6 133
1997–98	166 675	25 708	192 383	7 499
1998–99	177 754	28 709	206 463	8 601
1999–00	164 544	31 002	195 546	9 613

(a) Excludes defence service vehicles. (b) Includes ambulances and hearses until 1970–71 inclusive. (c) Includes utilities, panel vans, trucks, omnibuses, and from 1971–72 onwards, ambulances and hearses.

Source: Unpublished data, New Motor Vehicle Registrations Survey.

16.14 MOTOR VEHICLES AND LICENCES

	Motor vehicles on register(a)				
	Cars and station wagons(b)	Others(c)	Total	Motor cycles	Drivers' and riders' licences in force
Year to 30 June	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1931	116 568	28 028	144 596	23 635	228 051
1941	148 437	84 725	233 162	23 572	365 205
1951	263 714	147 049	410 763	33 637	575 753
1961	625 183	201 132	826 315	18 422	1 032 431
1971	1 122 460	235 739	1 358 199	28 912	1 566 396
1981	1 632 500	339 200	1 971 700	64 200	2 181 714
1991	2 226 500	476 500	2 703 000	72 200	2 943 669
1992	2 178 100	536 800	2 684 800	69 900	2 992 560
1993	2 206 626	511 736	2 718 362	70 366	3 028 261
1994	2 231 900	506 600	2 738 500	69 600	3 047 999
1995(d)	2 315 310	484 000	2 799 310	70 570	3 073 212
1996(e)	2 462 226	510 848	2 973 074	77 161	3 114 404
1997(e)	2 521 814	516 882	3 038 696	80 271	3 176 503
1998(e)	2 574 621	520 445	3 095 066	82 324	3 260 179
1999(e)	2 644 146	533 576	3 178 538	87 954	3 348 667

(a) Excludes defence service vehicles. (b) Includes ambulances and hearses until 1970–71 inclusive. (c) Includes utilities, panel vans, trucks, omnibuses, and from 1971–72 onwards, ambulances and hearses. (d) As at 31 May. (e) As at 31 October.

Source: Motor Vehicle Census, Australia (Cat. no. 9309.0); VicRoads, Information Services Department.

16.15 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES

	Persons killed	Persons injured(a)	Persons killed per 10,000 vehicles registered	Persons killed per 100,000 mean population
	no.	no.	no.	no.
1931	333	4 042	19.8	18.5
1941	412	7 610	16	21.5
1951	581	11 364	13.1	25.9
1961	773	16 757	9.2	26.7
1971	996	22 067	7.2	28.7
1981	766	20 680	3.8	19.4
1991	503	6 162	1.8	11.4
1992	396	5 905	1.5	8.9
1993	435	5 928	1.5	9.7
1994	378	6 043	1.4	8.4
1995	418	6 124	1.5	9.3
1996	417	6 060	1.4	9.1
1997	377	5 764	1.2	8.8
1998	390	6 295	1.2	8.4
1999	383	6 082	1.2	8.1

(a) A change in definition of persons injured has resulted in a series break in 1988, with data no longer available on the previous basis.

Source: VicRoads, Information Services Department.

16.16 MELBOURNE AIRPORT

	Domestic aircraft				International aircraft			
	Passengers				Passengers			
	Movements	Embarked	Disembarked	Freight handled	Movements	Embarked	Disembarked	Freight handled
	no.	no.	no.	tonnes	no.	no.	no.	tonnes
1961(a)	37 599	571 063	574 661	23 672	896	10 589	11 072	281
1971	58 064	1 401 134	1 410 682	48 318	4 309	89 962	95 132	4 063
1981	66 499	2 518 313	2 519 984	74 377	9 719	458 348	497 436	35 189
1991(b)	92 553	3 978 723	3 960 783	67 910	15 141	839 658	864 208	87 385
1992	99 447	4 093 014	4 078 999	67 217	15 637	864 708	873 248	93 725
1993	102 403	4 332 470	4 313 928	64 463	16 232	917 716	930 161	110 495
1994	107 556	4 812 742	4 807 073	70 300	14 763	924 320	947 188	126 291
1995	114 729	5 257 993	5 223 702	70 352	15 226	1 002 157	1 008 997	140 188
1996	118 681	5 538 364	5 558 900	72 130	16 479	1 089 623	1 103 686	150 225
1997	119 984	5 602 352	5 625 361	81 161	17 453	1 184 831	1 188 304	162 528
1998	121 928	5 714 109	5 715 032	79 704	17 732	1 228 769	1 260 363	152 634
1999	125 573	5 951 927	5 950 255	76 752	18 861	1 318 707	1 334 998	184 856

(a) Data relates to Essendon Airport. International aircraft movements commenced at Melbourne Airport on 1 July 1970, and domestic aircraft movements commenced on 20 June 1971. (b) From 1991, domestic aircraft movements include regional airline traffic (i.e. aircraft with 38 seats or less). The methodology used for 1991 changed from 'uplifts/discharge traffic' to 'traffic on board'.

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Services.

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VicRoads, Information Services Department.

Introduction

This chapter uses information collected from a wide range of sources covering key economic, social and demographic statistics; illustrating some of the differences in the population dynamics, labour force, industry structures and general economic activity of Local Government Areas (LGA's) in Victoria.

The chapter is divided into two sections; Regional Victoria, and the Melbourne Statistical Division. Regional Victoria is covered in terms of Statistical Divisions, and their component Local Government Areas. The Melbourne Statistical Division is covered in terms of combined Statistical Subdivisions, and their component Local Government Areas.

Footnotes, technical notes and data sources can be found at the end of the chapter, and maps showing the location of Local Government Areas can be found in the Appendix.

Barwon Statistical Division

Barwon Statistical Division is situated on the western side of Port Phillip Bay and southwest along the Bass Strait coast, covering an area of approximately 8,947 square kilometres. It comprises the LGAs of Golden Plains, Colac-Otway, Surf Coast, Queenscliffe and Greater Geelong.

Greater Geelong, the most populous municipality in Victoria, lies on Corio Bay and is a major centre for manufacturing, including automotive, wool processing and petroleum refining.

The Great Ocean Road begins near Geelong and runs along the coastal portion of this Division. Many of the towns along this road are resorts or tourist centres.

Colac, in the west of the Division, is situated on the eastern edge of a volcanic plain which covers much of the west of Victoria. It is the centre of a prosperous agricultural area surrounded by rich pastoral hinterland. Near Colac is Lake Corangamite, Victoria's largest salt water lake. Most of this Division is devoted to sheep, dairying and tourism.

The majority of industrial activity in this Division is situated in and around Geelong.

17.1 BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Colac-Otway	Golden Plains	Greater Geelong	Queens-cliffe	Surf Coast
Area, 30 June 1999(a)	km ²	3 434.7	2 704.3	1 246.9	8.6	1 552.8
Estimated resident population(b)						
Persons per km ²	no.	5.9	5.2	151.1	399.3	12.4
Estimated resident population, 1994	no.	21 318	13 406	182 343	3 341	16 871
Estimated resident population, 1999						
0–14 years	no.	4 494	3 449	37 772	660	4 355
15–24 years	no.	2 430	1 839	27 684	275	2 378
25–44 years	no.	5 284	4 128	52 915	854	5 561
45–64 years	no.	4 692	3 538	41 552	741	4 236
65 years and over	no.	3 339	1 128	28 457	904	2 678
<i>Total</i>	no.	20 239	14 082	188 380	3 434	19 208
Average annual rate of change, 1994–99	%	–1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	2.6
Median age, 30 June 1999	years	37	35	36	43	36
Population projections(c)						
Projected population at 2001	no.	20 624	14 413	191 754	3 606	19 690
Projected population at 2006	no.	20 631	15 340	197 509	3 598	20 879
Projected population at 2011	no.	20 643	16 248	202 887	3 610	22 210
Projected population at 2016	no.	20 794	17 316	207 332	3 599	23 446
Projected population at 2021	no.	20 836	18 478	211 313	3 604	24 947
Births/deaths, 1999(d)						
Births	no.	227	166	2 249	32	237
Birth rate	no.	11.2	11.8	11.9	9.3	12.3
Deaths	no.	153	53	1 463	57	123
Death rate	no.	7.6	3.8	7.8	16.6	6.4
Schools, February 2000(e)						
Government						
Students FTE	no.	3 076.7	1 431.4	23 662.6	274.0	1 757.8
Schools	no.	18	12	60	2	8
Non-government						
Students FTE	no.	876.2	—	12 118.6	77.0	225.0
Schools	no.	5	—	31	1	1
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	3 952.9	1 431.4	35 781.2	351.0	1 982.8
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	23	12	91	3	9
1996 Census of Population and Housing(f)						
Birthplace						
Australia	no.	17 777	11 335	138 748	2 599	14 112
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	717	846	12 083	219	1 057
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	3.6	6.4	6.9	6.9	6.3
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	527	657	18 789	176	721
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	2.7	5.0	10.7	5.5	4.3
Language spoken at home						
English	no.	17 185	11 555	140 253	2 683	14 233
Other language	no.	402	405	17 986	128	492
Proportion speaking other language	%	2.2	3.3	11.0	4.3	3.2
Public hospital beds, 1998–99(g)						
Acute	no.	79	—	388	—	16
Nursing home	no.	82	—	288	—	27
Hostel	no.	15	—	106	—	15
<i>Total</i>	no.	176	—	782	—	58
Public hospital patient information, 1998–99p(h)						
Total patient days	no.	18 393	—	153 512	—	4 261
Total separations	no.	4 859	—	39 977	—	851
Occupancy rate	%	66.2	—	99.3	—	86.5

...continued

17.1 BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Colac- Otway	Golden Plains	Greater Geelong	Queens- cliffe	Surf Coast
Gaming statistics, 30 June 2000(i)						
Licensed venues	no.	5	—	28	1	4
Licensed electronic gaming machines						
Tatts	no.	48	—	552	—	52
TAB	no.	65	—	840	30	49
Property prices — properties sold, 1999(j)						
Median house	\$	94 000	115 000	112 000	180 000	148 500
Median unit/apartment	\$	76 500	77 500	90 000	165 000	130 500
Median vacant house block	\$	42 000	35 000	40 500	59 750	50 750
Public housing, 30 June 2000(k)						
Aboriginal housing tenants	no.	3	—	55	0	0
Public rental housing tenants	no.	282	4	3 276	14	84
Stock	no.	318	8	3 572	14	92
Tourist accommodation, Hotels, motels etc., 1999–2000(l)						
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	10	—	18	4	13
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	226	—	578	116	377
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	646	—	1 784	338	1 368
Employment (June quarter)	no.	88	—	274	88	279
Room nights occupied	no.	44 428	—	117 647	18 295	85 401
Room occupancy rate	%	53.9	—	55.7	42.3	57.5
Guest nights	no.	87 486	—	189 315	33 270	195 480
Guest arrivals	no.	54 508	—	108 822	20 977	104 314
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	3 409	—	10 016	1 770	9 608
Tourist accommodation, Caravan parks, June quarter 2000(m)						
Establishments	no.	7	—	26	7	12
On-site vans	no.	9	—	117	6	25
Other powered sites	no.	450	—	4 727	734	2 294
Unpowered sites	no.	338	—	336	0	46
Cabins, flats etc.	no.	85	—	395	34	108
Employment	no.	24	—	164	42	55
Local government finance, 1998–99(n)						
Revenue and loan receipts						
Rates income	\$'000	7 253	2 903	47 448	1 776	7 558
Charges, fees and fines	\$'000	5 185	742	28 753	768	3 415
Financial assistance and local roads funding	\$'000	2 905	2 251	12 986	150	1 614
Revenue and capital grants	\$'000	2 101	1 851	12 387	472	2 550
Other	\$'000	5 503	2 114	14 164	533	4 823
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	22 947	9 861	115 738	3 699	19 960
Total Outlays						
Education, health and welfare	\$'000	1 444	821	25 803	780	1 592
Housing and community amenities	\$'000	3 660	1 366	26 025	919	2 891
Recreation and culture	\$'000	1 921	1 393	28 973	486	2 065
Roads, streets and bridges	\$'000	5 029	3 649	17 735	442	2 967
Other	\$'000	7 423	2 904	27 870	697	6 790
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	19 477	10 133	126 406	3 324	16 305
Rateable properties at 1 October	no.	12 586	7 548	88 089	2 666	14 217

...continued

17.1 BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Colac- Otway	Golden Plains	Greater Geelong	Queens- cliffe	Surf Coast
Agriculture, 1998–99(o)						
Establishments	no.	704	456	359	n.p.	378
Area	ha	151 284	163 282	51 102	n.p.	92 859
Gross value of commodities						
Crops	\$'000	17 977	17 291	12 163	n.p.	21 719
Livestock slaughterings	\$'000	37 892	21 019	*25 330	n.p.	21 381
Livestock products	\$'000	85 159	24 976	9 545	n.p.	13 036
Building approvals, 1999–2000(p)						
New dwellings	no.	168	141	1 927	45	523
Value						
New residential building	\$m	16.9	16.5	240.0	6.8	69.4
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	3.6	2.0	28.3	2.4	12.4
Non-residential building	\$m	15.3	2.2	66.4	0.6	12.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$m</i>	35.8	20.7	334.7	9.8	94.4
Length of roads, 30 June 1999(q)						
Sealed	km	577	865	1 488	39	491
Formed and surfaced	km	1 156	797	396	4	432
Natural surface	km	41	52	13	1	26
<i>Total</i>	<i>km</i>	1 774	1 714	1 897	44	949
Motor Vehicle Census, 1999(r)						
Passenger vehicles	no.	10 963	7 852	107 257	2 616	10 065
Campervans	no.	36	36	328	18	53
Light commercial vehicles	no.	3 454	2 940	16 107	345	2 212
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	no.	109	98	669	13	67
Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	no.	714	610	2 200	36	295
Articulated trucks	no.	384	54	748	—	75
Non-freight carrying trucks	no.	30	65	197	2	20
Buses	no.	106	63	688	19	55
Motor cycles	no.	649	470	3 159	94	439
Plant and equipment	no.	223	171	756	9	106
Caravans	no.	766	627	5 625	105	536
Trailers	no.	3 410	2 794	16 083	402	1 923

17.2 BARWON STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations(s)—September 1998

	Local Government Area				
	Colac-Otway	Golden Plains	Greater Geelong	Queenscliffe	Surf Coast
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Industry(t)					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	811	508	387	4	428
Mining	5	4	21	1	1
Manufacturing	58	26	564	6	29
Electricity, gas and water supply	9	3	8	1	5
Construction	94	58	1 025	14	120
Wholesale trade	54	12	441	3	32
Retail trade	165	41	1 487	34	150
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	77	12	329	33	98
Transport and storage	46	34	346	4	22
Communication services	6	—	66	1	6
Finance and insurance	34	2	337	5	16
Property and business services	76	43	1 281	21	97
Government administration and defence	32	6	60	2	9
Education	43	23	204	9	21
Health and community services	67	15	697	20	48
Cultural and recreational services	21	2	194	8	28
Personal and other services	88	37	512	13	58
Employment size ranges(u)					
N/A	9	19	9	—	18
Less than 5 employees	1 393	742	5 611	130	996
5 to 9 employees	144	45	1 247	27	88
10 to 19 employees	70	12	593	12	47
20 to 49 employees	52	6	307	4	11
50 to 99 employees	11	2	109	5	6
100 or more employees	7	—	83	1	2

Western District Statistical Division

Western District Statistical Division is located in the southwestern corner of the State and covers an area of approximately 22,870 square kilometres. It comprises the LGAs of Corangamite, Glenelg, Moyne, Southern Grampians and Warrnambool.

The Division has numerous volcanic craters and cones with a rugged coastline and unique rock formations such as the “Twelve Apostles”, a series of large limestone pillars jutting out of the ocean.

This Division is known for its sheep and dairy country, vegetable farms, cereal crops and belts of commercial timber.

The Southern Grampians region is dominated by the rural sector, with large-scale sheep grazing and wool production.

The only deepwater port between Melbourne and Adelaide is Portland in the southwest, an industrial and commercial centre for the area. To the east of Portland is the Moyne region with Port Fairy, a former whaling port and home for a large fishing fleet.

Warrnambool is located approximately 265 kilometres southwest of Melbourne and is a principal service centre for southwestern Victoria. Hamilton, in the centre of the Division, was settled in 1834 and is a service town for the surrounding beef cattle and sheep properties.

17.3 WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Corangamite	Glenelg	Moyne	Southern Grampians	Warrnambool
Area, 30 June 1999(a)	km ²	4 397.8	6 220.3	5 481.3	6 653.7	120.6
Estimated resident population(b)						
Persons per km ²	no.	3.9	3.2	2.9	2.5	236.5
Estimated resident population, 1994	no.	18 011	21 297	16 422	18 001	26 698
Estimated resident population, 1999						
0–14 years	no.	4 042	4 617	3 899	3 551	6 319
15–24 years	no.	2 000	2 342	1 759	1 997	4 385
25–44 years	no.	4 460	5 894	4 270	4 150	8 166
45–64 years	no.	4 114	4 447	3 889	4 184	5 732
65 years and over	no.	2 697	2 886	2 207	3 033	3 914
<i>Total</i>	no.	17 313	20 186	16 024	16 915	28 516
Average annual rate of change, 1994–99	%	–0.8	–1.1	–0.5	–1.2	1.3
Median age, 30 June 1999	years	37	36	37	39	34
Population projections(c)						
Projected population at 2001	no.	17 288	20 759	16 351	17 009	28 857
Projected population at 2006	no.	16 522	20 487	16 237	16 499	30 125
Projected population at 2011	no.	15 743	19 977	15 982	15 914	31 123
Projected population at 2016	no.	15 054	19 428	15 730	15 297	31 884
Projected population at 2021	no.	14 472	18 943	15 534	14 755	32 481
Births/deaths, 1999(d)						
Births	no.	244	249	187	153	376
Birth rate	rate	14.1	12.3	11.7	9.0	13.2
Deaths	no.	160	184	108	153	232
Death rate	rate	9.2	9.1	6.7	9.0	8.1
Schools, February 2000(e)						
Government						
Students FTE	no.	2 870.0	2 850.0	1 344.4	2 000.7	4 460.0
Schools	no.	11	15	12	13	9
Non-government						
Students FTE	no.	666.2	777.0	443.0	1 341.4	1 838.4
Schools	no.	3	5	5	6	6
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	3 356.2	3 627.0	1 787.4	3 342.1	6 298.4
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	14	20	17	19	15
1996 Census of Population and Housing(f)						
Birthplace						
Australia	no.	15 541	17 961	14 646	15 808	24 066
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	504	794	503	523	968
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	3.0	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.6
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	378	501	208	351	728
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	2.2	2.5	1.3	2.0	2.7
Language spoken at home						
English	no.	15 005	17 576	14 178	15 409	23 409
Other language	no.	204	256	97	202	529
Proportion speaking other language	%	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.3	2.1
Public hospital beds, 1998–99(g)						
Acute	no.	74	88	15	97	170
Nursing home	no.	43	72	30	88	—
Hostel	no.	8	45	25	91	—
<i>Total</i>	no.	125	205	70	267	170
Public hospital patient information, 1998–99(h)						
Total patient days	no.	15 274	20 935	3 195	23 830	49 133
Total separations	no.	3 904	5 651	617	6 779	12 891
Occupancy rate	%	59.6	63.5	58.4	78.5	89.9

...continued

17.3 WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

		Local Government Area				
	Unit	Corangamite	Glenelg	Moyne	Southern Grampians	Warrnambool
Gaming statistics, 30 June 2000(i)						
Licensed venues	no.	2	5	—	3	6
Licensed electronic gaming machines						
Tatts	no.	—	48	—	40	93
TAB	no.	57	65	—	35	159
Property prices — properties sold, 1999(j)						
Median house	\$	70 000	75 750	115 000	72 000	116 500
Median unit/apartment	\$	78 500	76 000	82 500	66 500	86 000
Median vacant house block	\$	25 000	20 250	32 000	20 000	32 000
Public housing, 30 June 2000(k)						
Aboriginal housing tenants	no.	—	15	—	2	35
Public rental housing tenants	no.	155	343	82	243	699
Stock	no.	197	397	91	280	797
Tourist accommodation, Hotels, motels etc., 1999–2000(l)						
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	n.p.	6	—	n.p.	18
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	n.p.	194	—	n.p.	519
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	n.p.	558	—	n.p.	1 496
Employment (June quarter)	no.	n.p.	116	—	n.p.	187
Room nights occupied	no.	n.p.	25 180	—	n.p.	102 130
Room occupancy rate	%	n.p.	35.6	—	n.p.	54.1
Guest nights	no.	n.p.	37 147	—	n.p.	180 233
Guest arrivals	no.	n.p.	25 084	—	n.p.	117 491
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	n.p.	1 593	—	n.p.	7 342
Tourist accommodation, Caravan parks, June quarter 2000(m)						
Establishments	no.	n.p.	6	n.p.	n.p.	6
On-site vans	no.	n.p.	45	n.p.	n.p.	37
Other powered sites	no.	n.p.	569	n.p.	n.p.	1 342
Unpowered sites	no.	n.p.	226	n.p.	n.p.	124
Cabins, flats etc.	no.	n.p.	57	n.p.	n.p.	140
Employment	no.	n.p.	14	n.p.	n.p.	56
Local government finance, 1998–99(n)						
Revenue and loan receipts						
Rates income	\$'000	6 399	8 040	5 561	6 603	7 248
Charges, fees and fines	\$'000	1 230	2 563	3 792	2 785	5 421
Financial assistance and local roads funding	\$'000	3 017	3 192	3 218	3 500	2 345
Revenue and capital grants	\$'000	1 431	3 303	1 207	3 243	3 591
Other	\$'000	7 341	6 267	6 684	2 508	4 177
Total	\$'000	19 418	23 365	20 462	18 639	22 782
Total outlays						
Education, health and welfare	\$'000	2 989	2 541	1 577	2 417	6 731
Housing and community amenities	\$'000	1 752	1 793	2 367	2 182	7 099
Recreation and culture	\$'000	1 171	2 249	1 198	2 541	3 260
Roads, streets and bridges	\$'000	6 883	8 142	7 505	4 488	3 017
Other	\$'000	5 267	11 648	5 799	6 781	6 383
Total	\$'000	18 062	26 373	18 446	18 409	26 490
Rateable properties at 1 October	no.	9 309	12 564	9 938	8 533	12 401
Agriculture, 1998–99(o)						
Establishments	no.	1 450	1 184	1 231	1 109	*122
Area	ha	347 530	426 088	415 270	536 991	*13 468
Gross value of commodities						
Crops	\$'000	41 850	21 797	29 008	19 250	**
Livestock slaughtering	\$'000	77 466	76 888	70 138	56 223	4 673
Livestock products	\$'000	252 554	48 537	147 528	51 362	13 774

...continued

17.3 WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Local Government Area					
	Unit	Corangamite	Glenelg	Moyne	Southern Grampians	Warrnambool
Building approvals, 1999–2000(p)						
New dwellings	no.	53	63	72	54	189
Value						
New residential building	\$m	5.2	7.6	8.1	6.4	22.7
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	2.4	2.9	3.8	2.1	4.7
Non-residential building	\$m	6.6	2.5	6.2	5.7	10.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>37.5</i>
Length of roads, 30 June 1999(q)						
Sealed	km	879	1 092	1 650	1 669	251
Formed and surfaced	km	880	1 557	1 027	907	36
Natural surface	km	253	15	780	279	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>km</i>	<i>2 012</i>	<i>2 664</i>	<i>3 457</i>	<i>2 855</i>	<i>293</i>
Motor Vehicle Census, 1999(r)						
Passenger vehicles	no.	10 393	9 867	7 981	9 279	14 383
Campervans	no.	72	57	58	37	67
Light commercial vehicles	no.	4 048	3 575	3 073	3 430	2 771
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	no.	87	93	73	98	65
Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	no.	945	535	715	816	377
Articulated trucks	no.	209	170	171	99	165
Non-freight carrying trucks	no.	60	44	46	75	27
Buses	no.	127	91	36	112	165
Motor cycles	no.	576	694	479	609	604
Plant and equipment	no.	375	273	264	255	209
Caravans	no.	757	867	519	952	639
Trailers	no.	4 274	4 128	3 120	4 061	2 773

17.4 WESTERN DISTRICT STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations(s)—September 1998

	Local Government Area				
	Corangamite	Glenelg	Moyne	Southern Grampians	Warrnambool
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Industry(t)					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 409	1 059	1 486	1 125	58
Mining	2	6	11	2	2
Manufacturing	40	67	15	36	81
Electricity, gas and water supply	4	10	1	9	9
Construction	71	84	56	84	171
Wholesale trade	49	52	33	64	95
Retail trade	121	171	63	166	294
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	50	50	56	49	93
Transport and storage	58	65	33	43	62
Communication services	4	6	3	11	8
Finance and insurance	25	27	11	26	63
Property and business services	50	102	32	68	169
Government administration and defence	14	19	16	21	15
Education	29	28	23	41	36
Health and community services	77	77	38	74	130
Cultural and recreational services	27	24	13	25	46
Personal and other services	73	81	59	83	98
Employment size ranges(u)					
N/A	37	34	33	40	1
Less than 5 employees	1 844	1 610	1 802	1 611	901
5 to 9 employees	135	150	62	147	288
10 to 19 employees	50	83	31	71	130
20 to 49 employees	23	34	12	44	70
50 to 99 employees	8	11	8	11	18
100 or more employees	6	6	1	3	22

Central Highlands Statistical Division

Central Highlands Statistical Division is situated northwest of Melbourne Statistical Division and covers an area of approximately 11,960 square kilometres. It comprises the LGA's of Ararat, Ballarat, Hepburn, Moorabool and Pyrenees.

This Division's economy is based on agriculture, but it was gold which created the rich and diverse heritage of the area. Ballarat, the third most populous urban centre in Victoria, has a diverse economy based on manufacturing, information technology, education, health services and a thriving tourist industry. The Division is also known for its mineral springs at Ballan, Blackwood, and Daylesford.

The western part of the Division is part of the bluestone belt. This stone is found throughout this part of the State. Ararat is another key regional centre that services a rural hinterland based on sheep farming. The Moorabool Shire is a rich, irrigated, fruit and vegetable-producing area. The Pyrenees region is an area well known for its wineries and vineyards.

17.5 CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Ararat	Ballarat	Hepburn	Moorabool	Pyrenees
Area, 30 June 1999(a)	km ²	4 209.7	739.9	1 470.1	2 109.4	3 432.1
Estimated resident population(b)						
Persons per km ²	no.	2.7	109.5	9.5	11.4	2.0
Estimated resident population, 1994	no.	12 341	78 531	13 969	22 193	7 055
Estimated resident population, 1999						
0–14 years	no.	2 345	17 159	3 004	6 232	1 396
15–24 years	no.	1 252	13 346	1 588	3 028	691
25–44 years	no.	2 911	22 836	3 614	7 095	1 660
45–64 years	no.	3 024	16 702	3 558	5 296	1 871
65 years and over	no.	1 984	10 944	2 266	2 312	1 107
<i>Total</i>	no.	11 516	80 987	14 030	23 963	6 725
Average annual rate of change, 1994–99	%	–1.4	0.6	0.1	1.5	–1.0
Median age, 30 June 1999	years	40	33	39	34	41
Population projections(c)						
Projected population at 2001	no.	11 520	81 594	14 464	23 954	6 840
Projected population at 2006	no.	11 095	83 035	14 711	25 010	6 553
Projected population at 2011	no.	10 737	84 566	15 146	26 052	6 340
Projected population at 2016	no.	10 447	86 223	15 706	27 162	6 145
Projected population at 2021	no.	10 203	87 748	16 344	28 329	6 004
Births/deaths, 1999(d)						
Births	no.	111	1 026	141	331	67
Birth rate	no.	9.6	12.7	10.0	13.8	10.0
Deaths	no.	107	716	127	122	63
Death rate	no.	9.3	8.8	9.0	5.1	9.4
Schools, February 2000(e)						
Government						
Students FTE	no.	1 681.9	10 939.6	1 733.4	2 804.0	675.5
Schools	no.	11	33	14	13	10
Non-government						
Students FTE	no.	528.0	6 795.4	172.0	1064.2	—
Schools	no.	2	16	2	8	—
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	2 909.9	17 735.0	1 905.4	3 868.2	675.5
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	13	49	16	21	10
1996 Census of Population and Housing(f)						
Birthplace						
Australia	no.	10 030	68 057	11 310	18 630	5 833
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	379	2 792	783	1 532	319
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	3.4	3.6	5.8	7.0	4.8
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	314	3 145	767	1 114	200
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	2.8	4.1	5.7	5.1	3.0
Language spoken at home						
English	no.	9 627	66 196	11 500	18 828	5 779
Other language	no.	154	2 243	536	760	99
Proportion speaking other language	%	1.5	3.2	4.3	3.8	1.6
Public hospital beds, 1998–99(g)						
Acute	no.	53	364	30	41	20
Nursing home	no.	42	288	60	30	19
Hostel	no.	34	270	32	—	17
<i>Total</i>	no.	129	922	122	71	56
Public hospital patient information, 1998–99p(h)						
Total patient days	no.	11 117	89 859	7 305	8 841	4 207
Total separations	no.	2 651	21 978	1 504	4 094	564
Occupancy rate	%	56.4	84.9	66.7	51.7	62.3

...continued

17.5 CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

		Local Government Area				
	Unit	Ararat	Ballarat	Hepburn	Moorabool	Pyrenees
Gaming statistics, 30 June 2000(i)						
Licensed venues	no.	2	16	3	2	—
Licensed electronic gaming machines						
Tatts	no.	55	351	18	30	—
TAB	no.	33	333	47	30	—
Property prices — properties sold, 1999(j)						
Median house	\$	58 000	93 500	92 500	114 500	56 000
Median unit/apartment	\$	50 000	80 000	76 000	88 750	—
Median vacant house block	\$	24 000	45 000	30 000	38 000	25 000
Public housing, 30 June 2000(k)						
Aboriginal housing tenants	no.	—	70	—	1	—
Public rental housing tenants	no.	190	1 727	114	264	27
Stock	no.	213	1 976	137	276	32
Tourist accommodation, Hotels, motels etc. 1999–2000(l)						
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	4	24	5	—	—
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	82	833	118	—	—
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	254	2 598	300	—	—
Employment (June quarter)	no.	12	413	105	—	—
Room nights occupied	no.	13 172	147 535	21 494	—	—
Room occupancy rate	%	45.3	49.8	49.8	—	—
Guest nights	no.	18 478	308 555	35 692	—	—
Guest arrivals	no.	14 856	185 306	20 713	—	—
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	874	11 782	2 756	—	—
Tourist accommodation, Caravan parks, June quarter 2000(m)						
Establishments	no.	4	n.p.	n.p.	4	n.p.
On-site vans	no.	29	n.p.	n.p.	12	n.p.
Other powered sites	no.	256	n.p.	n.p.	160	n.p.
Unpowered sites	no.	186	n.p.	n.p.	41	n.p.
Cabins, flats etc.	no.	72	n.p.	n.p.	40	n.p.
Employment	no.	14	n.p.	n.p.	6	n.p.
Local government finance, 1998–99(n)						
Revenue and loan receipts						
Rates income	\$'000	4 202	22 535	3 428	6 493	2 459
Charges, fees and fines	\$'000	1 373	15 592	981	1 719	658
Financial assistance and local roads funding	\$'000	2 386	7 888	2 049	2 863	1 800
Revenue and capital grants	\$'000	1 292	5 490	1 195	1 667	1 475
Other	\$'000	2 239	13 434	5 851	5 519	973
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	11 492	64 939	13 504	18 261	7 365
Total outlays						
Education, health and welfare	\$'000	1 094	9 509	1 133	1 956	1 069
Housing and community amenities	\$'000	1 037	11 811	1 894	2 009	574
Recreation and culture	\$'000	2 257	7 415	1 238	1 433	635
Roads, streets and bridges	\$'000	4 324	9 728	3 450	4 089	3 705
Other	\$'000	2 748	19 624	4 343	6 830	1 590
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	11 460	58 087	12 058	16 317	7 573
Rateable properties at 1 October	no.	6 648	35 514	9 171	11 398	5 529
Agriculture, 1998–99(o)						
Establishments	no.	506	244	325	428	552
Area	ha	309 948	44 822	70 893	86 688	186 724
Gross value of commodities						
Crops	\$'000	32 978	16 487	29 204	29 781	13 706
Livestock slaughterings	\$'000	18 954	14 140	8 331	11 065	12 508
Livestock products	\$'000	27 080	7 777	4 197	8 218	17 915

...continued

17.5 CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Ararat	Ballarat	Hepburn	Moorabool	Pyrenees
Building approvals, 1999–2000(p)						
New dwellings	no.	35	552	149	239	33
Value						
New residential building	\$m	3.4	69.7	14.4	30.4	2.8
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	1.1	9.6	3.7	3.6	0.9
Non-residential building	\$m	4.4	93.0	7.1	4.2	1.5
<i>Total</i>	\$m	8.8	172.3	25.3	38.2	5.2
Length of roads, 30 June 1999(q)						
Sealed	km	641	910	552	795	704
Formed and surfaced	km	1 462	270	660	543	984
Natural surface	km	247	25	70	—	423
<i>Total</i>	km	2 350	1 205	1 282	1 338	2 111
Motor Vehicle Census 1999(r)						
Passenger vehicles	no.	5 429	48 313	8 378	11 131	2 356
Campervans	no.	27	169	37	40	12
Light commercial vehicles	no.	2 030	9 386	2 843	2 796	1 004
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	no.	40	303	103	108	42
Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	no.	442	1 333	471	500	194
Articulated trucks	no.	143	381	91	42	82
Non-freight carrying trucks	no.	71	128	24	43	11
Buses	no.	54	367	82	91	36
Motor cycles	no.	355	1 658	460	541	146
Plant and equipment	no.	151	511	122	145	70
Caravans	no.	517	2 637	558	626	238
Trailers	no.	2 100	8 750	2 017	2 521	878

17.6 CENTRAL HIGHLANDS STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations(s)—September 1998

	Local Government Area				
	Ararat	Ballarat	Hepburn	Moorabool	Pyrenees
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Industry(t)					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	532	218	302	482	527
Mining	1	9	—	11	2
Manufacturing	25	263	35	58	24
Electricity, gas and water supply	9	8	4	7	3
Construction	49	474	48	130	25
Wholesale trade	38	226	22	39	9
Retail trade	97	729	81	111	31
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	31	200	67	39	19
Transport and storage	31	160	38	84	26
Communication services	5	23	5	6	2
Finance and insurance	21	162	7	21	5
Property and business services	30	485	61	134	15
Government administration and defence	10	29	8	13	8
Education	26	120	30	35	15
Health and community services	47	341	38	60	10
Cultural and recreational services	14	122	17	22	9
Personal and other services	61	280	62	67	44
Employment size ranges(u)					
N/A	6	5	10	15	14
Less than 5 employees	853	2 683	680	1 092	694
5 to 9 employees	87	606	85	131	47
10 to 19 employees	39	301	29	48	10
20 to 49 employees	31	157	15	25	4
50 to 99 employees	5	49	5	4	4
More than 100 employees	6	48	1	4	1

Wimmera Statistical Division

Wimmera Statistical Division is in the west of the State and covers an area of approximately 33,950 square kilometres.

The Division takes its name from the Aboriginal word for spear thrower. It comprises the LGA's of Hindmarsh, Horsham, Northern Grampians, West Wimmera and Yarriambiack.

This Division is the State's granary, with Yarriambiack Shire known as the heart of the State's wheat belt. Horsham is a major regional centre that services a large rural hinterland producing mainly wheat and sheep. It is also the centre for wheat research and supports many secondary industries. The economy around the Hindmarsh region is based primarily on wheat and also has, in recent times, diversified into the production of oilseeds and legumes.

In the southwest of the Division are the Grampians. The peaks rise to over 1,000 metres and form the western extremity of the Great Dividing Range. Northern Grampians Shire is home to the Great Western vineyards and also the centre of the region's domestic tourism industry.

Agricultural production, particularly in wheat, sheep and vegetables, is an important part of the economy of West Wimmera Shire.

17.7 WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Hindmarsh	Horsham	Northern Grampians	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack
Area, 30 June 1999(a)	km ²	7 572.6	4 238.6	5 730.0	9 096.0	7 313.0
Estimated resident population(b)						
Persons per km ²	no.	0.9	4.3	2.3	0.5	1.2
Estimated resident population, 1994	no.	7 020	17 865	13 534	5 428	9 283
Estimated resident population, 1999						
0–14 years	no.	1 370	3 974	2 777	1 092	1 781
15–24 years	no.	613	2 338	1 399	459	828
25–44 years	no.	1 568	5 115	3 692	1 289	2 138
45–64 years	no.	1 631	3 908	3 121	1 283	1 933
65 years and over	no.	1 423	2 832	2 178	837	1 874
<i>Total</i>	no.	6 605	18 167	13 167	4 960	8 554
Average annual rate of change, 1994–99	%	–1.2	0.3	–0.5	–1.8	–1.6
Median age, 30 June 1999	years	42	36	38	40	41
Population projections(c)						
Projected population at 2001	no.	6 817	18 392	13 328	5 023	8 635
Projected population at 2006	no.	6 624	18 594	13 248	4 802	8 247
Projected population at 2011	no.	6 345	18 680	13 147	4 568	7 952
Projected population at 2016	no.	6 008	18 728	13 005	4 297	7 663
Projected population at 2021	no.	5 679	18 750	12 873	4 039	7 379
Births/deaths, 1999(d)						
Births	no.	84	213	143	49	104
Birth rate	no.	12.7	11.7	10.8	9.9	12.1
Deaths	no.	91	154	116	54	90
Death rate	no.	13.8	8.5	8.8	10.9	10.5
Schools, February 2000(e)						
Government						
Students FTE	no.	1 019.1	2 346.4	1 921.2	730.4	1 405.4
Schools	no.	7	7	12	6	14
Non-government						
Students FTE	no.	138.0	803.0	318.0	88.0	162.0
Schools	no.	3	3	2	1	5
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	1 157.1	3 149.4	2 239.2	818.4	1 567.4
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	10	10	14	7	19
1996 Census of Population and Housing(f)						
Birthplace						
Australia	no.	6 143	16 027	11 989	4 591	7 789
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	143	352	425	144	185
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	2.2	2.0	3.3	2.9	2.2
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	118	440	209	104	127
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	1.8	2.5	1.6	2.1	1.5
Language spoken at home						
English	no.	5 852	15 290	11 663	4 395	7 484
Other language	no.	98	341	115	72	95
Proportion speaking other language	%	1.6	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.2
Public hospital beds, 1998–99(g)						
Acute	no.	71	76	58	20	37
Nursing home	no.	51	86	42	18	57
Hostel	no.	16	36	0	16	30
<i>Total</i>	no.	138	198	100	54	124
Public hospital patient information, 1998–99p(h)						
Total patient days	no.	13 961	21 421	15 286	4 704	5 484
Total separations	no.	1 698	6 958	3 629	688	622
Occupancy rate	%	68.3	76.4	73.3	64.4	40.6

...continued

17.7 WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Hindmarsh	Horsham	Northern Grampians	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack
Gaming statistics, 30 June 2000(i)						
Licensed venues	no.	—	4	3	—	—
Licensed electronic gaming machines						
Tatts	no.	—	107	23	—	—
TAB	no.	—	34	65	—	—
Property prices — properties sold, 1999(j)						
Median house	\$	39 625	95 750	78 500	64 000	34 000
Median unit/apartment	\$	—	84 000	80 000	—	160 000
Median vacant house block	\$	6 000	35 500	27 000	21000	9 000
Public housing, 30 June 2000(k)						
Aboriginal housing tenants	no.	4	24	2	—	—
Public rental housing tenants	no.	33	398	187	18	68
Stock	no.	50	470	223	25	72
Tourist accommodation, Hotels, motels etc., 1999–2000(l)						
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	3	12	11	n.p.	—
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	61	284	278	n.p.	—
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	166	857	877	n.p.	—
Employment (June quarter)	no.	17	77	79	n.p.	—
Room nights occupied	no.	10 856	55 825	41 963	n.p.	—
Room occupancy rate	%	48.6	53.8	41.4	n.p.	—
Guest nights	no.	17 569	93 430	88 392	n.p.	—
Guest arrivals	no.	13 219	75 263	55 748	n.p.	—
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	560	3 845	2 875	n.p.	—
Tourist accommodation, Caravan parks, June quarter 2000(m)						
Establishments	no.	n.p.	n.p.	6	—	n.p.
On-site vans	no.	n.p.	n.p.	30	—	n.p.
Other powered sites	no.	n.p.	n.p.	510	—	n.p.
Unpowered sites	no.	n.p.	n.p.	501	—	n.p.
Cabins, flats etc.	no.	n.p.	n.p.	146	—	n.p.
Employment	no.	n.p.	n.p.	41	—	n.p.
Local government finance, 1998–99(n)						
Revenue and loan receipts						
Rates income	\$'000	2 351	5 362	4 092	2 203	3 556
Charges, fees and fines	\$'000	456	2 282	2 156	188	689
Financial assistance and local roads funding	\$'000	1 668	2 811	2 915	1 662	2 250
Revenue and capital grants	\$'000	570	1 674	1 260	439	1 062
Other	\$'000	1 215	5 757	3 478	4 227	2 389
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	6 260	17 886	13 901	8 719	9 946
Total outlays						
Education, health and welfare	\$'000	799	1 886	1 737	474	1 319
Housing and community amenities	\$'000	538	3 387	1 800	517	1 305
Recreation and culture	\$'000	433	3 056	1 242	413	652
Roads, streets and bridges	\$'000	2 511	4 743	2 995	4 192	5 354
Other	\$'000	2 755	3 877	4 972	2 785	1 819
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	7 036	16 949	12 746	8 381	10 449
Rateable properties at 1 October	no.	4 888	9 834	8 826	4 383	7 217
Agriculture, 1998–99(o)						
Establishments	no.	591	596	419	670	939
Area	ha	415 460	362 637	370 969	519 851	749 439
Gross value of commodities						
Crops	\$'000	73 606	56 160	38 161	56 754	100 333
Livestock slaughterings	\$'000	7 681	13 076	28 473	33 029	18 330
Livestock products	\$'000	4 153	12 859	15 536	26 421	6 333

...continued

17.7 WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Hindmarsh	Horsham	Northern Grampians	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack
Building approvals, 1999–2000(p)						
New dwellings	no.	18	120	60	3	13
Value						
New residential building	\$m	1.9	16.0	6.2	0.3	1.4
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	0.5	1.6	1.1	0.2	0.4
Non-residential building	\$m	9.1	9.3	5.1	0.3	1.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$m</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>26.9</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>3.0</i>
Length of roads, 30 June 1999(q)						
Sealed	km	529	839	705	787	753
Formed and surfaced	km	911	854	2 214	1 400	1 354
Natural surface	km	1 596	1 062	488	858	2 658
<i>Total</i>	<i>km</i>	<i>3 036</i>	<i>2 755</i>	<i>3 407</i>	<i>3 045</i>	<i>4 765</i>
Motor Vehicle Census, 1999(r)						
Passenger vehicles	no.	3 711	9 893	6 947	2 446	4 688
Campervans	no.	21	33	32	7	14
Light commercial vehicles	no.	1 570	3 297	2 843	1 433	2 080
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	no.	23	58	58	20	29
Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	no.	574	744	535	407	761
Articulated trucks	no.	196	232	131	86	276
Non-freight carrying trucks	no.	15	33	30	32	10
Buses	no.	37	83	95	31	70
Motor cycles	no.	280	651	429	180	396
Plant and equipment	no.	721	575	364	464	798
Caravans	no.	425	860	640	268	511
Trailers	no.	2 032	4 627	3 193	1 576	2 523

17.8 WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations(s)—September 1998

	Local Government Area				
	Hindmarsh	Horsham	Northern Grampians	West Wimmera	Yarriambiack
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Industry(t)					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	486	614	526	732	766
Mining	2	1	9	1	1
Manufacturing	20	60	47	13	18
Electricity, gas and water supply	7	11	6	1	5
Construction	20	114	45	9	16
Wholesale trade	27	91	30	9	43
Retail trade	65	220	127	29	83
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	22	61	61	12	24
Transport and storage	31	70	51	26	64
Communication services	8	7	2	1	4
Finance and insurance	7	37	15	4	10
Property and business services	14	91	54	12	15
Government administration and defence	6	21	14	6	16
Education	17	29	26	12	28
Health and community services	28	62	54	18	41
Cultural and recreational services	8	37	22	13	20
Personal and other services	38	74	59	36	54
Employment size ranges(u)					
N/A	18	23	12	28	27
Less than 5 employees	713	1 250	938	860	1 058
5 to 9 employees	36	189	104	28	78
10 to 19 employees	23	75	52	11	28
20 to 49 employees	15	48	29	4	16
50 to 99 employees	—	7	7	2	—
100 or more employees	1	8	6	1	1

Mallee Statistical Division

Mallee Statistical Division is in the northwest of the State and covers approximately 39,971 square kilometres. 'Mallee' is taken from an Aboriginal word given to the many-stemmed eucalyptus scrub which once covered most of the northwest corner of the State. It comprises the LGA's of Buloke, Gannawarra, Mildura and Swan Hill.

Mildura is the largest Local Government Area (in size) in Victoria. The irrigated area around Mildura is one of the richest agricultural areas in Australia, producing wine, dried fruits, olives, citrus fruits, and vegetables.

For nearly 80 years from 1853, Swan Hill was the only Murray River crossing for 100 kilometres, hence its importance as an agricultural base ranging from the large wheat-sheep belt to irrigated viticulture and horticulture along the Murray River.

South of Mildura is Ouyen, a service town for the vast wheat belt in the Mallee. The Big Desert in the north of the Division is 6,000 square kilometres of scrub-covered sand plains and dunes that stretches across the South Australian border.

17.9 MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area			
		Buloke	Gannawarra	Mildura	Swan Hill
Area, 30 June 1999(a)	km ²	8 001.5	3 740.2	22 097.3	6 131.9
Estimated resident population(b)					
Persons per km ²	no.	0.9	3.2	2.2	3.4
Estimated resident population, 1994	no.	8 346	12 876	45 320	21 242
Estimated resident population, 1999					
0–14 years	no.	1 482	2 576	11 122	5 062
15–24 years	no.	790	1 364	5 805	2 543
25–44 years	no.	1 782	2 990	13 997	5 648
45–64 years	no.	1 987	2 990	10 431	4 579
65 years and over	no.	1 477	2 085	6 542	2 866
<i>Total</i>	no.	7 518	12 005	47 897	20 698
Average annual rate of change, 1994–99	%	–2.1	–1.4	1.1	–0.5
Median age, 30 June 1999	years	42	39	35	35
Population projections(c)					
Projected population at 2001	no.	7 637	12 390	48 121	21 141
Projected population at 2006	no.	7 221	12 188	50 367	21 304
Projected population at 2011	no.	6 868	12 097	52 560	21 315
Projected population at 2016	no.	6 559	12 038	54 852	21 367
Projected population at 2021	no.	6 287	11 984	57 126	21 434
Births/deaths, 1999(d)					
Births	no.	78	161	657	307
Birth rate	no.	10.4	13.4	13.7	14.8
Deaths	no.	89	104	373	151
Death rate	no.	11.8	8.7	7.8	7.3
Schools, February 2000(e)					
Government					
Students FTE	no.	1 099.8	1 729.7	7 281.0	2 983.4
Schools	no.	9	11	29	13
Non-government					
Students FTE	no.	392.0	322.0	2 255.2	1 403.6
Schools	no.	6	3	8	4
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	1 491.8	2 051.7	9 536.2	4 387.0
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	15	14	37	17
1996 Census of Population and Housing(f)					
Birthplace					
Australia	no.	7 182	11 058	39 551	17 963
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	146	294	1 337	496
Proportion	%	1.9	2.5	2.9	2.4
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	105	221	2 952	1 089
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	1.4	1.9	6.5	5.3
Language spoken at home					
English	no.	6 884	10 610	36 916	16 617
Other language	no.	71	166	3 685	1 566
Proportion speaking other language	%	1.0	1.5	8.8	8.3
Public hospital beds, 1998–99(g)					
Acute	no.	10	40	150	99
Nursing home	no.	20	46	60	88
Hostel	no.	10	—	65	15
<i>Total</i>	no.	40	86	275	202
Public hospital patient information, 1997–98(h)					
Total patient days	no.	735	10 191	39 765	22 325
Total separations	no.	131	3 277	15 340	7 180
Occupancy rate	%	20.1	69.5	83.9	63.0

...continued

17.9 MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area			
		Buloke	Gannawarra	Mildura	Swan Hill
Gaming statistics, 30 June 2000(i)					
Licensed venues	no.	—	—	7	4
Licensed electronic gaming machines					
Tatts	no.	—	—	187	25
TAB	no.	—	—	103	82
Property prices — properties sold, 1999(j)					
Median house	\$	42 000	79 000	108 000	90 000
Median unit/apartment	\$	—	42 000	83 500	93 500
Median vacant house block	\$	14 750	23 000	36 500	31 950
Public housing, 30 June 2000(k)					
Aboriginal housing tenants	no.	—	4	44	65
Public rental housing tenants	no.	96	199	989	428
Stock	no.	106	214	1 118	547
Tourist accommodation, Hotels, motels etc., 1999–2000(l)					
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	3	—	26	n.p.
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	56	—	849	n.p.
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	172	—	2 493	n.p.
Employment (June quarter)	no.	12	—	334	n.p.
Room nights occupied	no.	5 989	—	157 273	n.p.
Room occupancy rate	%	29.2	—	51.3	n.p.
Guest nights	no.	9 528	—	270 663	n.p.
Guest arrivals	no.	7 582	—	158 541	n.p.
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	288	—	10 387	n.p.
Tourist accommodation, Caravan parks, June quarter 2000(m)					
Establishments	no.	—	6	20	9
On-site vans	no.	—	36	123	82
Other powered sites	no.	—	537	1 315	635
Unpowered sites	no.	—	143	363	200
Cabins, flats etc.	no.	—	36	304	109
Employment	no.	—	19	84	41
Local government finance, 1998–99(n)					
Revenue and loan receipts					
Rates income	\$'000	3 856	3 149	14 267	7 080
Charges, fees and fines	\$'000	689	1 570	10 356	1 929
Financial assistance and local roads funding	\$'000	2 717	2 273	5 718	3 203
Revenue and capital grants	\$'000	2 162	1 140	3 324	3 583
Other	\$'000	1 729	2 822	7 852	5 302
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	11 153	10 954	41 517	21 097
Total outlays					
Education, health and welfare	\$'000	1 328	1 656	6 614	3 001
Housing and community amenities	\$'000	1 001	1 385	5 546	4 225
Recreation and culture	\$'000	1 001	1 013	10 337	2 235
Roads, streets and bridges	\$'000	3 812	2 541	8 356	3 441
Other	\$'000	4 087	2 631	7 466	7 664
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	11 229	9 226	38 319	20 566
Rateable properties at 1 October	no.	6 424	6 542	22 019	10 575
Agriculture, 1998–99(o)					
Establishments	no.	711	877	2 162	876
Area	ha	660 348	341 128	1 057 010	499 634
Gross value of commodities					
Crops	\$'000	70 423	36 376	371 614	228 773
Livestock slaughterings	\$'000	37 952	44 673	11 364	9 749
Livestock products	\$'000	8 121	92 800	9 200	14 068

...continued

17.9 MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area			
		Buloke	Gannawarra	Mildura	Swan Hill
Building approvals, 1999–2000(p)					
New dwellings	no.	10	21	468	123
Value					
New residential	\$m	1.0	2.7	53.8	14.7
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	0.5	1.1	5.7	1.9
Non-residential building	\$m	0.9	4.2	24.8	9.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$m</i>	2.3	8.0	84.3	25.9
Length of roads, 30 June 1999(q)					
Sealed	km	993	492	891	869
Formed and surfaced	km	1 618	1 033	2 394	552
Natural surface	km	2 816	927	1 702	1 643
<i>Total</i>	<i>km</i>	5 427	2 452	4 987	3 064
Motor Vehicle Census, 1999(r)					
Passenger vehicles	no.	4 117	6 565	24 208	10 643
Campervans	no.	13	30	120	44
Light commercial vehicles	no.	2 002	2 867	8 997	4 391
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	no.	24	66	187	94
Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	no.	748	667	1 306	859
Articulated trucks	no.	368	256	454	428
Non-freight carrying trucks	no.	9	11	44	26
Buses	no.	46	56	250	117
Motor cycles	no.	288	498	1 256	469
Plant and equipment	no.	697	451	695	675
Caravans	no.	435	720	2 119	1 065
Trailers	no.	2 339	2 897	8 408	5 174

17.10 MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations(s) — September 1998

	Local Government Area			
	Buloke	Gannawarra	Mildura	Swan Hill
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Industry(t)				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	759	808	2 039	1 009
Mining	1	2	7	2
Manufacturing	18	33	116	65
Electricity, gas and water supply	7	2	17	7
Construction	29	67	267	115
Wholesale trade	41	51	170	93
Retail trade	83	118	480	233
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	32	42	129	55
Transport and storage	56	65	159	100
Communication services	4	5	14	11
Finance and insurance	13	23	75	32
Property and business services	30	61	222	104
Government administration and defence	19	13	27	28
Education	27	26	67	36
Health and community services	23	41	187	75
Cultural and recreational services	9	17	64	28
Personal and other services	53	57	157	100
Employment size ranges(u)				
N/A	31	15	51	10
Less than 5 employees	1 060	1 223	3 393	1 736
5 to 9 employees	71	118	456	214
10 to 19 employees	28	46	151	61
20 to 49 employees	11	20	97	57
50 to 99 employees	3	6	34	7
100 or more employees	—	3	15	8

Loddon Statistical Division

Loddon Statistical Division lies to the north of Melbourne Statistical Division in the central northwestern area of Victoria, stretching from the Macedon Ranges outside Melbourne to just south of the River Murray and covers an area of approximately 14,500 square kilometres. It comprises the LGA's of Central Goldfields, Greater Bendigo, Loddon, Macedon Ranges and Mount Alexander.

The Division extends west as far as the townships of Boort, Wedderburn and Maryborough, with the Campaspe River comprising much of the eastern border. Historically, this Division was a major gold mining region but it is now dominated by the rural sector, mainly grain and livestock production. Near the Murray River, the land supports irrigated areas, vineyards and wineries. Further south the land supports wheat, fruit, dairy products and market gardens.

Echuca, a city at the junction of the Murray and Campaspe rivers, was Australia's largest inland port by the end of the 19th century. Cohuna, 8 kilometres from the Murray River, is the centre of a rich dairy area. Greater Bendigo is the second most populous urban centre in Victoria, and a major regional centre servicing a diverse rural hinterland.

17.11 LODDON STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Central Goldfields	Greater Bendigo	Loddon	Macedon Ranges	Mount Alexander
Area, 30 June 1999(a)	km ²	1 534.2	2 999.1	6 693.3	1 747.3	1 528.6
Estimated resident population(b)						
Persons per km ²	no.	8.3	29.1	1.3	20.5	10.9
Estimated resident population, 1994	no.	13 101	83 776	9 323	33 164	16 831
Estimated resident population, 1999						
0–14 years	no.	2 641	18 907	1 906	8 969	3 471
15–24 years	no.	1 424	13 544	817	4 489	1 688
25–44 years	no.	2 944	23 911	2 146	10 480	4 360
45–64 years	no.	3 207	18 914	2 360	8 768	4 237
65 years and over	no.	2 473	11 941	1 614	3 138	2 914
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>12 689</i>	<i>87 217</i>	<i>8 843</i>	<i>35 844</i>	<i>16 670</i>
Average annual rate of change, 1994–99	%	–0.6	0.8	–1.1	1.6	–0.2
Median age, 30 June 1999	years	40	34	41	35	40
Population projections(c)						
Projected population at 2001	no.	13 065	87 153	8 945	35 681	17 145
Projected population at 2006	no.	13 236	89 459	8 776	37 098	17 353
Projected population at 2011	no.	13 325	92 280	8 613	38 751	17 493
Projected population at 2016	no.	13 412	95 362	8 497	40 744	17 661
Projected population at 2021	no.	13 517	98 370	8 414	42 927	17 884
Births/deaths, 1999(d)						
Births	no.	129	1 127	92	476	149
Birth rate	no.	10.2	12.9	10.4	13.3	8.9
Deaths	no.	144	711	90	203	150
Death rate	no.	11.3	8.1	10.2	5.7	9.0
Schools, February 2000(e)						
Government						
Students FTE	no.	1 997.0	12 242.9	1 210.9	5 079.1	2 467.2
Schools	no.	10	40	8	19	15
Non-government						
Students FTE	no.	585.0	4 691.7	234.4	2 223.7	317.6
Schools	no.	3	15	3	8	3
<i>Total students FTE</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>2 582.0</i>	<i>16 934.6</i>	<i>1 445.3</i>	<i>7 302.8</i>	<i>2 784.8</i>
<i>Total schools</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>18</i>
1996 Census of Population and Housing(f)						
Birthplace						
Australia	no.	11 043	73 156	7 772	27 308	14 027
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	552	2 528	342	2 159	861
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	4.5	3.1	4.0	6.7	5.4
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	338	2 149	217	1 807	566
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	2.7	2.6	2.5	5.6	3.6
Language spoken at home						
English	no.	10 902	70 807	7 640	27 640	13 629
Other language	no.	225	1 594	162	1 182	332
Proportion speaking other language	%	2.0	2.1	2.0	4.0	2.2
Public hospital beds, 1998–99(g)						
Acute	no.	54	280	19	39	53
Nursing home	no.	49	267	25	20	106
Hostel	no.	0	20	50	0	130
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>289</i>
Public hospital patient information, 1998–99p(h)						
Total patient days	no.	13 075	103 346	5 142	5 276	16 535
Total separations	no.	3 713	21 790	877	2 137	3 386
Occupancy rate	%	66.3	83.0	76.2	42.5	65.0

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17.11 LODDON STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Central Goldfields	Greater Bendigo	Loddon	Macedon Ranges	Mount Alexander
Gaming statistics, 30 June 2000(i)						
Licensed venues	no.	2	13	—	3	1
Licensed electronic gaming machines						
Tatts	no.	50	195	—	25	30
TAB	no.	64	339	—	50	—
Property prices — properties sold, 1999(j)						
Median house	\$	67 000	98 000	61 000	130 000	93 000
Median unit/apartment	\$	67 000	86 000	—	94 000	86 000
Median vacant house block	\$	18 500	35 000	18 000	46 950	32 000
Public housing, 30 June 2000(k)						
Aboriginal housing tenants	no.	—	19	—	—	—
Public rental housing tenants	no.	234	1 533	67	177	196
Stock	no.	250	1 688	86	197	210
Tourist accommodation, Hotels, motels etc., 1999–2000(l)						
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	—	26	—	4	—
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	—	691	—	115	—
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	—	2 117	—	243	—
Employment (June quarter)	no.	—	339	—	87	—
Room nights occupied	no.	—	127 573	—	14 690	—
Room occupancy rate	%	—	53.1	—	36.8	—
Guest nights	no.	—	226 547	—	17 869	—
Guest arrivals	no.	—	160 293	—	10 902	—
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	—	10 131	—	1 623	—
Tourist accommodation, Caravan parks, June quarter 2000(m)						
Establishments	no.	n.p.	11	5	n.p.	n.p.
On-site vans	no.	n.p.	280	11	n.p.	n.p.
Other powered sites	no.	n.p.	1 193	402	n.p.	n.p.
Unpowered sites	no.	n.p.	193	115	n.p.	n.p.
Cabins, flats etc.	no.	n.p.	100	25	n.p.	n.p.
Employment	no.	n.p.	55	15	n.p.	n.p.
Local government finance, 1998–99(n)						
Revenue and loan receipts						
Rates income	\$'000	3 131	25 528	4 070	10 307	4 290
Charges, fees and fines	\$'000	2 128	15 043	939	4 083	1 649
Financial assistance and local roads funding	\$'000	2 139	8 945	3 095	3 553	2 499
Revenue and capital grants	\$'000	1 510	6 061	867	2 097	1 005
Other	\$'000	2 282	16 440	2 798	5 427	2 984
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	11 190	72 017	11 769	25 467	12 427
Total outlays						
Education, health and welfare	\$'000	1 671	11 865	893	4 597	1 454
Housing and community amenities	\$'000	1 257	12 348	1 332	3 670	1 858
Recreation and culture	\$'000	1 346	13 506	761	3 175	1 572
Roads, streets and bridges	\$'000	2 544	15 590	4 455	6 466	2 950
Other	\$'000	5 867	10 291	3 681	3 413	3 711
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	12 685	63 600	11 122	21 321	11 545
Rateable properties at 1 October	no.	7 577	40 609	7 263	16 132	9 509
Agriculture, 1998–99(o)						
Establishments	no.	273	528	864	508	166
Area	ha	101 028	199 075	532 848	98 334	57 807
Gross value of commodities						
Crops	\$'000	7 116	14 139	49 999	10 039	12 955
Livestock slaughterings	\$'000	5 935	58 676	64 717	16 914	6 224
Livestock products	\$'000	5 626	10 659	36 357	7 146	4 699

...continued

17.11 LODDON STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

		Local Government Area				
	Unit	Central Goldfields	Greater Bendigo	Loddon	Macedon Ranges	Mount Alexander
Building approvals, 1999–2000(p)						
New dwellings	no.	50	842	13	344	114
Value						
New residential building	\$m	4.7	92.0	1.2	48.3	12.9
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	0.9	10.1	1.0	7.4	2.2
Non-residential building	\$m	1.8	25.9	1.0	12.0	5.7
<i>Total</i>	\$m	7.3	128.0	3.1	67.7	20.8
Length of roads, 30 June 1999(q)						
Sealed	km	491	1 169	917	721	504
Formed and surfaced	km	689	1 425	2 561	722	628
Natural surface	km	76	289	1 218	3	21
<i>Total</i>	km	1 256	2 883	4 696	1 446	1 153
Motor Vehicle Census, 1999(r)						
Passenger vehicles	no.	7 364	47 874	4 081	20 505	9 597
Campervans	no.	49	208	11	87	69
Light commercial vehicles	no.	2 195	10 962	1 848	5 398	2 914
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	no.	69	351	53	183	80
Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	no.	405	1 660	568	793	473
Articulated trucks	no.	97	339	127	129	155
Non-freight carrying trucks	no.	20	160	42	55	29
Buses	no.	66	322	50	175	70
Motor cycles	no.	331	2 074	285	959	501
Plant and equipment	no.	144	552	291	274	150
Caravans	no.	678	2 981	377	986	741
Trailers	no.	2 170	11 567	1 710	5 267	2 622

17.12 LODDON STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations(s)—September 1998

	Local Government Area				
	Central Goldfields	Greater Bendigo	Loddon	Macedon Ranges	Mount Alexander
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Industry(t)					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	227	489	844	542	285
Mining	4	11	5	1	13
Manufacturing	33	246	14	95	45
Electricity, gas and water supply	8	11	1	9	2
Construction	42	481	19	279	58
Wholesale trade	25	256	16	90	17
Retail trade	94	746	38	215	126
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	37	208	25	63	46
Transport and storage	28	211	43	92	27
Communication services	3	30	8	14	5
Finance and insurance	17	155	5	39	14
Property and business services	45	425	17	261	74
Government administration and defence	9	31	11	18	11
Education	18	114	17	51	28
Health and community services	39	340	25	102	38
Cultural and recreational services	14	118	16	48	19
Personal and other services	50	285	61	96	61
Employment size ranges(u)					
N/A	16	25	30	17	8
Less than 5 employees	544	2 974	1 057	1 680	699
5 to 9 employees	75	658	48	188	104
10 to 19 employees	31	285	14	70	40
20 to 49 employees	15	135	13	41	10
50 to 99 employees	5	47	2	9	2
100 or more employees	7	33	1	10	6

Goulburn Statistical Division

Goulburn Statistical Division covers an area of approximately 27,297 square kilometres and lies in the north of the State. It comprises the LGA's of Campaspe, Delatite, Greater Shepparton, Mitchell, Moira, Murrindindi and Strathbogie.

The north of the Division runs along the Murray River and is part of the largest irrigated area in Australia. This part of the Division produces the bulk of the State's fruit, vegetables and dairy products as well as cereal crops, grapes and wine, beef, wool and lambs.

Situated in the heart of the fertile Goulburn Valley is Greater Shepparton, a rapidly developing region and the State's leading centre for intensive agriculture and food processing industries.

Further south, in the Strathbogie region, the agricultural activities continue with wool, dairying and mixed crops. There are also vineyards and orchards, some of which depend on irrigation. Extensive logging was carried out until the 1970's, evidence of which can be seen in the remains of mills and sawpits located in the Mount Samaria State Park.

17.13 GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area						
		Campaspe	Delatite	Greater Shepparton	Mitchell	Moirā	Murrin-dindi	Strath-bogie
Area, 30 June 1999(a)	km ²	4 524.8	6 244.5	2 421.3	2 861.7	4 066.8	3 876.7	3 301.2
Estimated resident population(b)								
Persons per km ²	no.	7.8	3.2	22.9	9.4	6.4	3.3	2.8
Estimated resident population, 1994	no.	34 532	19 820	53 644	25 696	25 467	12 972	9 366
Estimated resident population, 1999								
0–14 years	no.	8 080	4 458	12 623	7 011	5 918	2 896	1 769
15–24 years	no.	4 222	2 313	7 506	3 586	2 930	1 192	904
25–44 years	no.	9 513	5 337	16 355	8 360	6 605	3 713	2 215
45–64 years	no.	8 312	4 885	12 147	5 556	6 225	3 184	2 536
65 years and over	no.	5 360	3 267	6 871	2 339	4 505	1 918	1 889
<i>Total</i>	no.	35 487	20 260	55 502	26 852	26 183	12 903	9 313
Average annual rate of change, 1994–99	%	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.6	–0.1	–0.1
Median age, 30 June 1999	years	37	38	34	32	38	38	43
Population projections(c)								
Projected population at 2001	no.	35 854	21 049	56 168	27 633	26 476	13 203	9 207
Projected population at 2006	no.	36 589	21 747	58 076	28 978	27 038	13 274	8 989
Projected population at 2011	no.	37 372	22 247	59 893	29 958	27 659	13 440	8 790
Projected population at 2016	no.	38 170	22 631	61 724	31 323	28 307	13 629	8 660
Projected population at 2021	no.	38 954	23 070	63 494	32 914	28 928	13 882	8 680
Births/deaths, 1999(d)								
Births	no.	464	222	846	394	321	162	79
Birth rate	no.	13.1	10.9	15.2	14.7	12.2	12.5	8.5
Deaths	no.	311	177	362	137	263	107	97
Death rate	no.	8.8	8.7	6.5	5.1	10.0	8.3	10.4
Schools, February 2000(e)								
Government								
Students FTE	no.	5 812.5	2 721.0	8 448.8	3 984.2	3 290.8	1 654.7	1 082.6
Schools	no.	23	14	34	16	19	14	7
Non-government								
Students FTE	no.	1 705.4	1 087.6	2 902.2	1 824.0	1 328.8	216.0	233.0
Schools	no.	7	6	9	5	7	2	2
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	7 517.9	3 808.6	11 351.0	5 808.2	4 619.6	1 870.7	1 315.6
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	30	20	43	21	26	16	9
1996 Census of Population and Housing(f)								
Birthplace								
Australia	no.	30 252	19 385	45 082	21 346	22 097	10 426	7 829
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	1 035	956	1 599	1 298	896	778	337
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	3.1	4.3	3.1	5.2	3.6	6.2	3.8
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	964	1 065	3 536	1 299	914	648	272
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	2.9	4.7	6.8	5.2	3.7	5.2	3.1
Language spoken at home								
English	no.	29 100	19 270	41 944	20 986	21 485	10 607	7 785
Other language	no.	850	799	4 490	949	875	438	187
Proportion speaking other language	%	2.8	3.8	9.4	4.2	3.8	3.8	2.3

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17.13 GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Local Government Area						Murrin- dindi	Strath- bogie
	Unit	Campaspe	Delatite	Greater Shepparton	Mitchell	Moira		
Public hospital beds, 1998–99(g)								
Acute	no.	142	73	239	64	106	43	—
Nursing home	no.	122	60	67	60	96	10	—
Hostel	no.	64	—	—	30	20	17	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>328</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>70</i>	—
Public hospital patient information, 1998–99p(h)								
Total patient days	no.	28 846	20 493	72 741	13 427	23 813	8 913	—
Total separations	no.	10 342	5 052	16 615	4 541	5 061	1 755	—
Occupancy rate	%	59.3	77.1	71.5	57.5	62.3	56.8	—
Gaming statistics, 30 June 2000(i)								
Licensed venues	no.	3	4	7	5	1	1	1
Licensed electronic gaming machines								
Tatts	no.	102	44	154	50	—	—	27
TAB	no.	20	84	174	128	38	20	—
Property prices — properties sold, 1999(j)								
Median house	\$	110 000	90 000	115 000	105 000	94 000	95 000	93 000
Median unit/apartment	\$	97 000	74 750	92 000	80 000	85 000	67 500	71 000
Median vacant house block	\$	42 000	31 000	42 250	42 450	28 500	48 750	23 125
Public housing, 30 June 2000(k)								
Aboriginal housing tenants	no.	54	—	119	2	7	—	—
Public rental housing tenants	no.	652	402	1 089	416	414	67	84
Stock	no.	740	416	1 320	450	442	68	86
Tourist accommodation, Motels, hotels etc., 1999–2000(l)								
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	13	22	18	6	8	13	3
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	370	630	531	112	191	424	51
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	1 129	2 431	1 553	345	578	1 077	161
Employment (June quarter)	no.	105	392	292	45	55	248	11
Room nights occupied	no.	70 006	75 406	96 173	23 256	26 335	52 308	7 292
Room occupancy rate	%	51.8	32.7	49.3	56.7	37.7	33.7	39.1
Guest nights	no.	130 957	173 919	149 164	38 758	43 241	84 347	12 679
Guest arrivals	no.	86 666	100 965	102 015	28 716	26 731	46 199	10 070
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	5 578	9 319	6 662	1 613	1 500	5 817	394
Tourist accommodation, Caravan parks, June quarter 2000(m)								
Establishments	no.	11	10	12	n.p.	13	12	n.p.
On-site vans	no.	89	50	114	n.p.	94	22	n.p.
Other powered sites	no.	906	960	1 029	n.p.	1 287	1 163	n.p.
Unpowered sites	no.	207	159	191	n.p.	813	636	n.p.
Cabins, flats etc.	no.	112	101	132	n.p.	76	79	n.p.
Employment	no.	47	35	30	n.p.	37	49	n.p.

...continued

17.13 GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Local Government Area							
	Unit	Campaspe	Delatite	Greater Shepparton	Mitchell	Moir	Murrindindi	Strathbogie
Local government finance, 1998–99(n)								
Revenue and loan receipts								
Rates income	\$'000	9 667	6 008	16 484	6 627	7 556	4 491	3 320
Charges, fees and fines	\$'000	8 316	2 382	11 772	2 945	1 838	2 652	1 622
Financial assistance and local roads funding	\$'000	4 821	2 448	6 015	3 243	2 564	1 761	1 900
Revenue and capital grants	\$'000	6 205	2 602	4 236	2 465	6 186	1 464	1 330
Other	\$'000	2 325	2 738	7 528	2 675	5 373	3 675	1 114
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	31 334	16 178	46 035	17 955	23 517	14 043	9 286
Total outlays								
Education, health and welfare	\$'000	6 184	2 378	6 027	3 569	2 844	2 359	2 189
Housing and community amenities	\$'000	3 673	2 299	8 268	2 637	1 835	2 156	1 738
Recreation and culture	\$'000	6 206	2 327	4 917	3 077	1 834	1 036	774
Roads, streets and bridges	\$'000	8 744	5 518	9 896	4 177	4 001	3 893	3 128
Other	\$'000	4 775	3 202	14 153	2 874	7 548	4 636	923
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	29 582	15 724	43 261	16 334	18 062	14 080	8 752
Rateable properties at 1 October	no.	17 363	13 116	23 667	12 192	13 811	8 377	6 366
Agriculture, 1998–99(o)								
Establishments	no.	1 570	783	1 334	249	1 352	626	468
Area	ha	322 474	212 705	214 006	130 383	297 623	151 586	197 108
Gross value of commodities								
Crops	\$'000	59 895	21 864	219 972	8 650	104 600	42 467	11 268
Livestock slaughtering	\$'000	82 678	32 103	37 247	9 802	47 295	27 261	18 171
Livestock products	\$'000	197 147	12 295	104 362	9 019	146 306	9 998	11 703
Building approvals, 1999–2000(p)								
New dwellings	no.	300	198	555	353	207	138	67
Value								
New residential building	\$m	36.6	24.6	70.0	42.2	24.4	15.6	7.2
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	4.0	4.5	5.8	3.7	2.6	2.1	1.8
Non-residential building	\$m	13.7	7.9	24.5	4.4	6.3	4.5	7.8
<i>Total</i>	\$m	54.3	36.9	100.3	50.3	33.4	22.2	16.8
Length of roads, 30 June 1999(q)								
Sealed	km	1 024	672	976	480	964	354	741
Formed and surfaced	km	2 338	1 219	1 284	819	1 897	783	1 052
Natural surface	km	1 098	124	157	88	764	57	360
<i>Total</i>	km	4 460	2 015	2 417	1 387	3 625	1 194	2 153
Motor Vehicle Census, 1999(r)								
Passenger vehicles	no.	19 784	10 916	30 348	15 444	14 751	6 260	5 662
Camper vans	no.	75	61	116	50	73	31	25
Light commercial vehicles	no.	7 091	3 649	7 816	4 254	4 931	2 309	2 253
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	no.	194	103	281	149	126	99	70
Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	no.	1 358	647	1 544	700	1 037	387	416
Articulated trucks	no.	532	170	832	218	433	191	56
Non-freight carrying trucks	no.	39	48	55	50	25	26	24
Buses	no.	182	188	229	119	155	120	46
Motor cycles	no.	1 576	713	1 732	892	945	500	380
Plant and equipment	no.	581	267	428	185	293	118	129
Caravans	no.	1 637	802	1 771	832	1 275	442	405
Trailers	no.	7 338	4 495	8 496	4 164	5 501	2 205	2 160

17.14 GOULBURN STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations(s)—September 1998

	Local Government Area						
	Campaspe	Delatite	Greater Shepparton	Mitchell	Moirā	Murrindindi	Strathbogie
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Industry(t)							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 577	749	1 333	395	1 415	532	640
Mining	4	5	4	8	7	4	2
Manufacturing	109	63	176	63	79	43	25
Electricity, gas and water supply	9	7	14	8	10	11	2
Construction	188	125	332	168	131	73	58
Wholesale trade	121	47	200	51	64	26	26
Retail trade	343	193	557	182	234	90	58
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	109	118	125	58	69	77	39
Transport and storage	124	55	230	82	95	43	40
Communication services	12	8	17	12	7	5	4
Finance and insurance	59	31	121	32	31	14	13
Property and business services	162	118	319	132	104	58	30
Government administration and defence	5	17	30	17	19	7	9
Education	43	38	93	41	37	28	21
Health and community services	120	70	224	69	70	31	25
Cultural and recreational services	37	32	57	41	24	7	12
Personal and other services	134	94	203	88	94	43	36
Employment size(u)							
N/A	62	16	19	23	35	20	19
Less than 5 employees	2 598	1 422	3 117	1 177	2 102	908	902
5 to 9 employees	296	193	533	150	228	95	73
10 to 19 employees	114	76	200	44	80	49	28
20 to 49 employees	57	45	99	39	36	13	12
50 to 99 employees	17	10	43	9	4	5	4
100 or more employees	12	8	24	5	5	2	2

Ovens–Murray Statistical Division

Ovens–Murray Statistical Division lies in the northeast of the State and covers an area of approximately 17,640 square kilometres. It comprises the LGA's of Alpine, Indigo, Towong, Wangaratta and Wodonga.

This Division is dominated by the Alps, with the State's highest mountain, Mount Bogong, rising to 1,986 metres. The region is also home to the Falls Creek, Mount Hotham and Mount Buffalo ski resorts.

Wodonga, on the Victorian side of the River Murray, forms part of the Albury–Wodonga region and is a major centre which services a wide rural hinterland both in Victoria and New South Wales. Rutherglen, just south of the Murray, is an important wine, wheat and wool area. Wangaratta and Indigo are also major wine-growing areas.

17.15 OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Alpine	Indigo	Towong	Wangaratta	Wodonga
Area, 30 June 1999(a)	km ²	4 832.3	2 049.0	6 678.0	3 640.0	436.0
Estimated resident population(b)						
Persons per km ²	no.	2.6	7.0	0.9	7.2	71.8
Estimated resident population, 1994	no.	12 147	14 037	6 596	25 749	29 608
Estimated resident population, 1999						
0–14 years	no.	2 620	3 437	1 332	5 746	7 523
15–24 years	no.	1 322	1 457	576	3 261	5 180
25–44 years	no.	3 281	3 864	1 634	7 053	9 725
45–64 years	no.	3 216	3 557	1 728	5 998	6 110
65 years and over	no.	2 017	1 990	1 040	4 025	2 760
<i>Total</i>	no.	12 456	14 305	6 310	26 083	31 298
Average annual rate of change, 1994–99	%	0.5	0.4	–0.9	0.3	1.1
Median age, 30 June 1999	years	40	38	40	37	31
Population projections(c)						
Projected population at 2001	no.	12 657	14 536	6 419	26 416	33 702
Projected population at 2006	no.	12 744	14 682	6 314	26 294	36 629
Projected population at 2011	no.	12 859	14 937	6 235	26 308	39 284
Projected population at 2016	no.	12 947	15 190	6 183	26 517	41 969
Projected population at 2021	no.	13 122	15 503	6 167	26 669	44 646
Births/deaths, 1999(d)						
Births	no.	141	164	70	301	441
Birth rate	no.	11.3	11.5	11.1	11.5	14.1
Deaths	no.	95	111	70	234	170
Death rate	no.	7.6	7.8	11.1	9.0	5.4
Schools, February 2000(e)						
Government						
Students FTE	no.	1 722.1	1 945.4	1 241.2	3 837.6	4 783.5
Schools	no.	12	14	10	21	10
Non-government						
Students FTE	no.	495.0	277.0	72.0	1 333.9	1 921.9
Schools	no.	2	3	2	4	5
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	2 217.1	2 222.4	1 313.2	5 171.5	6 705.4
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	14	17	12	25	15
1996 Census of Population and Housing(f)						
Birthplace						
Australia	no.	14 646	12 145	5 432	22 200	25 213
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	1 009	604	236	761	1 162
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	5.6	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.0
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	1 546	481	251	1 478	1 882
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	8.5	3.5	4.1	5.9	6.4
Language spoken at home						
English	no.	14 683	11 975	5 383	21 436	24 757
Other language	no.	1 571	271	136	1 379	1 348
Proportion speaking other language	%	9.2	2.1	2.4	5.9	5.0
Public hospital beds, 1998–99(g)						
Acute	no.	34	71	30	145	110
Nursing home	no.	50	60	30	70	—
Hostel	no.	40	53	45	—	—
<i>Total</i>	no.	124	184	105	215	110
Public hospital patient information, 1998–99p(h)						
Total patient days	no.	9 645	3 177	7 570	43 961	36 052
Total separations	no.	2 813	777	698	10 431	13 192
Occupancy rate	%	60.5	37.8	75.7	86.0	99.2

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17.15 OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

		Local Government Area				
	Unit	Alpine	Indigo	Towong	Wangaratta	Wodonga
Gaming statistics, 30 June 2000(i)						
Licensed venues	no.	4	—	1	5	3
Licensed electronic gaming machines						
Tatts	no.	—	—	—	61	80
TAB	no.	70	—	10	69	50
Property prices — properties sold, 1999(j)						
Median house	\$	100 000	94 500	75 000	95 000	116 000
Median unit/apartment	\$	95 000	75 000	90 000	72 000	85 000
Median vacant house block	\$	35 500	38 500	38 000	38 000	40 785
Public housing, 30 June 2000(k)						
Aboriginal housing tenants	no.	1	—	—	1	5
Public rental housing tenants	no.	111	109	42	491	1 060
Stock	no.	126	122	44	550	1 169
Tourist accommodation, Motels, hotels etc., 1999–2000(l)						
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	43	4	3	7	7
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	1 075	78	62	216	180
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	3 924	217	194	695	559
Employment (June quarter)	no.	346	27	13	79	35
Room nights occupied	no.	111 541	14 175	7 617	42 126	30 550
Room occupancy rate	%	28.5	49.7	33.6	53.3	46.2
Guest nights	no.	264 142	26 618	13 891	65 733	53 758
Guest arrivals	no.	105 021	18 600	6 206	41 284	36 120
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	11 572	984	410	3 085	1 805
Tourist accommodation, Caravan parks, June quarter 2000(m)						
Establishments	no.	16	n.p.	5	4	n.p.
On-site vans	no.	83	n.p.	20	43	n.p.
Other powered sites	no.	1 416	n.p.	431	295	n.p.
Unpowered sites	no.	565	n.p.	323	60	n.p.
Cabins, flats etc.	no.	178	n.p.	23	57	n.p.
Employment	no.	56	n.p.	9	6	n.p.
Local government finance, 1998–99(n)						
Revenue and loan receipts						
Rates income	\$'000	4 671	3 512	2 180	6 201	8 624
Charges, fees and fines	\$'000	922	1 270	639	2 911	5 356
Financial assistance and local roads funding	\$'000	1 459	1 904	1 318	3 106	2 354
Revenue and capital grants	\$'000	1 799	1 046	565	3 448	3 438
Other	\$'000	4 320	2 775	2 655	3 549	7 043
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	13 171	10 507	7 357	19 215	26 815
Total outlays						
Education, health and welfare	\$'000	833	1 530	440	4 002	4 331
Housing and community amenities	\$'000	1 602	1 173	941	3 745	3 002
Recreation and culture	\$'000	1 083	1 321	1 136	1 996	2 612
Roads, streets and bridges	\$'000	2 584	3 829	2 658	4 924	3 506
Other	\$'000	5 756	2 754	1 715	3 776	8 830
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	11 858	10 607	6 890	18 443	22 281
Rateable properties at 1 October	no.	7 277	6 963	4 071	12 674	12 736
Agriculture, 1998–99(o)						
Establishments	no.	*294	555	606	961	*178
Area	ha	118 071	124 983	218 662	202 694	*58110
Gross value of commodities						
Crops	\$'000	25 271	7 936	*6 142	25 547	696
Livestock slaughterings	\$'000	9 200	19 567	34 229	48 544	9 044
Livestock products	\$'000	9 159	25 898	31 250	11 683	7 057

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17.15 OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Alpine	Indigo	Towong	Wangaratta	Wodonga
Building approvals, 1999–2000(p)						
New dwellings	no.	139	122	16	118	366
Value						
New residential building	\$m	16.6	13.0	1.8	15.2	38.9
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	2.4	2.1	0.7	4.2	4.0
Non-residential building	\$m	8.3	8.9	1.0	27.0	22.9
<i>Total</i>	\$m	27.3	24.0	3.4	46.4	65.8
Length of roads, 30 June 1999(q)						
Sealed	km	263	428	427	627	307
Formed and surfaced	km	303	978	482	1 123	92
Natural surface	km	87	415	395	284	32
<i>Total</i>	km	653	1 821	1 304	2 034	431
Motor Vehicle Census, 1999(r)						
Passenger vehicles	no.	6 718	6 884	2 914	14 676	20 956
Campervans	no.	32	46	18	71	116
Light commercial vehicles	no.	2 296	2 242	1 271	4 052	4 898
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	no.	53	75	38	116	163
Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	no.	299	395	234	709	813
Articulated trucks	no.	183	117	46	111	349
Non-freight carrying trucks	no.	26	18	6	104	40
Buses	no.	90	58	54	148	155
Motor cycles	no.	523	483	305	780	1 175
Plant and equipment	no.	162	132	76	189	213
Caravans	no.	363	465	227	838	1 080
Trailers	no.	2 262	2 546	1 372	5 050	6 256

17.16 OVENS-MURRAY STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations(s) — September 1998

	Local Government Area				
	Alpine	Indigo	Towong	Wangaratta	Wodonga
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Industry(t)					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	331	575	534	878	121
Mining	3	3	1	3	2
Manufacturing	32	42	17	79	97
Electricity, gas and water supply	10	4	4	8	7
Construction	80	81	41	177	193
Wholesale trade	21	18	19	81	86
Retail trade	125	85	32	268	268
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	154	55	33	63	61
Transport and storage	44	34	22	82	84
Communication services	5	3	4	15	6
Finance and insurance	20	17	7	58	50
Property and business services	79	65	22	134	187
Government administration and defence	10	10	11	24	17
Education	25	34	20	48	42
Health and community services	52	37	25	128	127
Cultural and recreational services	24	15	7	42	25
Personal and other services	54	54	37	110	84
Employment size(u)					
N/A	6	10	10	17	2
Less than 5 employees	839	990	735	1 768	1 030
5–9 employees	132	85	60	254	241
10–19 employees	52	28	16	90	91
20–49 employees	31	12	10	39	55
50–99 employees	7	3	5	17	23
100 or more employees	2	4	—	13	15

East Gippsland Statistical Division

East Gippsland Statistical Division is in the southeast of the State, and covers an area of 31,920 square kilometres. It comprises the LGA's of East Gippsland and Wellington. The terrain is characterised by a coastal plain, rising to the peaks of Great Dividing Range in the northern part of the Division.

The region is characterised by a wide range of major industrial activities — forestry, fishing, oil and gas processing plants, and national parks.

The town of Sale is the centre for oil and gas processing from the Bass Strait wells, and together with Bairnsdale, is a major administrative and service centre in the region.

Orbost is a sawmilling and logging town in the agricultural region close to the Snowy River.

Most of East Gippsland is covered by expanses of State forest and National Park, such as Snowy River and Croajingolong, and a number of smaller conservation reserves.

The tourism industry in East Gippsland centres on the Gippsland Lakes, particularly in the townships of Lakes Entrance and Paynesville.

17.17 EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area	
		East Gippsland	Wellington
Area, 30 June 1999(a)	km ²	20 936.1	10 988.8
Estimated resident population(b)			
Persons per km ²	no.	1.9	3.8
Estimated resident population, 1994	no.	38 704	42 361
Estimated resident population, 1999			
0–14 years	no.	8 243	9 679
15–24 years	no.	4 216	5 214
25–44 years	no.	9 544	11 526
45–64 years	no.	10 310	9 550
65 years and over	no.	7 001	5 369
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>39 314</i>	<i>41 338</i>
Average annual rate of change, 1994–99	%	0.3	–0.5
Median age, 30 June 1999	years	40	36
Population projections(c)			
Projected population at 2001	no.	40 644	42 473
Projected population at 2006	no.	41 571	42 161
Projected population at 2011	no.	42 490	41 585
Projected population at 2016	no.	43 367	41 059
Projected population at 2021	no.	44 491	40 689
Births/deaths, 1999(d)			
Births	no.	383	477
Birth rate	no.	9.7	11.5
Deaths	no.	393	324
Death rate	no.	10.0	7.8
Schools, February 2000(e)			
Government			
Students FTE	no.	5 402.8	5 681.7
Schools	no.	36	29
Non-government			
Students FTE	no.	1 588.2	2 596.4
Schools	no.	5	8
<i>Total students FTE</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>6 991.0</i>	<i>8 278.1</i>
<i>Total schools</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>37</i>
1996 Census of Population and Housing(f)			
Birthplace			
Australia	no.	32 956	34 635
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	1 868	1 998
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	4.9	5.0
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	1 510	1 940
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	4.0	4.9
Language spoken at home			
English	no.	32 924	34 441
Other language	no.	1 063	1 119
Proportion speaking other language	%	3.0	3.0
Public hospital beds, 1998–99(g)			
Acute	no.	115	142
Nursing home	no.	50	90
Hostel	no.	97	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>262</i>	<i>232</i>
Public hospital patient information, 1998–99p(h)			
Total patient days	no.	32 007	31 398
Total separations	no.	8 047	9 587
Occupancy rate	%	67.1	64.6

...continued

17.17 EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area	
		East Gippsland	Wellington
Gaming statistics, 30 June 2000(i)			
Licensed venues	no.	11	10
Licensed electronic gaming machines			
Tatts	no.	146	125
TAB	no.	210	197
Property prices — properties sold, 1999(j)			
Median house	\$	92 500	75 000
Median unit/apartment	\$	82 000	69 000
Median vacant house block	\$	32 000	20 000
Public housing, 30 June 2000(k)			
Aboriginal housing tenants	no.	76	14
Public rental housing tenants	—	517	554
Stock	no.	676	614
Tourist accommodation, Motels, hotels etc., 1999–2000(l)			
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	25	11
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	672	339
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	2 014	1 039
Employment (June quarter)	no.	244	101
Room nights occupied	no.	98 360	47 121
Room occupancy rate	%	39.9	37.5
Guest nights	no.	185 643	68 334
Guest arrivals	no.	122 723	41 687
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	6 397	3 398
Tourist accommodation, Caravan parks, June quarter 2000(m)			
Establishments	no.	36	14
On-site vans	no.	218	52
Other powered sites	no.	2 487	1 238
Unpowered sites	no.	1 201	377
Cabins, flats etc.	no.	353	66
Employment	no.	136	35
Local government finance, 1998–99(n)			
Revenue and loan receipts			
Rates income	\$'000	13 686	15 147
Charges, fees and fines	\$'000	3 168	3 861
Financial assistance and local roads funding	\$'000	5 857	5 452
Revenue and capital grants	\$'000	3 031	2 446
Other	\$'000	14 347	11 905
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	40 089	38 811
Total outlays			
Education, health and welfare	\$'000	944	1 841
Housing and community amenities	\$'000	6 528	5 874
Recreation and culture	\$'000	4 854	6 965
Roads, streets and bridges	\$'000	9 259	9 272
Other	\$'000	10 361	7 132
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	31 946	31 084
Rateable properties at 1 October	no.	24 708	28 859
Agriculture, 1998–99(o)			
Establishments	no.	868	1 313
Area	ha	429 669	546 325
Gross value of commodities			
Crops	\$'000	36 773	22 233
Livestock slaughterings	\$'000	35 936	52 353
Livestock products	\$'000	16 100	118 429

...continued

17.17 EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area	
		East Gippsland	Wellington
Building approvals, 1999–2000(p)			
New dwellings	no.	270	205
Value			
New residential building	\$m	29.5	19.2
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	5.5	5.0
Non-residential building	\$m	14.0	9.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$m</i>	49.0	33.3
Length of roads, 30 June 1999(q)			
Sealed	km	963	1 244
Formed and surfaced	km	1 719	1 666
Natural surface	km	607	422
<i>Total</i>	<i>km</i>	3 289	3 332
Motor Vehicle Census, 1999(r)			
Passenger vehicles	no.	21 139	20 802
Campervans	no.	157	107
Light commercial vehicles	no.	6 698	6 086
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	no.	213	198
Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	no.	969	1 018
Articulated trucks	no.	340	196
Non-freight carrying trucks	no.	45	66
Buses	no.	278	223
Motor cycles	no.	1 223	1 367
Plant and equipment	no.	403	360
Caravans	no.	1 949	1 579
Trailers	no.	9 757	7 951

17.18 EAST GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations(s) — September 1998

	Local Government Area	
	East Gippsland	Wellington
	no.	no.
Industry(t)		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 137	1 557
Mining	10	22
Manufacturing	105	95
Electricity, gas and water supply	10	13
Construction	221	215
Wholesale trade	118	91
Retail trade	362	338
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	207	103
Transport and storage	161	88
Communication services	17	14
Finance and insurance	48	51
Property and business services	179	230
Government administration and defence	34	32
Education	76	77
Health and community services	133	134
Cultural and recreational services	46	58
Personal and other services	157	145
Employment size ranges(u)		
N/A	31	43
Less than 5 employees	2 369	2 687
5–9 employees	367	308
10–19 employees	142	137
20–49 employees	84	60
50–99 employees	15	17
100 or more employees	13	11

Gippsland Statistical Division

Gippsland Statistical Division is situated on the eastern side of the Melbourne Statistical Division, and its coastline runs along Bass Strait. The Division covers an area of approximately 9,618 square kilometres. It comprises the LGA's of Bass Coast, Baw Baw, La Trobe and South Gippsland.

The La Trobe Valley, in the east of the Division, generates most of the State's electricity. The power stations are fuelled from nearby open-cut coal mines which hold the world's largest known brown coal deposits. Reserves are estimated at 35,000 million tonnes and the seam is more than 60 kilometres long.

The region also has some major service facilities, including several large retail centres. Baw Baw Shire is a rich horticultural and dairying area, supplying much of Melbourne's milk. There is a diversity of farming activity in the area, and a timber industry in the foothills of the Great Dividing Range.

The southern part of the region has a strong agricultural sector, dominated by beef and dairy cattle production.

17.19 GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area			
		Bass Coast	Baw Baw	La Trobe	South Gippsland
Area, 30 June 1999(a)	km ²	864.0	4 032.3	1 426.1	3 295.3
Estimated resident population(b)					
Persons per km ²	no.	26.1	8.7	49.1	7.7
Estimated resident population, 1994	no.	21 106	34 258	72 976	25 863
Estimated resident population, 1999					
0–14 years	no.	4 322	8 429	16 091	5 817
15–24 years	no.	2 147	4 377	9 984	2 939
25–44 years	no.	5 385	9 736	20 295	6 635
45–64 years	no.	5 488	7 926	15 196	6 252
65 years and over	no.	5 199	4 462	8 428	3 835
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>22 541</i>	<i>34 930</i>	<i>69 994</i>	<i>25 478</i>
Average annual rate of change, 1994–99	%	1.3	0.4	–0.8	–0.3
Median age, 30 June 1999	years	42	35	34	38
Population projections(c)					
Projected population at 2001	no.	24 561	35 986	70 673	26 136
Projected population at 2006	no.	26 364	37 029	70 579	26 245
Projected population at 2011	no.	28 133	38 059	70 848	26 378
Projected population at 2016	no.	29 669	39 179	72 010	26 546
Projected population at 2021	no.	31 167	40 537	73 366	27 205
Births/deaths, 1999(d)					
Births	no.	221	434	875	310
Birth rate	no.	9.8	12.4	12.5	12.2
Deaths	no.	253	245	528	253
Death rate	no.	11.2	7.0	7.5	9.9
Schools, February 2000(e)					
Government					
Students FTE	no.	2 781.4	5 287.9	9 472.2	4 528.1
Schools	no.	9	34	29	19
Non-government					
Students FTE	no.	650.0	2 884.0	3 850.1	1 168.3
Schools	no.	2	6	10	5
<i>Total students FTE</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>3 431.4</i>	<i>8 171.9</i>	<i>13 322.3</i>	<i>5 696.4</i>
<i>Total schools</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>24</i>
1996 Census of Population and Housing(f)					
Birthplace					
Australia	no.	16 375	28 845	54 531	20 840
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	1 790	1 664	4 365	1 328
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	8.9	5.0	6.5	5.5
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	1 185	1 410	6 115	1 190
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	5.9	4.3	9.1	4.9
Language spoken at home					
English	no.	17 341	28 556	55 035	21 048
Other language	no.	871	1 004	5 143	824
Proportion speaking other language	%	4.6	3.3	8.3	3.7
Public hospital beds, 1998–99(g)					
Acute	no.	45	77	239	66
Nursing home	no.	60	60	10	52
Hostel	no.	29	30	—	30
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>148</i>
Public hospital patient information, 1998–99p(h)					
Total patient days	no.	12 461	25 058	76 555	13 377
Total separations	no.	3 951	9 284	20 535	4 169
Occupancy rate	%	56.9	86.9	47.7	60.1

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17.19 GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

		Local Government Area			
	Unit	Bass Coast	Baw Baw	La Trobe	South Gippsland
Gaming statistics, 30 June 2000(i)					
Licensed venues	no.	8	3	16	5
Licensed electronic gaming machines					
Tatts	no.	150	70	362	40
TAB	no.	111	70	301	70
Property prices — properties sold, 1999(j)					
Median house	\$	88 500	98 000	67 000	84 000
Median unit/apartment	\$	87 250	91 500	45 500	70 000
Median vacant house block	\$	26 000	37 000	30 250	22 000
Public housing, 30 June 2000(k)					
Aboriginal housing tenants	no.	—	16	25	1
Public rental housing tenants	no.	229	340	1 794	201
Stock	no.	264	395	2 086	214
Tourist accommodation, Motels, hotels etc., 1999–2000(l)					
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	10	3	15	5
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	316	105	450	120
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	1 118	351	1 275	353
Employment (June quarter)	no.	121	17	147	37
Room nights occupied	no.	50 142	9 571	61 014	15 794
Room occupancy rate	%	46.4	24.9	36.6	35.8
Guest nights	no.	115 852	18 107	86 499	28 150
Guest arrivals	no.	68 698	11 392	54 203	18 997
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	4 504	610	3 917	1 013
Tourist accommodation, Caravan parks, June quarter 2000(m)					
Establishments	no.	23	5	4	9
On-site vans	no.	178	28	35	37
Other powered sites	no.	2 293	271	401	627
Unpowered sites	no.	311	142	4	309
Cabins, flats etc.	no.	121	89	66	95
Employment	no.	89	15	11	30
Local government finance, 1998–99(n)					
Revenue and loan receipts					
Rates income	\$'000	8 669	10 942	22 146	9 217
Charges, fees and fines	\$'000	6 881	1 950	8 970	3 791
Financial assistance and local roads funding	\$'000	2 575	4 181	8 040	3 743
Revenue and capital grants	\$'000	1 271	2 324	5 855	2 171
Other	\$'000	3 983	12 104	7 768	2 739
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	23 379	31 501	52 779	21 661
Total outlays					
Education, health and welfare	\$'000	2 742	3 122	8 300	2 835
Housing and community amenities	\$'000	4 151	3 710	7 699	4 751
Recreation and culture	\$'000	3 064	4 499	7 056	1 906
Roads, streets and bridges	\$'000	3 147	8 434	9 906	6 504
Other	\$'000	6 422	6 709	16 606	5 393
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	19 526	26 474	49 567	21 389
Rateable properties at 1 October	no.	22 689	16 861	31 938	16 485
Agriculture, 1998–99(o)					
Establishments	no.	*407	1 179	*450	1 376
Area	ha	*52 150	127 759	*66 507	217 226
Gross value of commodities					
Crops	\$'000	*5 244	68 719	*4 889	30 882
Livestock slaughterings	\$'000	20 310	58 803	19 272	70 243
Livestock products	\$'000	24 037	127 577	24 665	127 435

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17.19 GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

		Local Government Area			
	Unit	Bass Coast	Baw Baw	La Trobe	South Gippsland
Building approvals, 1999–2000(p)					
New dwellings	no.	632	267	270	215
Value					
New residential building	\$m	54.2	32.5	32.6	22.1
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	8.9	5.2	7.7	3.8
Non-residential building	\$m	17.1	14.0	12.7	8.2
<i>Total</i>	\$m	80.1	51.8	53.0	34.1
Length of roads, 30 June 1999(q)					
Sealed	km	509	697	817	1 145
Formed and surfaced	km	359	1 081	587	1 312
Natural surface	km	194	15	—	14
<i>Total</i>	km	1 062	1 793	1 404	2 471
Motor Vehicle Census, 1999(r)					
Passenger vehicles	no.	12 287	18 670	40 674	15 305
Campervans	no.	77	73	135	68
Light commercial vehicles	no.	2 482	4 703	8 483	4 749
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	no.	88	181	265	166
Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	no.	303	897	1 079	925
Articulated trucks	no.	74	290	237	215
Non-freight carrying trucks	no.	26	35	150	34
Buses	no.	110	199	284	203
Motor cycles	no.	537	981	2 135	1 121
Plant and equipment	no.	146	272	464	317
Caravans	no.	875	1 069	2 266	1 102
Trailers	no.	2 947	4 656	9 141	5 207

17.20 GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION, Business Locations(s) — September 1998

	Local Government Area			
	Bass Coast	Baw Baw	La Trobe	South Gippsland
	no.	no.	no.	no.
Industry(t)				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	424	1 235	392	1 555
Mining	3	3	14	6
Manufacturing	41	128	143	70
Electricity, gas and water supply	4	10	28	15
Construction	123	214	342	118
Wholesale trade	41	112	179	87
Retail trade	200	289	642	202
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	98	75	128	62
Transport and storage	33	119	132	80
Communication services	10	13	24	15
Finance and insurance	31	46	117	33
Property and business services	98	171	416	123
Government administration and defence	15	26	29	22
Education	25	75	107	46
Health and community services	52	117	276	70
Cultural and recreational services	35	39	69	30
Personal and other services	69	138	240	103
Employment size ranges(u)				
N/A	10	36	13	54
Less than 5 employees	1 056	2 322	2 278	2 281
5–9 employees	141	259	518	166
10–19 employees	56	116	229	85
20–49 employees	26	58	146	33
50–99 employees	8	12	52	9
100 or more employees	5	7	42	9

Inner Melbourne and Southern Melbourne Statistical Subdivisions

The Inner Melbourne and Southern Melbourne Statistical Subdivisions cover an area of 270 square kilometres, and are located on the northeastern side of Port Phillip Bay.

The City of Melbourne is the economic and social hub of Victoria, containing, among other attractions, the Central Business District (CBD), the Parliament of Victoria, State Library of Victoria, Queen Victoria Market, Melbourne Cricket Ground, and the Botanical Gardens. European settlement first occurred along the banks of the Yarra River in 1834, and quickly grew north into what are now the suburbs of North Melbourne, Carlton and Fitzroy.

Bayside and Port Phillip LGA's are located along the Port Phillip Bay foreshore. Some of Melbourne's oldest suburbs fall into the boundary of Port Phillip, including Port Melbourne (originally known as Sandridge). The oldest railway line in Australia was opened in 1854 and ran from Melbourne to Sandridge. Originally a "working class" suburb, Port Melbourne has been characterised by substantial residential foreshore development in recent years. St Kilda has a diverse population and is famous for its Acland Street shopping strip. Suburbs that fall within Bayside include Sandringham and Brighton — the latter has always been one of the more affluent areas in Melbourne, as seen by the number of large, historic mansions and the larger proportion of the population in the higher income brackets.

Stonnington also contains some of the more affluent suburbs in Melbourne, such as Toorak, South Yarra and Malvern. Notable landmarks in Stonnington include the Chapel Street shopping strip, and Chadstone Shopping Centre.

Yarra is the smallest LGA in Victoria, covering an area of just 19.5 square kilometres. Located to the east and northeast of the CBD, suburbs include Richmond, Fitzroy and Collingwood.

Glen Eira includes the suburbs of Caulfield, Carnegie and Bentleigh. Although the area was first settled in the 1850's, much of the housing development in this LGA has occurred since the 1920's. Notable landmarks include Caulfield Racecourse.

Kingston LGA stretches south along Port Phillip Bay to the suburb of Bonbeach, 35km from the CBD, and contains the suburbs of Moorabbin, Mentone, and parts of Cheltenham. This area was developed significantly after World War II. The flat topography has enabled the construction of large industrial estates and famous sandbelt golf courses. The Moorabbin Airport is located here.

17.21 INNER MELBOURNE AND SOUTHERN MELBOURNE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area						
		Bayside	Glen Eira	Kingston	Melbourne	Port Phillip	Stonning- ton	Yarra
Area, 30 June 1999(a)	km ²	37.0	38.7	91.1	36.1	20.7	25.6	19.5
Estimated resident population(b)								
Persons per km ²	no.	2 416.5	3 187.3	1 472.8	1 314.7	3 862.5	3 558.3	3 530.0
Estimated resident population, 1994	no.	85 186	118 201	127 549	35 586	73 323	86 731	65 638
Estimated resident population, 1999								
0–14 years	no.	16 228	20 126	24 119	4 284	8 045	11 622	8 211
15–24 years	no.	10 588	15 956	17 505	13 365	10 029	13 895	11 158
25–44 years	no.	24 927	39 510	41 106	17 941	36 296	33 102	30 637
45–64 years	no.	21 721	26 393	31 126	7 705	15 968	19 919	12 140
65 years and over	no.	15 947	21 363	20 315	4 167	9 616	12 554	6 687
<i>Total</i>	no.	89 411	123 348	134 171	47 462	79 954	91 092	68 833
Average annual rate of change, 1994–99	%	1.0	0.9	1.0	5.9	1.7	1.0	1.0
Median age, 30 June 1999	years	40	37	37	28	34	35	32
Population projections(c)								
Projected population at 2001	no.	91 087	124 400	133 926	46 465	82 447	92 351	68 959
Projected population at 2006	no.	95 193	127 039	136 071	51 819	87 663	94 336	70 505
Projected population at 2011	no.	97 698	128 582	137 671	56 456	90 117	95 733	71 498
Projected population at 2016	no.	99 413	129 657	138 829	60 418	91 849	96 729	72 371
Projected population at 2021	no.	100 454	130 064	140 003	63 447	93 230	97 276	73 071
Births/deaths, 1999(d)								
Births	no.	976	1 441	1 606	386	784	872	881
Birth rate	no.	10.9	11.7	12.0	8.1	9.8	9.6	12.8
Deaths	no.	784	1 079	1 023	229	614	668	417
Death rate	no.	8.8	8.7	7.6	4.8	7.7	7.3	6.1
Schools, February 2000(e)								
Government								
Students FTE	no.	7 287.7	6 575.1	12 140.0	2 174.9	4 998.4	3 698.4	5 607.3
Schools	no.	14	18	31	7	12	8	17
Non-government								
Students FTE	no.	6 503.7	9 043.6	7 578.8	5 712.2	2 378.2	9 357.8	2 590.4
Schools	no.	14	20	14	11	7	19	11
		13	15	19			13	
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	791.4	618.7	718.8	7 887.1	7 376.6	056.2	8 197.7
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	28	38	45	18	19	27	28
1996 Census of Population and Housing(f)								
Birthplace								
Australia	no.	60 214	72 449	81 959	24 849	44 538	56 472	39 750
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	6 987	7 079	9 888	3 084	5 944	5 715	3 727
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	8.6	6.2	8.1	6.4	8.1	6.8	5.7
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	10 845	28 885	26 618	11 740	16 514	17 378	17 829
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	13.4	25.5	21.7	24.2	22.6	20.6	27.4
Language spoken at home								
English	no.	64 990	75 258	83 992	27 220	48 746	60 141	38 588
Other language	no.	8 778	27 063	27 126	10 848	15 561	16 005	19 461
Proportion speaking other language	%	11.5	25.3	23.7	23.2	22.2	19.9	31.5

...continued

17.21 INNER MELBOURNE AND SOUTHERN MELBOURNE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Selected Characteristics — continued

	Characteristics					Local Government Area		
	Unit	Bayside	Glen Eira	Kingston	Melbourne	Port Phillip	Stonning-ton	Yarra
Public hospital beds, 1998–99(g)								
Acute	no.	142	249	267	2 552	—	—	394
Nursing home	no.	—	155	205	186	—	—	—
Hostel	no.	—	30	129	152	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>434</i>	<i>601</i>	<i>2 890</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>394</i>
Public hospital patient information, 1998–99p(h)								
Total patient days	no.	37 623	90 870	79 865	742 414	—	—	140 000
Total separations	no.	10 544	9 547	25 045	207 355	—	—	38 569
Occupancy rate	%	72.7	96.2	83.5	94.8	—	—	103.0
Gaming statistics, 30 June 2000(i)								
Licensed venues	no.	7	13	16	16	10	7	10
Licensed electronic gaming machines								
Tatts	no.	150	189	391	396	302	99	195
TAB	no.	80	603	533	508	103	191	209
Property prices — properties sold, 1999(j)								
Median house	\$	400 000	272 000	190 000	267 000	360 000	402 500	270 000
Median unit/apartment	\$	245 000	170 000	137 000	206 500	200 000	205 000	200 500
Median vacant house block	\$	305 000	165 000	106 000	75 000	193 500	360 000	195 000
Public housing, 30 June 2000(k)								
Aboriginal housing tenants	no.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Public rental housing tenants	no.	1 121	394	1 029	2 059	2 221	1 486	4 309
Stock	no.	1 205	505	1 214	2 291	3 092	1 644	4 902
Tourist accommodation, Motels, hotels etc., 1999–2000(l)								
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	—	—	4	80	28	17	5
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	—	—	197	11 015	2 341	742	268
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	—	—	558	26 273	6 227	1 846	760
Employment (June quarter)	no.	—	—	160	11 563	1 312	252	139
Room nights occupied	no.	—	—	39 397	2 887 361	609 284	168 228	65 691
Room occupancy rate	%	—	—	54.6	71.9	70.5	65.4	68.7
Guest nights	no.	—	—	58 266	4 565 556	956 116	285 483	121 021
Guest arrivals	no.	—	—	29 627	1 904 376	337 418	69 510	35 678
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	—	—	4 009	415 003	73 785	21 274	9 560
Tourist accommodation, Caravan parks, June quarter 2000(m)								
Establishments	no.	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
On-site vans	no.	—	—	112	—	—	—	—
Other powered sites	no.	—	—	334	—	—	—	—
Unpowered sites	no.	—	—	60	—	—	—	—
Cabins, flats etc.	no.	—	—	67	—	—	—	—
Employment	no.	—	—	22	—	—	—	—

...continued

17.21 INNER MELBOURNE AND SOUTHERN MELBOURNE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area						
		Bayside	Glen Eira	Kingston	Melbourne	Port Phillip	Stonning-ton	Yarra
Local government finance, 1998–99(n)								
Revenue and loan receipts								
Rates income	\$'000	21 386	26 008	27 875	90 610	37 293	26 839	35 358
Charges, fees and fines	\$'000	12 710	15 876	15 033	63 950	17 734	27 085	21 409
Financial assistance and local roads funding	\$'000	1 717	1 762	2 786	879	1 384	1 608	1 757
Revenue and capital grants	\$'000	4 634	8 593	7 689	5 661	5 428	3 477	4 148
Other	\$'000	4 292	10 888	19 489	11 997	21 907	16 809	12 958
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	44 739	63 127	72 872	173 097	83 746	75 818	75 630
Total outlays								
Education, health and welfare	\$'000	7 037	15 946	15 457	11 851	17 346	7 776	12 981
Housing and community amenities	\$'000	10 848	11 299	11 380	32 565	16 271	11 999	11 922
Recreation and culture	\$'000	11 769	10 471	15 622	28 948	15 049	14 344	16 614
Roads, streets and bridges	\$'000	4 088	6 284	8 888	33 142	18 938	14 690	14 974
Other	\$'000	13 734	22 222	17 212	76 973	5 751	24 422	6 353
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	47 476	66 222	68 559	183 479	73 355	73 231	62 844
Rateable properties at 1 October	no.	37 455	54 142	58 003	28 673	47 134	48 357	38 512
Agriculture, 1998–99(o)								
Establishments	no.	—	**	**	**	—	—	—
Area	ha	—	**	*157	**	—	—	—
Gross value of commodities								
Crops	\$'000	—	**	*4 533	**	—	—	—
Livestock slaughterings	\$'000	—	—	**	—	—	—	—
Livestock products	\$'000	—	642	**	—	—	—	—
Building approvals, 1999–2000(p)								
New dwellings	no.	828	894	1 119	3 512	2 008	778	610
Value								
New residential building	\$m	161.0	128.0	141.4	475.7	328.5	162.3	55.4
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	50.2	50.0	24.7	133.2	60.6	74.6	59.7
Non-residential building	\$m	19.7	19.9	96.0	565.9	90.6	142.6	88.1
<i>Total</i>	\$m	231.0	197.9	262.2	1 174.8	479.7	379.5	203.2
Length of roads, 30 June 1999(q)								
Sealed	km	345	425	533	202	205	257	217
Formed and surfaced	km	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Natural surface	km	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	km	345	425	546	202	207	257	217
Motor Vehicle Census, 1999(r)								
Passenger vehicles	no.	46 143	67 396	73 825	51 227	68 693	49 516	34 448
Campervans	no.	85	96	159	33	71	52	374
Light commercial vehicles	no.	2 967	5 089	8 420	5 448	7 834	2 918	3 990
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	no.	140	219	485	317	369	186	458
Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	no.	231	545	1 491	1 207	956	320	402
Articulated trucks	no.	77	149	181	279	271	26	18
Non-freight carrying trucks	no.	17	35	79	315	134	39	44
Buses	no.	140	288	277	424	302	111	460
Motor cycles	no.	937	1 299	1 618	952	3 244	939	865
Plant and equipment	no.	53	106	592	404	361	163	193
Caravans	no.	728	852	1 642	122	272	306	135
Trailers	no.	3 363	3 477	6 578	2 162	2 535	1 964	1 016

**17.22 INNER MELBOURNE AND SOUTHERN MELBOURNE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Business
Locations(s) — September 1998**

	Local Government Area						
	Bayside	Glen Eira	Kingston	Melbourne	Port Phillip	Stonnington	Yarra
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Industry(t)							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11	4	41	12	9	19	10
Mining	1	2	8	42	18	5	2
Manufacturing	221	283	1 493	416	354	300	796
Electricity, gas and water supply	—	—	6	25	1	1	5
Construction	506	626	901	204	337	352	364
Wholesale trade	311	426	1 073	1 039	692	462	1 068
Retail trade	613	918	1 200	1 828	848	1 545	1 191
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	130	137	113	848	401	373	460
Transport and storage	102	167	323	731	283	150	173
Communication services	32	43	56	114	72	35	47
Finance and insurance	281	344	252	1 376	570	468	272
Property and business services	1 475	1 700	1 314	4 203	2 882	2 232	1 835
Government administration and defence	9	12	20	243	26	17	24
Education	110	135	114	195	111	129	139
Health and community services	431	638	412	1 280	455	877	906
Cultural and recreational services	208	178	157	361	566	285	299
Personal and other services	270	340	336	618	419	458	442
Employment size(u)							
N/A	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Less than 5 employees	3 824	4 777	5 115	8 163	5 524	5 763	5 307
5–9 employees	494	699	1 361	2 385	1 310	1 139	1 425
10–19 employees	196	240	696	1 272	603	435	706
20–49 employees	122	153	415	923	369	245	388
50–99 employees	48	47	136	367	135	62	129
100 or more employees	27	36	95	425	103	64	78

Western Melbourne and Melton-Wyndham Statistical Subdivisions

The Western Melbourne and Melton-Wyndham Statistical Subdivisions cover an area of 1,333 square kilometres, from the city fringe on the eastern border, to the semi-rural environments of Melton Shire and the City of Wyndham in the west.

The major road transport links between this region and the Melbourne CBD are the West Gate and Bolte Bridges over the Yarra River. The region is characterised by its extensive industrial landscape and a wide variety of housing styles exist, ranging from older stock in the inner suburbs, to new housing estates in the west and northwest.

Hobsons Bay is situated on the northern shore of Port Phillip Bay and contains the suburbs of Williamstown, Altona, and parts of Laverton. Williamstown is one of the oldest settlements in Victoria, dating from the late 1830's, but much of the western part of this LGA has been developed in the post-war period.

Maribyrnong includes the suburbs of Footscray and Yarraville, and one of Melbourne's largest shopping centres, Highpoint Shopping Centre.

Moonee Valley is a diverse region with older suburbs such as Ascot Vale and Moonee Ponds in the southeast, and the newer suburbs of Avondale Heights and Keilor East in the northwest.

Brimbank is characterised by its industrial base, and the higher proportion of people from non-English speaking backgrounds. Suburbs in this LGA include Sunshine, St Albans and Keilor, all of which have been settled since the mid 19th century, but did not experience significant growth until the post-war period.

Melton and Wyndham are geographically the two largest LGA's within the Melbourne Statistical Division, and are characterised by high rates of population growth and building activity.

17.23 WESTERN MELBOURNE AND MELTON-WYNDHAM STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Selected characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area					
		Brimbank	Hobsons Bay	Maribyrnong	Melton	Moonee Valley	Wyndham
Area, 30 June 1999(a)	km ²	123.4	64.4	31.2	527.3	44.3	541.8
Estimated resident population(b)							
Persons per km ²	no.	1 326.3	1 280.9	1 953.0	87.3	2 528.3	152.8
Estimated resident population, 1994	no.	150 927	75 416	61 289	38 769	108 291	71 719
Estimated resident population, 1999							
0–14 years	no.	35 666	16 719	10 373	12 001	19 138	21 686
15–24 years	no.	26 254	10 346	8 452	7 682	15 356	11 938
25–44 years	no.	51 905	27 771	21 475	15 123	36 898	28 824
45–64 years	no.	36 442	17 413	11 419	9 068	24 513	15 540
65 years and over	no.	13 396	10 240	9 214	2 147	16 097	4 802
<i>Total</i>	no.	163 663	82 489	60 933	46 021	112 002	82 790
Average annual rate of change, 1994–99	%	1.6	1.8	–0.1	3.5	0.7	2.9
Median age, 30 June 1999	years	32	34	35	29	35	30
Population projections(c)							
Projected population at 2001	no.	163 297	82 321	64 590	46 832	112 259	83 887
Projected population at 2006	no.	164 006	83 604	69 446	62 897	113 610	95 067
Projected population at 2011	no.	164 590	84 466	72 465	80 612	114 472	106 675
Projected population at 2016	no.	164 954	84 735	73 749	93 462	115 080	119 840
Projected population at 2021	no.	165 498	84 894	74 454	102 542	115 155	132 223
Births/deaths, 1999(d)							
Births	no.	2 226	1 205	951	692	1 324	1 277
Birth rate	no.	13.6	14.6	15.6	15.0	11.8	15.4
Deaths	no.	724	527	577	183	776	293
Death rate	no.	4.4	6.4	9.5	4.0	6.9	3.5
Schools, February 2000(e)							
Government							
Students FTE	no.	19 240.6	8 027.2	5 345.5	5 898.0	9 928.7	10 978.6
Schools	no.	45	21	15	14	25	19
Non-government							
Students FTE	no.	10 139.1	3 971.8	3 471.2	2 881.3	9 749.2	7 474.8
Schools	no.	21	11	8	7	17	13
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	29 379.7	11 999.0	8 816.7	8 779.3	19 677.9	18 453.4
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	66	32	23	21	42	32
1996 Census of Population and Housing(f)							
Birthplace							
Australia	no.	78 924	48 303	30 138	30 390	69 723	53 909
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	4 397	5 609	2 445	3 238	4 105	5 543
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	2.9	7.6	4.1	8.3	3.9	7.5
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	61 152	17 728	23 500	4 371	27 526	11 546
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	41.0	23.9	39.8	11.2	26.3	15.6
Language spoken at home							
English	no.	59 179	45 302	25 937	30 769	62 736	52 075
Other language	no.	74 679	21 122	26 088	4 125	32 838	12 404
Proportion speaking other language	%	54.1	30.9	47.5	11.6	33.4	18.6
Public hospital beds, 1998–99(g)							
Acute	no.	209	80	374	—	—	152
Nursing home	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hostel	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	no.	209	80	374	—	—	152

...continued

17.23 WESTERN MELBOURNE AND MELTON-WYNDHAM STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Selected characteristics — continued

	Unit	Local Government Area					
		Brimbank	Hobsons Bay	Maribyrnong	Melton	Moonee Valley	Wyndham
Public hospital patient information, 1998–99p(h)							
Total patient days	no.	63 529	17 554	124 064	—	—	39 058
Total separations	no.	22 506	5 183	35 666	—	—	14 409
Occupancy rate	%	74.7	60.1	100.3	—	—	87.2
Gaming statistics, 30 June 2000(i)							
Licenced venues	no.	15	11	16	4	15	9
Licenced electronic gaming machines							
Tatts	no.	509	382	369	80	354	262
TAB	no.	371	236	435	162	403	274
Property prices — properties sold, 1999(j)							
Median house	\$	134 500	170 000	170 000	117 000	240 000	120 000
Median unit/apartment	\$	111 000	135 000	90 000	78 500	160 000	95 000
Median vacant house block	\$	64 000	69 000	100 000	59 975	120 000	52 500
Public housing, 30 June 2000(k)							
Aboriginal housing tenants	no.	13	6	6	2	—	6
Public rental housing tenants	no.	1 288	980	1 835	322	3 437	632
Stock	no.	1 498	1 197	2 109	352	3 789	678
Tourist accommodation, Motels, hotels etc., 1999–2000(l)							
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	3	—	3	—	5	3
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	83	—	101	—	151	83
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	199	—	266	—	521	255
Employment (June quarter)	no.	30	—	27	—	112	62
Room nights occupied	no.	18 795	—	18 242	—	33 183	17 129
Room occupancy rate	%	62.4	—	46.8	—	59.9	56.4
Guest nights	no.	32 150	—	28 382	—	59 513	31 300
Guest arrivals	no.	19 960	—	20 868	—	26 254	16 332
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	1 356	—	1 633	—	3 455	1 296
Tourist accommodation, Caravan parks, June quarter 2000(m)							
Establishments	no.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	3
On-site vans	no.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	11
Other powered sites	no.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	203
Unpowered sites	no.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	2
Cabins, flats etc.	no.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	47
Employment	no.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	12

...continued

17.23 WESTERN MELBOURNE AND MELTON-WYNDHAM STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Selected characteristics — continued

	Unit	Local Government Area					
		Brimbank	Hobsons Bay	Maribyrnong	Melton	Moonee Valley	Wyndham
Local government finance, 1998–99(n)							
Revenue and loan receipts							
Rates income	\$'000	31 627	25 196	27 145	12 698	26 421	27 129
Charges, fees and fines	\$'000	6 153	9 055	9 111	3 893	18 835	7 569
Financial assistance and local roads funding	\$'000	8 221	4 374	3 246	2 740	4 182	3 918
Revenue and capital grants	\$'000	6 579	4 656	4 600	4 300	8 549	7 280
Other	\$'000	18 216	4 231	18 458	15 426	3 184	15 899
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	70 796	47 512	62 560	39 057	61 171	61 795
Total outlays							
Education, health and welfare	\$'000	18 367	12 708	13 316	7 101	15 490	12 999
Housing and community amenities	\$'000	12 740	8 458	8 256	5 428	10 345	11 687
Recreation and culture	\$'000	15 361	14 861	11 209	5 595	19 893	8 352
Roads, streets and bridges	\$'000	17 506	6 121	9 294	5 010	9 735	14 205
Other	\$'000	10 438	6 727	8 932	12 237	6 687	15 338
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	74 412	48 875	51 007	35 371	62 150	62 581
Rateable properties at 1 October	no.	56 551	35 408	28 982	16 551	47 841	29 499
Agriculture, 1998–99(o)							
Establishments	no.	*5	—	—	*57	n.a.	129
Area	ha	**	—	—	*20 445	n.a.	26 659
Gross value of commodities							
Crops	\$'000	**	—	—	*3 894	n.a.	40 352
Livestock slaughterings	\$'000	32	—	—	**	n.a.	6 713
Livestock products	\$'000	—	—	—	711	n.a.	**
Building approvals, 1999–2000(p)							
New dwellings	no.	2 079	794	784	1 566	698	1 472
Value							
New residential building	\$m	243.5	100.6	86.9	201.7	87.9	189.2
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	8.9	18.3	16.9	3.8	42.9	6.2
Non-residential building	\$m	139.1	56.9	30.2	20.7	35.3	76.7
<i>Total</i>	\$m	391.6	175.8	134.0	226.2	166.1	272.1
Length of roads, 30 June 1999(q)							
Sealed	km	722	441	255	333	433	555
Formed and surfaced	km	5	1	—	169	—	88
Natural surface	km	17	—	2	—	2	—
<i>Total</i>	km	744	442	257	502	435	643
Motor Vehicle Census, 1999(r)							
Passenger vehicles	no.	90 500	43 189	28 340	28 713	64 876	41 693
Campervans	no.	106	77	259	35	73	45
Light commercial vehicles	no.	8 700	5 156	3 200	3 774	6 449	4 920
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	no.	458	227	219	138	333	164
Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	no.	1 774	1 241	765	622	1 100	843
Articulated trucks	no.	434	722	370	187	67	278
Non-freight carrying trucks	no.	52	128	40	17	53	30
Buses	no.	335	150	460	83	236	148
Motor cycles	no.	1 712	1 188	542	957	1 597	1 175
Plant and equipment	no.	224	358	480	110	264	209
Caravans	no.	1 632	1 092	369	764	1 163	1 189
Trailers	no.	6 431	5 655	3 169	3 307	4 113	4 749

17.24 WESTERN MELBOURNE AND MELTON-WYNDHAM STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Business Locations(s) — September 1998

	Local Government Area					
	Brimbank	Hobson's Bay	Maribyrnong	Moonee Valley	Melton	Wyndham
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Industry(t)						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14	11	6	15	114	182
Mining	3	3	—	1	4	4
Manufacturing	739	294	361	335	72	216
Electricity, gas and water supply	7	6	1	2	4	5
Construction	771	386	151	665	254	474
Wholesale trade	319	196	243	342	59	168
Retail trade	742	447	775	948	207	409
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	71	97	108	163	22	65
Transport and storage	405	202	191	255	110	220
Communication services	43	24	20	48	14	19
Finance and insurance	104	67	74	218	26	75
Property and business services	640	486	364	1 060	194	477
Government administration and defence	14	16	21	17	5	21
Education	142	70	61	143	32	71
Health and community services	285	177	280	486	76	142
Cultural and recreational services	76	81	71	150	46	51
Personal and other services	228	160	167	312	62	127
Employment size(u)						
N/A	3	—	—	1	2	3
Less than 5 employees	3 376	1 913	1 847	3 824	1 046	2 040
5–9 employees	636	388	505	763	139	335
10–19 employees	275	198	257	288	58	158
20–49 employees	177	112	157	198	38	118
50–99 employees	73	68	68	53	14	42
100 or more employees	63	44	60	33	4	30

Moreland City, Northern Middle Melbourne, Hume City and Northern Outer Melbourne Statistical Subdivisions

The Statistical Subdivisions of Moreland City, Northern Middle Melbourne, Hume City and Northern Outer Melbourne cover an area of 1,594 square kilometres, stretching from the northern fringe of the CBD to the outer fringes of the Melbourne urban area. This is a diverse area containing some of Melbourne's oldest and newest suburbs.

Hume is located on the northwestern fringe of Melbourne, encompassing the suburbs of Broadmeadows, Greenvale, Craigieburn and the township of Sunbury. Melbourne Airport is located here, as well as a large number of major manufacturing firms.

Located on the northern fringe of Melbourne, Whittlesea covers an area from the industrial suburbs of Thomastown and Epping in the south, to the semi-rural area around the township of Whittlesea in the north.

Nillumbik, on the northeastern fringe of Melbourne, is noted for its hilly topography, stretching from the established suburb of Eltham, through to the semi-rural areas of Hurstbridge, Kangaroo Ground and Panton Hill.

In contrast to these fringe areas, the LGA's of Moreland, Darebin and Banyule contain more established areas. Banyule contains a mix of established suburbs, such as Heidelberg and Ivanhoe. Moreland and Darebin both contain diverse populations, with a higher than average proportion of their people being from non-English speaking backgrounds. The suburbs closest to the CBD are slowly changing through gentrification, particularly Northcote (in Darebin) and Brunswick (in Moreland). Darebin is noted for having the largest Indigenous community of any LGA in Victoria, and the main campus of Latrobe University is located in the northeast corner of this municipality.

**17.25 MORELAND CITY, NORTHERN MIDDLE MELBOURNE, HUME CITY AND NORTHERN OUTER
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Selected Characteristics**

		Local Government Area					
	Unit	Banyule	Darebin	Hume	Moreland	Nilfumbik	Whittlesea
Area, 30 June 1999(a)	km ²	62.6	53.4	503.6	50.9	433.1	489.6
Estimated resident population(b)							
Persons per km ²	no.	1 906.5	2 424.6	257.1	2 696.9	137.1	232.0
Estimated resident population, 1994	no.	117 328	126 187	115 729	135 940	55 705	102 731
Estimated resident population, 1999							
0–14 years	no.	22 463	20 973	33 543	23 054	14 828	25 851
15–24 years	no.	17 279	17 812	19 534	18 572	8 971	17 851
25–44 years	no.	34 832	44 592	43 203	46 448	18 460	37 983
45–64 years	no.	28 327	25 750	24 987	26 728	13 793	23 948
65 years and over	no.	16 444	20 344	8 196	22 470	3 306	7 959
<i>Total</i>	no.	119 345	129 471	129 463	137 272	59 358	113 592
Average annual rate of change, 1994–99	%	0.3	0.5	2.3	0.2	1.3	2
Median age, 30 June 1999	years	36	35	30	35	33	31
Population projections(c)							
Projected population at 2001	no.	118 675	130 279	129 014	139 472	58 666	114 757
Projected population at 2006	no.	118 572	133 991	138 503	143 615	60 342	126 399
Projected population at 2011	no.	118 733	135 843	149 675	145 670	61 307	136 099
Projected population at 2016	no.	118 943	136 839	162 106	146 575	62 174	149 355
Projected population at 2021	no.	118 982	137 310	174 248	146 911	62 628	162 268
Births/deaths, 1999(d)							
Births	no.	1 428	1 783	2 016	1 778	760	1 617
Birth rate	no.	12.0	13.8	15.6	12.9	12.8	14.2
Deaths	no.	904	970	446	1 129	183	401
Death rate	no.	7.6	7.5	3.4	8.2	3.1	3.5
Schools, February 2000(e)							
Government							
Students FTE	no.	13 045.8	9 917.2	17 586.7	8 733.0	6 031.9	14 063.4
Schools	no.	32	31	41	29	20	30
Non-government							
Students FTE	no.	9 746.2	5 056.0	7 067.0	7 313.4	4 123.6	5 842.4
Schools	no.	17	16	15	18	8	11
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	22 792.0	14 973.2	24 653.7	16 046.4	10 155.5	19 905.8
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	49	47	56	47	28	41
1996 Census of Population and Housing(f)							
Birthplace							
Australia	no.	86 615	74 504	78 205	78 875	44 859	63 445
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	6 317	4 386	5 552	4 618	3 582	3 083
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	5.6	3.6	4.8	3.5	6.6	3.0
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	15 945	37 733	28 374	41 686	4 389	32 759
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	14.2	31.0	24.5	32.0	8.1	32.3
Language spoken at home							
English	no.	85 246	60 061	67 544	62 223	45 068	46 198
Other language	no.	17 157	49 393	34 911	54 502	3 992	45 494
Proportion speaking other language	%	16.3	43.3	33.1	44.8	7.9	48.6
Public hospital beds, 1998–99(g)							
Acute	no.	865	82	133	—	—	225
Nursing home	no.	—	60	—	—	—	—
Hostel	no.	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	no.	865	142	133	—	—	225

...continued

**17.25 MORELAND CITY, NORTHERN MIDDLE MELBOURNE, HUME CITY AND NORTHERN OUTER
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Selected Characteristics — *continued***

		Local Government Area					
	Unit	Banyule	Darebin	Hume	Moreland	Nilfumbik	Whittlesea
Public hospital patient information, 1998–99p(h)							
Total patient days	no.	244 326	27 778	22 171	—	—	87 105
Total separations	no.	65 881	1 178	1 605	—	—	23 405
Occupancy rate	%	95.4	92.8	33.0	—	—	96.1
Gaming statistics, 30 June 2000(i)							
Licensed venues	no.	11	17	13	16	4	9
Licensed electronic gaming machines							
Tatts	no.	444	532	270	560	102	300
TAB	no.	166	474	476	235	40	316
Property prices — properties sold, 1999(j)							
Median house	\$	182 000	186 000	132 000	185 000	220 000	146 000
Median unit/apartment	\$	152 500	123 500	108 000	130 000	165 900	122 000
Median vacant house block	\$	105 800	95 000	60 000	74 000	125 000	75 000
Public housing, 30 June 2000(k)							
Aboriginal housing tenants	no.	10	72	15	16	—	32
Public rental housing tenants	no.	2 030	2 827	1 885	1 730	122	533
Stock	no.	2 200	3 253	2 001	1 933	141	664
Tourist accommodation, Motels, hotels etc., 1999–2000(l)							
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	—	5	6	10	—	—
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	—	156	491	358	—	—
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	—	400	1 396	1 053	—	—
Employment (June quarter)	no.	—	68	283	80	—	—
Room nights occupied	no.	—	35 269	131 437	73 032	—	—
Room occupancy rate	%	—	61.8	76.9	55.7	—	—
Guest nights	no.	—	54 251	186 809	121 804	—	—
Guest arrivals	no.	—	31 951	132 025	58 645	—	—
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	—	3 126	13 330	5 390	—	—
Tourist accommodation, Caravan parks, June quarter 2000(m)							
Establishments	no.	—	—	4	n.p.	—	—
On-site vans	no.	—	—	35	n.p.	—	—
Other powered sites	no.	—	—	284	n.p.	—	—
Unpowered sites	no.	—	—	10	n.p.	—	—
Cabins, flats etc.	no.	—	—	181	n.p.	—	—
Employment	no.	—	—	26	n.p.	—	—

...continued

17.25 MORELAND CITY, NORTHERN MIDDLE MELBOURNE, HUME CITY AND NORTHERN OUTER MELBOURNE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

		Local Government Area					
	Unit	Banyule	Darebin	Hume	Moreland	Nillumbik	Whittlesea
Local government finance, 1998–99(n)							
Revenue and loan receipts							
Rates income	\$'000	24 901	37 411	30 821	35 627	15 675	28 941
Charges, fees and fines	\$'000	15 831	12 203	15 332	11 459	7 838	8 973
Financial assistance and local roads funding	\$'000	5 203	7 675	4 571	8 152	2 928	4 767
Revenue and capital grants	\$'000	4 494	6 245	6 317	5 999	1 580	2 755
Other	\$'000	10 004	9 606	16 872	6 851	4 410	16 182
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	60 433	73 140	73 913	68 088	32 431	61 618
Total outlays							
Education, health and welfare	\$'000	13 953	16 108	13 790	15 565	4 290	7 219
Housing and community amenities	\$'000	19 752	14 286	16 255	16 834	8 633	10 268
Recreation and culture	\$'000	18 523	25 073	15 211	21 129	7 995	12 619
Roads, streets and bridges	\$'000	7 462	10 393	5 894	10 488	6 507	8 763
Other	\$'000	4 006	20 374	12 918	12 704	4 661	15 704
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	63 696	86 234	64 068	76 720	32 086	54 573
Rateable properties at 1 October	no.	46 002	55 424	44 674	58 898	19 578	38 468
Agriculture, 1998–99(o)							
Establishments	no.	—	n.a.	*113	—	*51	*42
Area	ha	—	n.a.	*22 346	—	**	**
Gross value of commodities							
Crops	\$'000	—	n.a.	*549	—	3 988	57 557
Livestock slaughterings	\$'000	—	n.a.	2 899	—	**	**
Livestock products	\$'000	—	n.a.	**	—	54	11 306
Building approvals, 1999–2000(p)							
New dwellings	no.	569	887	1 841	961	524	1 248
Value							
New residential building	\$m	69.8	98.4	234.4	96.1	87.3	152.8
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	27.5	36.3	9.7	35.6	13.5	6.4
Non-residential building	\$m	41.1	44.2	211.6	24.2	11.3	38.2
<i>Total</i>	\$m	138.3	178.9	455.7	155.9	112.0	197.4
Length of roads, 30 June 1999(q)							
Sealed	km	544	488	725	505	292	502
Formed and surfaced	km	4	—	59	—	355	122
Natural surface	km	—	5	22	—	121	—
<i>Total</i>	km	548	493	806	505	768	624
Motor Vehicle Census, 1999(r)							
Passenger vehicles	no.	73 740	62 326	60 212	70 186	30 504	55 203
Campervans	no.	123	76	60	99	78	65
Light commercial vehicles	no.	7 085	6 732	6 902	6 955	4 796	6 171
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	no.	276	423	323	393	209	374
Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	no.	701	1 082	1 664	976	768	1 401
Articulated trucks	no.	101	106	514	158	81	120
Non-freight carrying trucks	no.	37	57	73	98	48	59
Buses	no.	330	302	320	269	129	108
Motor cycles	no.	1 826	1 414	1 641	1 653	1 320	1 277
Plant and equipment	no.	210	316	252	341	189	334
Caravans	no.	2 060	827	1 323	1 175	1 190	948
Trailers	no.	5 393	3 300	5 813	3 858	4 731	4 442

17.26 MORELAND CITY, NORTHERN MIDDLE MELBOURNE, HUME CITY AND NORTHERN OUTER MELBOURNE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Business Locations(s) — September 1998

	Local Government Area					
	Banyule	Darebin	Hume	Moreland	Nillumbik	Whittlesea
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Industry(t)						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5	4	105	6	130	140
Mining	3	2	11	1	5	4
Manufacturing	381	690	583	717	151	619
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	6	7	2	7	11
Construction	783	783	629	669	679	612
Wholesale trade	363	456	346	479	155	299
Retail trade	816	1 200	681	1 005	278	542
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	106	137	118	136	44	54
Transport and storage	221	258	558	224	107	283
Communication services	49	43	42	35	15	34
Finance and insurance	225	155	92	132	99	71
Property and business services	1 194	818	551	883	654	424
Government administration and defence	14	21	24	17	11	5
Education	144	115	112	118	69	78
Health and community services	615	417	240	461	157	215
Cultural and recreational services	90	130	62	113	58	60
Personal and other services	286	280	208	315	114	160
Employment size(u)						
N/A	—	—	5	1	2	2
Less than 5 employees	4 061	3 792	3 060	3 740	2 299	2 659
5–9 employees	665	864	590	811	278	490
10–19 employees	301	418	335	409	93	226
20–49 employees	162	275	203	231	40	148
50–99 employees	60	93	96	75	16	59
100 or more employees	47	73	80	46	5	27

Boroondara City, Eastern Middle Melbourne, Eastern Outer Melbourne Statistical Subdivisions and Yarra Ranges Shire

Boroondara City, Eastern Middle Melbourne, Eastern Outer Melbourne and Yarra Ranges Shire cover an area of 2,967 square kilometres, stretching from the inner eastern suburb of Hawthorn, to the rural environment beyond Warburton.

In particular, Yarra Ranges Shire covers a wide area, some of which falls outside the Melbourne Statistical Division. A large proportion of this area is forested and mountainous, and it includes Mt Donna Buang, the closest point to the Melbourne CBD which regularly receives snowfall in winter. Suburbs which fall into this municipality include Upwey, Belgrave, and Mt Evelyn, as well as the townships of Monbulk, Woori Yallock, Yarra Junction and Warburton. The timber, tourism and wine industries are important components of the local economy.

The municipalities of Knox and Maroondah sit at the foothills of the Dandenongs, and contain the suburbs of Bayswater, Boronia, and Ferntree Gully (in Knox), and Ringwood and Croydon (in Maroondah). Knox in particular has a large number of light industrial firms, which became established in the area in the 1970's.

Manningham, Whitehorse and Monash were well established market garden areas, before post-war development used up much of the original farming land. The suburb of Box Hill, located in Whitehorse, is a notable social and commercial hub for the eastern suburbs of Melbourne. Other suburbs located in Whitehorse include Nunawading and Blackburn.

The main campus of Monash University is located within Monash, in the suburb of Clayton, which is also noted for large tracts of light industrial zones. The suburbs of Mount Waverley, Glen Waverley and Oakleigh are also located here.

Manningham is a diverse municipality, stretching from the relatively established area of Doncaster in the west, to Warrandyte and Wonga Park in the east. Much of the terrain is hilly, which has influenced the development of transportation in the area - it is one of the few areas in Melbourne not to have a major train line connecting it to the CBD.

Boroondara is noted for its “leafy” suburbs, such as Hawthorn, Camberwell, Kew and Balwyn. It’s population is older than the Melbourne average, and has a lower proportion of people from non-English speaking backgrounds.

17.27 BOROONDARA CITY, EASTERN MIDDLE MELBOURNE, EASTERN OUTER MELBOURNE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS AND YARRA RANGES SHIRE(n), Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area						
		Boroondara	Knox	Manningham	Maroondah	Monash	Whitehorse	Yarra Ranges
Area, 30 June 1999(a)	km ²	60.2	113.8	113.3	61.4	81.5	64.2	2 470.4
Estimated resident population(b)								
Persons per km ²	no.	2 628.7	1 261.7	1 001.8	1 602.2	1 992.9	2 287.1	57.1
Estimated resident population, 1994	no.	150 417	134 363	110 241	94 451	161 185	143 095	136 473
Estimated resident population, 1999								
0–14 years	no.	26 594	32 962	19 415	20 725	24 574	24 495	32 875
15–24 years	no.	24 318	21 036	17 532	14 209	26 295	19 864	19 955
25–44 years	no.	46 509	45 987	31 199	30 364	46 674	44 379	43 048
45–64 years	no.	36 457	31 724	32 242	21 695	41 523	34 208	32 710
65 years and over	no.	24 370	11 877	13 118	11 384	23 352	23 886	12 444
<i>Total</i>	no.	158 248	143 586	113 506	98 377	162 418	146 832	141 032
Average annual rate of change, 1994–99	%	1	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.7
Median age, 30 June 1999	years	37	33	37	34	37	37	34
Population projections(c)								
Projected population at 2001	no.	159 489	142 589	112 094	98 784	165 661	149 174	141 450
Projected population at 2006	no.	163 877	143 480	112 777	99 306	169 345	155 495	141 362
Projected population at 2011	no.	166 928	143 657	113 844	99 677	173 129	161 188	139 081
Projected population at 2016	no.	168 785	143 365	115 049	99 892	176 861	165 826	137 224
Projected population at 2021	no.	169 461	143 066	115 871	100 225	179 692	169 350	136 167
Births/deaths, 1999(d)								
Births	no.	1 477	1 928	1 008	1 338	1 559	1 874	1 797
Birth rate	no.	9.3	13.4	8.9	13.6	9.6	12.8	12.7
Deaths	no.	1 415	729	609	602	941	1 103	679
Death rate	no.	8.9	5.1	5.4	6.1	5.8	7.5	4.8
School, February 2000(e)								
Government								
Students FTE	no.	13 703.2	17 461.8	9 509.7	12 356.4	17 921.2	13 722.7	20 335.5
Schools	no.	27	36	21	27	42	35	61
Non-government								
Students FTE	no.	17 385.5	4 980.7	4 340.4	6 714.0	10 036.8	7 968.3	7 694.9
Schools	no.	30	12	10	11	18	22	22
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	31 088.7	22 442.5	13 850.1	19 070.4	27 958.0	21 691.0	28 030.4
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	57	48	31	38	60	57	83
1996 Census of Population and Housing(f)								
Birthplace								
Australia	no.	104 356	94 582	67 536	70 349	95 566	95 047	102 699
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	8 945	12 006	5 112	8 613	9 500	9 046	13 061
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	6.2	9.2	4.9	9.4	6.2	6.7	10.0
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	25 690	20 334	28 558	9 536	43 061	27 210	10 484
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	17.8	15.5	27.5	10.4	28.2	20.1	8.0
Language spoken at home								
English	no.	107 570	99 194	63 926	74 468	95 792	96 904	109 853
Other language	no.	24 100	18 191	32 356	7 731	45 275	27 022	7 467
Proportion speaking other language	%	17.6	15.1	32.9	9.2	31.3	21.2	6.2

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17.27 BOROONDARA CITY, EASTERN MIDDLE MELBOURNE, EASTERN OUTER MELBOURNE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS AND YARRA RANGES SHIRE(n), Selected Characteristics — continued

	Unit	Local Government Area						
		Boroondara	Knox	Manningham	Maroondah	Monash	Whitehorse	Yarra Ranges
Public hospital beds, 1998–99(g)								
Acute	no.	303	138	—	249	511	460	21
Nursing home	no.	90	30	—	—	—	60	—
Hostel	no.	—	—	—	—	20	—	3
<i>Total</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>393</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>531</i>	<i>520</i>	<i>24</i>
Public hospital patient information, 1998–99p(h)								
Total patient days	no.	84 903	56 989	—	66 568	181 303	147 878	3 883
Total separations	no.	5 967	17 852	—	15 350	45 563	38 760	1 511
Occupancy rate	%	81.7	93.6	—	87.1	100.6	96.4	51.5
Gaming statistics, 30 June 2000(i)								
Licensed venues	no.	6	13	7	11	16	7	9
Licensed electronic gaming machines								
Tatts	no.	48	704	390	267	593	435	303
TAB	no.	178	205	160	507	630	102	90
Property prices — properties sold, 1999(j)								
Median house	\$	385 000	150 000	255 000	151 250	205 000	202 000	132 000
Median unit/apartment	\$	209 000	126 000	184 000	123 000	168 000	165 000	115 000
Median vacant house block	\$	372 000	83 000	182 000	86 000	140 000	158 000	69 000
Public housing, 30 June 2000(k)								
Aboriginal housing tenants	no.	—	4	—	5	2	5	14
Public rental housing tenants	no.	620	1 087	176	794	1 191	1 179	485
Stock	no.	726	1 193	212	925	1 362	1 377	569
Tourist accommodation, Motels, hotels etc., 1999–2000(l)								
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	6	4	—	4	15	8	12
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	241	165	—	115	576	269	393
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	761	421	—	294	1 752	662	882
Employment (June quarter)	no.	63	52	—	85	488	225	416
Room nights occupied	no.	50 520	25 909	—	21 784	135 131	56 078	50 036
Room occupancy rate	%	57.3	42.9	—	51.6	64.0	57.0	35.7
Guest nights	no.	89 707	39 730	—	34 505	201 166	81 503	71 387
Guest arrivals	no.	28 180	20 759	—	14 380	84 220	46 662	41 062
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	5 713	2 483	—	1 550	16 168	5 151	5 251
Tourist accommodation, Caravan parks, June quarter 2000(m)								
Establishments	no.	—	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	—	n.p.
On-site vans	no.	—	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	—	n.p.
Other powered vans	no.	—	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	—	n.p.
Unpowered sites	no.	—	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	—	n.p.
Cabins, flats etc.	no.	—	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	—	n.p.
Employment	no.	—	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	—	n.p.

...continued

17.27 BOROONDARA CITY, EASTERN MIDDLE MELBOURNE, EASTERN OUTER MELBOURNE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS AND YARRA RANGES SHIRE(n), Selected Characteristics — continued

		Local Government Area						
	Unit	Boroondara	Knox	Manningham	Maroondah	Monash	Whitehorse	Yarra Ranges
Local government finance, 1998–99(n)								
Revenue and loan receipts								
Rates income	\$'000	41 950	29 385	25 038	19 979	36 407	31 269	35 533
Charges, fees and fines	\$'000	21 022	8 262	6 093	12 101	12 260	19 189	12 187
Financial assistance and local roads funding	\$'000	2 940	4 299	2 387	4 275	3 156	4 650	8 323
Revenue and capital grants	\$'000	5 156	7 515	11 888	3 791	10 817	8 941	5 801
Other	\$'000	20 842	14 863	7 757	13 749	15 143	7 237	10 026
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	91 910	64 324	53 163	53 895	77 783	71 286	71 870
Total outlays								
Education, health and welfare	\$'000	9 306	12 711	6 794	12 394	14 589	18 973	14 194
Housing and community amenities	\$'000	17 137	15 464	10 706	9 508	12 437	18 501	18 984
Recreation and culture	\$'000	21 045	10 514	9 024	15 017	12 426	24 156	12 098
Roads, streets and bridges	\$'000	10 899	16 600	10 151	12 312	7 921	9 449	13 007
Other	\$'000	37 029	11 548	23 891	3 846	25 698	6 982	12 213
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	95 416	66 837	60 566	53 077	73 071	78 061	70 496
Rateable properties at 1 October	no.	65 032	52 625	41 100	39 828	64 037	59 834	53 867
Agriculture, 1998–99(o)								
Establishments	no.	**	*5	*32	**	**	—	640
Area	ha	**	306	**	**	**	—	27 290
Gross value of commodities								
Crops	\$'000	**	5 668	*1 137	346	6	—	115 079
Livestock slaughterings	\$'000	—	—	**	—	**	—	72 302
Livestock products	\$'000	—	—	—	—	**	—	1 627
Building approvals, 1999–2000(p)								
New dwellings	no.	916	1 472	846	921	1 340	775	1 119
Value								
New residential building	\$m	167.3	192.3	147.7	100.4	170.8	96.7	144.3
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	95.3	18.3	19.5	16.7	27.2	43.6	26.3
Non-residential building	\$m	46.1	82.4	40.3	50.0	109.1	59.9	37.0
<i>Total</i>	\$m	308.7	293.0	207.4	167.1	307.1	200.2	207.6
Length of roads, 30 June 1999(q)								
Sealed	km	568	623	558	458	647	589	844
Formed and surfaced	km	2	25	33	12	2	2	1 020
Natural surface	km	2	12	47	—	2	1	1
<i>Total</i>	km	572	660	638	470	651	592	1 865
Motor Vehicle Census, 1999(r)								
Passenger vehicles	no.	95 066	75 042	66 907	63 239	92 440	84 583	77 346
Campervans	no.	131	120	106	154	110	142	284
Light commercial vehicles	no.	5 594	8 439	5 064	7 684	7 915	6 466	13 318
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	no.	261	420	225	397	476	307	623
Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	no.	825	1 174	727	1 121	1 722	688	1 848
Articulated trucks	no.	67	206	118	99	372	17	262
Non-freight carrying trucks	no.	40	103	210	37	208	1 069	122
Buses	no.	294	167	126	213	385	345	543
Motor cycles	no.	1 541	2 426	1 436	2 051	1 672	1 787	3 733
Plant and equipment	no.	236	215	160	248	499	190	428
Caravans	no.	902	2 328	1 465	2 270	1 916	2 023	3 507
Trailers	no.	4 403	7 296	5 077	6 151	7 090	5 736	11 427

17.28 BOROONDARA CITY, EASTERN MIDDLE MELBOURNE, EASTERN OUTER MELBOURNE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS AND YARRA RANGES SHIRE(v), Business Locations(s) — September 1998

	Local Government Area						
	Boroondara	Knox	Manningham	Maroondah	Monash	Whitehorse	Yarra Ranges
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Industry(t)							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	19	29	22	29	15	19	788
Mining	5	6	2	2	4	3	9
Manufacturing	352	1 042	167	576	798	434	401
Electricity, gas and water supply	2	6	4	2	6	8	18
Construction	676	1 134	960	867	949	850	1 319
Wholesale trade	613	837	327	426	896	647	395
Retail trade	1 281	1 167	708	1 040	1 318	1 213	880
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	258	122	136	110	169	153	187
Transport and storage	166	307	197	151	337	198	285
Communication services	59	55	44	33	76	70	47
Finance and insurance	718	213	324	194	423	339	184
Property and business services	3 218	1 364	1 523	990	2 037	1 822	1 071
Government administration and defence	21	12	9	11	18	20	21
Education	230	148	116	115	199	176	182
Health and community services	1 236	415	442	390	633	673	368
Cultural and recreational services	278	116	117	85	152	157	145
Personal and other services	492	314	255	250	399	407	351
Employment size(u)							
N/A	—	1	4	1	—	—	118
Less than 5 employees	7 544	5 156	4 451	3 847	5 996	5 292	5 349
5–9 employees	1 175	1 132	544	777	1 224	1 023	675
10–19 employees	451	511	209	355	566	456	284
20–49 employees	308	317	101	180	368	252	144
50–99 employees	86	105	24	66	139	89	57
100 or more employees	60	65	20	45	136	77	24

Greater Dandenong City, South Eastern Outer Melbourne, Frankston City and Mornington Peninsula Shire Statistical Subdivisions

This region covers an area of 2,670 square kilometres on the southeastern outskirts of the Melbourne Statistical Division, and contains some of the fastest growing municipalities in Australia.

The municipalities of Casey and Cardinia are characterised by high rates of population growth and a predominantly young population. Suburbs which have grown considerably in the last decade, such as Berwick, Narre Warren and Cranbourne, are located in Casey, while Cardinia is more semi-rural and contains the communities of Pakenham, Nar Nar Goon and Cockatoo.

Frankston City is characterised by strong growth in the east around Carrum Downs and Langwarrin, and an ageing population in the west, where the original township developed independent of the Melbourne urban area. Frankston, as well as Dandenong, are important commercial and employment hubs for the southeast region of Melbourne.

Greater Dandenong has a diverse population with approximately half coming from a non-English speaking background. It's economic base is predominantly manufacturing. Suburbs such as Springvale, Noble Park and Dandenong are located here.

Mornington Peninsula, located on a promontory between Port Phillip and Westernport Bays, is characterised by continuous urban development along Port Phillip Bay. The area has one of the highest median ages in Victoria, due to the influx of retirees. Tourism is a major industry here, and there are many 'holiday homes' in the area. Sorrento, near the tip of the promontory, was the site of first European settlement in Victoria in 1803. Other localities in Mornington Peninsula include Rosebud, Rye, Hastings and Mornington.

17.29 GREATER DANDENONG CITY, SOUTH EASTERN OUTER MELBOURNE, FRANKSTON CITY AND MORNINGTON PENINSULA SHIRE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Selected Characteristics

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Cardinia	Casey	Frankston	Greater Dandenong	Mornington Peninsula
Area, 30 June 1999(a)	km ²	1 280.6	409.7	129.5	129.7	723.2
Estimated resident population(b)						
Persons per km ²	no.	35.2	408.0	864.5	1 015.5	171.6
Estimated resident population, 1994	no.	41 096	137 812	107 460	131 245	114 237
Estimated resident population, 1999						
0–14 years	no.	11 366	44 388	24 591	25 152	25 630
15–24 years	no.	6 137	22 765	15 477	21 269	14 939
25–44 years	no.	13 672	59 081	34 158	39 302	32 412
45–64 years	no.	9 671	30 307	24 197	30 369	28 377
65 years and over	no.	4 194	10 621	13 530	15 622	22 724
<i>Total</i>	no.	45 040	167 162	111 953	131 714	124 082
Average annual rate of change, 1994–99	%	1.8	4	0.8	0.1	1.7
Median age, 30 June 1999	years	33	30	34	34	38
Population projections(c)						
Projected population at 2001	no.	44 137	172 754	113 914	132 521	138 088
Projected population at 2006	no.	47 195	203 470	118 791	132 435	144 276
Projected population at 2011	no.	53 980	226 446	123 342	133 130	148 555
Projected population at 2016	no.	61 754	243 741	126 654	134 030	150 791
Projected population at 2021	no.	70 769	258 190	129 515	134 810	153 104
Births/deaths, 1998(d)						
Births	no.	676	2 845	1 500	1 638	1 350
Birth rate	no.	15.0	17.0	13.4	12.4	10.9
Deaths	no.	215	561	790	764	1 091
Death rate	no.	4.8	3.4	7.0	5.8	8.8
Schools, February 2000(e)						
Government						
Students FTE	no.	6 943.0	23 512.7	15 707.8	15 187.5	15 529.0
Schools	no.	18	41	31	37	34
Non-government						
Students FTE	no.	3 118.2	7 410.2	4 334.4	7 433.2	5 729.0
Schools	no.	7	16	11	12	14
<i>Total students FTE</i>	no.	10 061.2	30 922.9	20 042.2	22 620.7	21 258.0
<i>Total schools</i>	no.	25	57	42	49	48
1996 Census of Population and Housing(f)						
Birthplace						
Australia	no.	33 308	98 040	77 037	58 913	86 373
UK, Ireland and New Zealand	no.	3 292	12 913	13 977	7 401	12 704
Proportion born UK, Ireland and New Zealand	%	8.1	9.0	13.4	5.9	11.5
Born elsewhere overseas	no.	2 600	28 244	9 109	55 601	6 728
Proportion born elsewhere overseas	%	6.4	19.7	8.8	44.1	6.1
Language spoken at home						
English	no.	34 243	100 356	85 657	56 925	94 316
Other language	no.	1 771	25 719	6 896	56 310	4 616
Proportion speaking other language	%	4.8	19.9	7.2	48.0	4.5
Public hospital beds, 1998–99(g)						
Acute	no.	20	—	486	361	72
Nursing home	no.	20	—	65	20	—
Hostel	no.	40	—	80	20	—
<i>Total</i>	no.	80	—	631	401	72
Public hospital patient information, 1998–99p(h)						
Total patient days	no.	2 813	—	155 434	113 655	21 533
Total separations	no.	1 652	—	37 248	31 495	4 405
Occupancy rate	%	38.5	—	96.9	85.5	80.5

...continued

17.29 GREATER DANDENONG CITY, SOUTH EASTERN OUTER MELBOURNE, FRANKSTON CITY AND MORNINGTON PENINSULA SHIRE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Selected Characteristics — continued

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Cardinia	Casey	Frankston	Greater Dandenong	Mornington Peninsula
Gaming statistics, 30 June 2000(i)						
Licenced venues	no.	5	11	10	16	20
Licenced electronic gaming machines						
Tatts	no.	88	358	269	604	423
TAB	no.	124	443	320	583	441
Property prices — properties sold, 1999(j)						
Median house	\$	125 000	128 000	120 000	120 000	137 000
Median unit/apartment	\$	92 000	102 475	88 000	86 000	112 750
Median vacant house block	\$	47 950	56 000	57 000	74 000	50 000
Public housing, 30 June 2000(k)						
Aboriginal housing tenants	no.	2	38	4	55	4
Public rental housing tenants	no.	259	1 631	1 395	1 953	1 075
Stock	no.	293	1 767	1 569	2 201	1 174
Tourist accommodation, Motels, hotels etc., 1999–2000(l)						
Establishments (June quarter)	no.	—	4	6	8	15
Guest rooms (June quarter)	no.	—	87	247	224	463
Bed spaces (June quarter)	no.	—	251	664	615	1 175
Employment (June quarter)	no.	—	71	86	238	298
Room nights occupied	no.	—	14 925	39 966	42 963	68 073
Room occupancy rate	%	—	46.9	44.2	52.3	43.0
Guest nights	no.	—	22 108	68 986	65 808	108 927
Guest arrivals	no.	—	12 080	29 987	37 033	61 681
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	—	1 050	3 088	3 704	9 869
Tourist accommodation, Caravan parks, June quarter 2000(m)						
Establishments	no.	n.p.	n.p.	4	4	38
On-site vans	no.	n.p.	n.p.	16	78	232
Other powered sites	no.	n.p.	n.p.	282	158	3 174
Unpowered sites	no.	n.p.	n.p.	8	15	273
Cabins, flats etc.	no.	n.p.	n.p.	212	105	180
Employment	no.	n.p.	n.p.	29	19	107
Local government finance, 1998–99(n)						
Revenue and loan receipts						
Rates income	\$'000	10 354	30 837	20 624	27 485	39 958
Charges, fees and fines	\$'000	3 357	10 793	16 330	8 960	11 358
Financial assistance and local roads funding	\$'000	3 299	6 156	5 740	4 931	4 672
Revenue and capital grants	\$'000	779	7 235	5 828	5 885	5 416
Other	\$'000	5 609	13 027	12 325	15 313	18 573
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	23 398	68 048	60 847	62 574	79 977
Total outlays						
Education, health and welfare	\$'000	1 913	12 568	9 211	15 351	11 894
Housing and community amenities	\$'000	5 665	11 035	9 205	12 749	22 986
Recreation and culture	\$'000	4 062	11 291	10 370	12 493	10 739
Roads, streets and bridges	\$'000	9 442	10 701	3 896	5 852	10 292
Other	\$'000	2 580	18 617	19 876	18 087	15 007
<i>Total</i>	\$'000	23 662	64 212	52 558	64 532	70 918
Rateable properties at 1 October	no.	17 626	57 551	45 274	51 237	79 671

...continued

17.29 GREATER DANDENONG CITY, SOUTH EASTERN OUTER MELBOURNE, FRANKSTON CITY AND MORNINGTON PENINSULA SHIRE STATISTICAL SUBDIVISIONS, Selected Characteristics — *continued*

	Unit	Local Government Area				
		Cardinia	Casey	Frankston	Greater Dandenong	Mornington Peninsula
Agriculture, 1998–99(o)						
Establishments	no.	782	245	*64	*45	550
Area	ha	55 283	*13 945	**	*726	42 857
Gross value of commodities						
Crops	\$'000	70 658	36 173	3 814	11 116	60 143
Livestock slaughtered	\$'000	34 612	24 626	835	**	74 221
Livestock products	\$'000	42 992	7 575	843	*11059	*9844
Building approvals, 1999–2000(p)						
New dwellings	no.	525	3 513	1 390	439	2 489
Value						
New residential building	\$m	61.0	427.7	139.8	42.2	313.3
Residential alterations and additions	\$m	7.9	15.5	14.4	7.8	47.4
Non-residential building	\$m	10.8	179.0	49.6	185.1	52.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>\$m</i>	79.6	622.2	203.7	235.1	413.4
Length of roads, 30 June 1999(q)						
Sealed	km	253	754	523	553	1 198
Formed and surfaced	km	1 037	245	51	21	310
Natural surface	km	—	5	—	26	76
<i>Total</i>	<i>km</i>	1 290	1004	574	600	1 584
Motor Vehicle Census, 1999(r)						
Passenger vehicles	no.	26 553	84 882	57 314	78 979	76 396
Campervans	no.	95	167	141	133	323
Light commercial vehicles	no.	6 010	10 638	7 078	9 004	11 662
Rigid trucks with GVM 4.5 tonnes or less	no.	289	519	306	608	488
Rigid trucks with GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes	no.	1 361	1 977	775	1 996	1 509
Articulated trucks	no.	321	402	102	510	150
Non-freight carrying trucks	no.	52	47	65	79	94
Buses	no.	213	198	278	497	384
Motor cycles	no.	1 465	2 742	1 752	1 339	2 499
Plant and equipment	no.	302	352	138	595	343
Caravans	no.	1 300	2 209	2 057	1 636	3 445
Trailers	no.	6 308	10 200	6 420	8 061	13 242

17.30 GREATER DANDENONG CITY, SOUTH EASTERN OUTER MELBOURNE, FRANKSTON CITY AND MORNINGTON PENINSULA STATISTICAL SHIRE SUBDIVISIONS, Business Locations(s) — September 1998

	Local Government Area				
	Cardinia	Casey	Frankston	Greater Dandenong	Mornington Peninsula
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Industry(t)					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	770	239	71	78	549
Mining	7	9	7	4	10
Manufacturing	120	371	428	1 448	303
Electricity, gas and water supply	13	10	4	7	18
Construction	373	1 058	792	761	1 034
Wholesale trade	96	305	261	771	270
Retail trade	284	763	873	1 396	856
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	48	81	105	144	266
Transport and storage	189	361	195	317	240
Communication services	20	58	43	40	38
Finance and insurance	54	120	174	206	180
Property and business services	252	778	781	885	878
Government administration and defence	10	10	9	30	21
Education	49	143	101	133	115
Health and community services	103	297	405	502	453
Cultural and recreational services	52	83	100	106	144
Personal and other services	122	251	237	337	279
Employment size(u)					
N/A	29	5	2	3	10
Less than 5 employees	2 156	3 856	3 459	4 537	4 548
5–9 employees	217	635	636	1 331	647
10–19 employees	97	224	288	623	251
20–49 employees	40	149	122	427	133
50–99 employees	16	40	50	131	34
100 or more employees	7	28	29	113	31

Footnotes

(a) *Local Government Finance, Victoria* (Cat. no. 5501.2).

(b) Estimated Resident Population, unpublished data.

(c) *Victoria in Future: overview*, Victorian Department of Infrastructure, Research Unit.

Population projections are based on ABS Series L. Further information is available in *Population Projections 1997–2051* (Cat. no. 3222.0).

(d) Demography Victoria, unpublished data.

The number of births and deaths are based on usual residence. For births, the usual residence of the mother determines the area to which the birth will be coded, whereas deaths are taken from the usual residence of the deceased. Birth and death rates are expressed as per 1,000 of the estimated mid year population.

(e) *Summary Statistics, Victorian Schools, February 2000*, Department of Education, Employment and Training.

(f) Unpublished data, 1996 Census of Population and Housing.

Language spoken at home data refers to persons aged 5 years and over.

(g) Victorian Department of Human Services, Acute Health Branch.

Number of acute beds includes psychiatric hospitals.

(h) Victorian Department of Human Services, Acute Health Branch.

Where a hospital has a parent campus located in one LGA, and a subsidiary campus located in another, data have been attributed to the parent campus. Patient days and separations include same day separations, patient days and multiple separations for a single patient.

(i) Victorian Casino and Gaming Authority.

(j) *A guide to property values 1999/2000*, Land Victoria, Victorian Department of Natural Resources and Environment.

(k) Victorian Department of Human Services, Office of Housing.

Public housing tenants and stock refer to dwellings. Excess of stock over tenants is due to turnover, and the need to bring new stock to a suitable condition before commencing a new tenancy.

(l) Unpublished data, Tourist Accommodation Survey.

Includes hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units.

(m) Unpublished data, Tourist Accommodation Survey.

Includes caravan parks with 40 or more powered sites, cabins, etc.

(n) *Local Government Finance, Victoria* (Cat. no. 5501.2).

Rates income includes interest charged on overdue rates. Revenue and capital grants includes specific purpose payments from the Commonwealth Government and State Government grants.

(o) Unpublished data, Agricultural Commodity Survey.

As at 31 March 1999.

(p) Unpublished data, Building Approvals Survey.

(q) Victorian Grants Commission, Victorian Department of Infrastructure.

The length of roads listed is for only those roads which are the responsibility of Local Government.

(r) Unpublished data, Motor Vehicle Census.

As at 31 October 1999.

(s) Business locations are the physical site (eg shop, factory) from which a business engages in productive activity on a relatively permanent basis. For an agricultural unit, the location is usually the property, even though this may consist of a number of separate holdings.

(t) Unpublished data, Business Register.

By ANZSIC industry division.

(u) Unpublished data, Business Register.

Employment is not recorded for many agricultural units. These are included in the N/A employment size category.

(v) Part of Yarra Ranges Shire falls outside the boundary of the Melbourne Statistical Division. As such, readers should note that correct figures for the Melbourne Statistical Division are not obtained by simply totalling the relevant Statistical Subdivisions.

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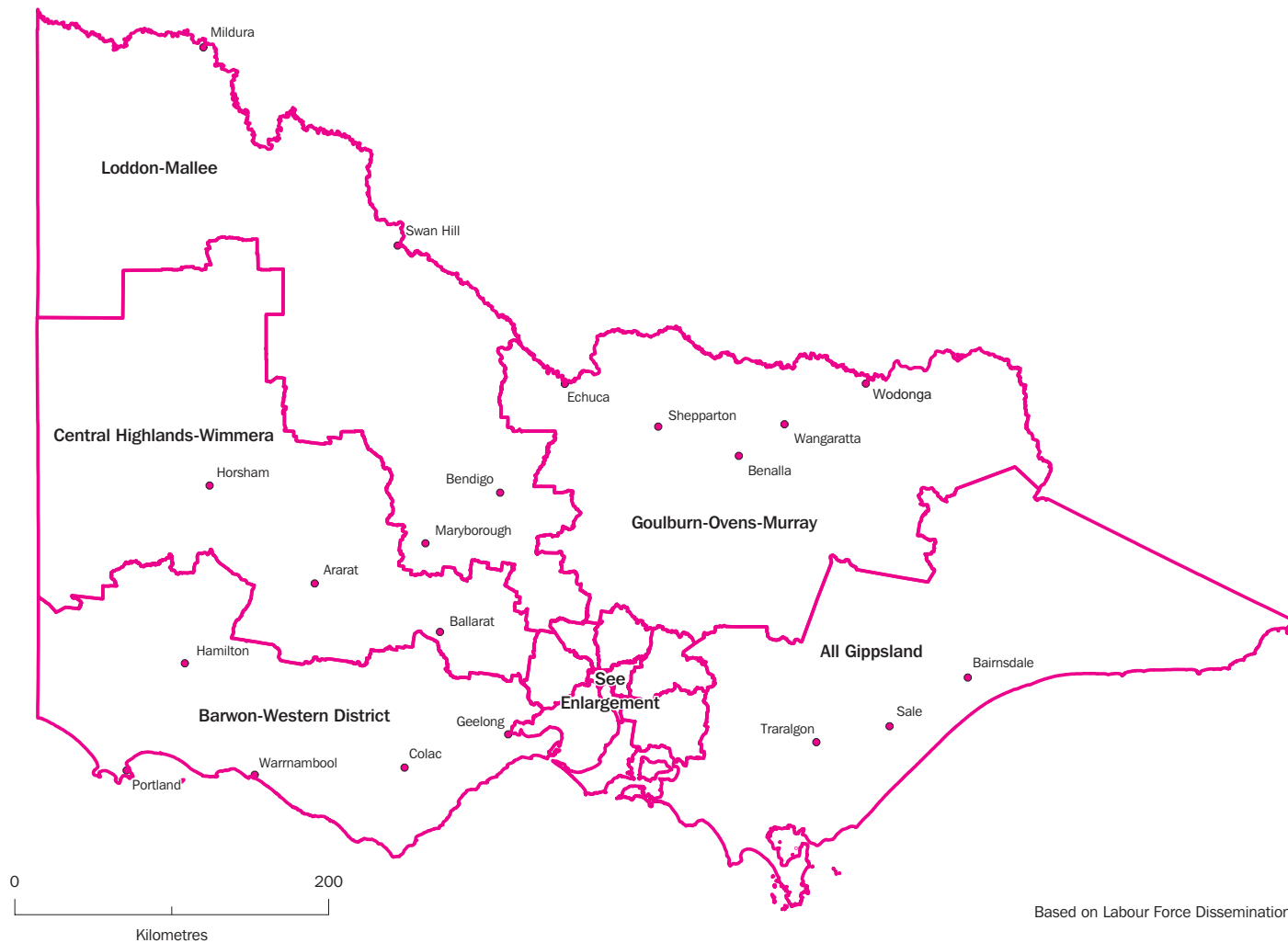
Victorian Department of Human Services, Office of Housing.

Victorian Department of Infrastructure. Research Unit. *Victoria in Future: overview*.

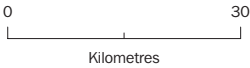
Victorian Department of Infrastructure. Victorian Grants Commission.

Appendix—Maps

Labour Force Dissemination Regions, Victoria

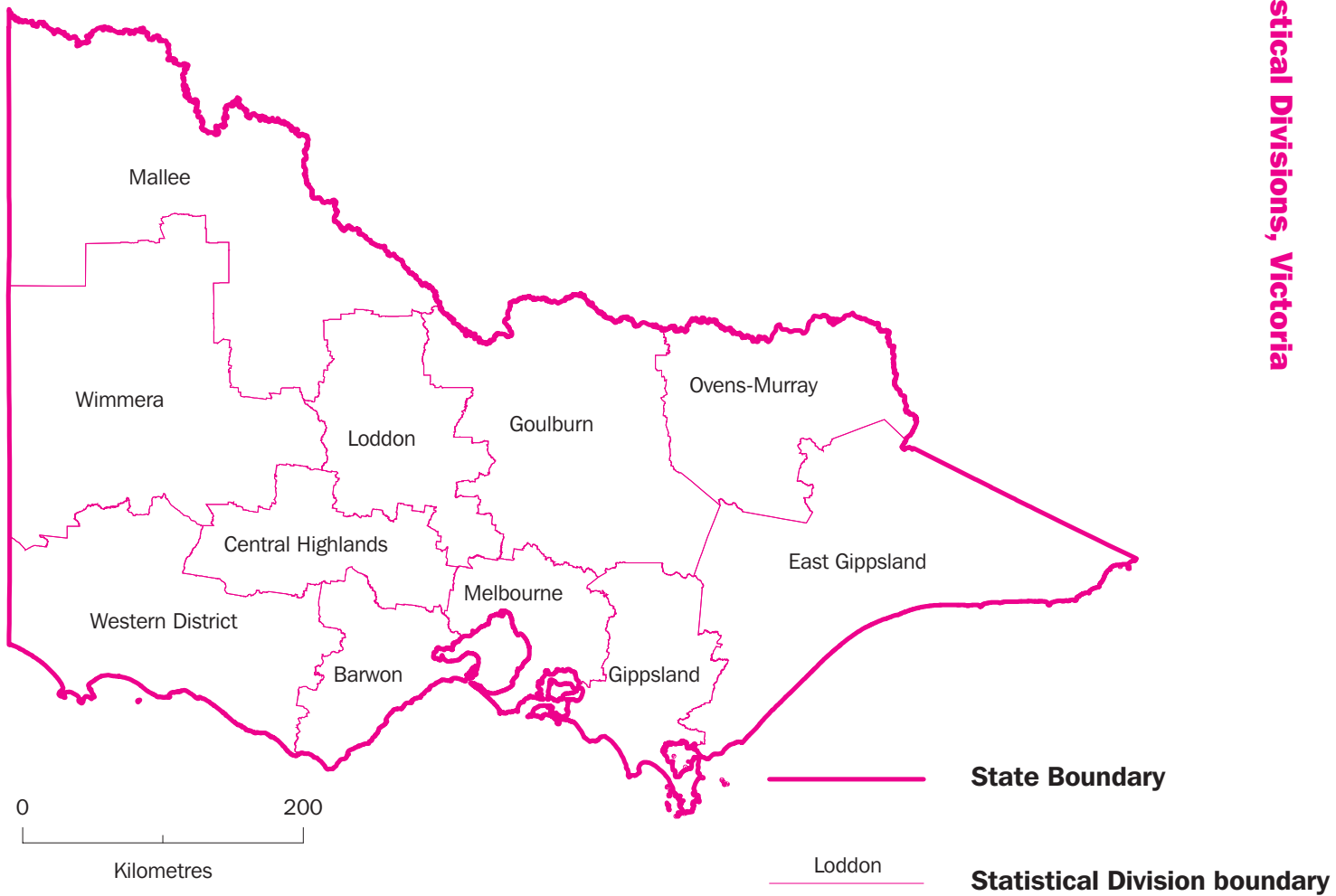


**Labour Force Dissemination Regions, Enlargement —
Melbourne Major Statistical Region**



Based on Labour Force Dissemination Regions 1997

Statistical Divisions, Victoria

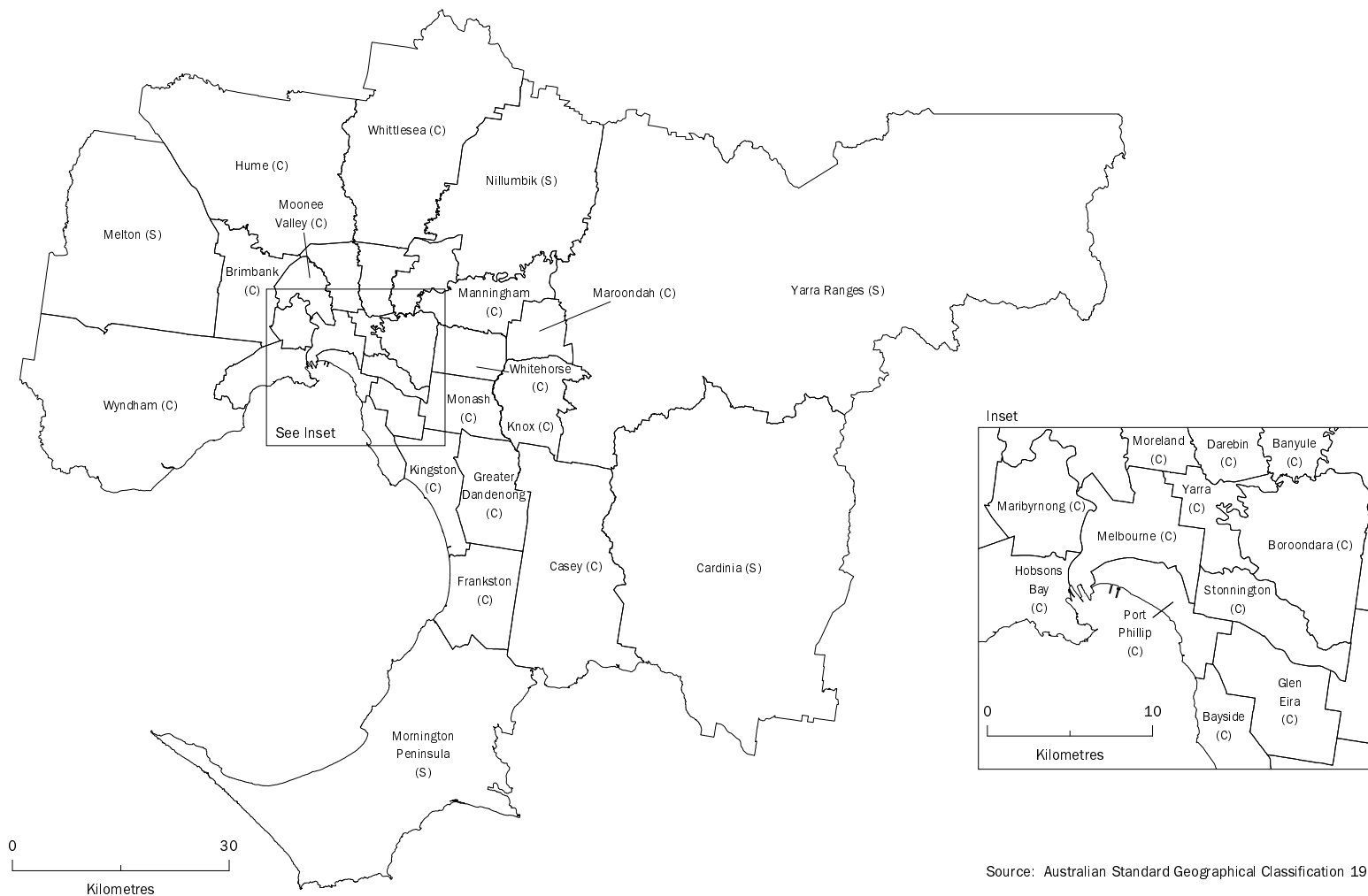


Local Government Areas, Victoria



Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 1998 Edition

Local Government Areas, Melbourne



Source: Australian Standard Geographical Classification 1998 Edition

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